

COWASJEE PATELL'S

C H R O N O L O G Y,

CONTAINING

Corresponding Dates of the Different Eras

USED BY

CHRISTIANS, JEWS, GREEKS, HINDUS, MOHAMEDANS, PARSEES,
CHINESE, JAPANESE, &c.

BY

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TO THE READER.

AN intelligent reader, about to peruse a book, desires to know something of the Author, and the candid reader will not set down to vanity the few words relating to himself by which an author seeks only to supply such information I should state that this personal notice is not designed for my Parsee readers, as it would be a reflection on their intelligence to suppose them ignorant of the history of one of the oldest families of their people It is with some feelings of pride, however, that I inform my English readers that the founder of my family was the only Parsee in the island of Bombay when the English first landed there

As a work of this nature would be incomplete without some account of how my ancestors conducted themselves with the English, and assisted them in political matters on their advent into that country, the following minute description of them, from the "Deccan Herald" of the 11th March, 1863, is given for the information of the reader —

"It has frequently occurred to us that a few brief sketches of the rise and progress of some of the leading Native families amongst us would be interesting in a historical point of view, and useful to some future Macaulay purposing to write a history of Western India To show what we mean, we have much pleasure in introducing our readers to the Patell family, the various members of which have long been connected with Englishmen in these parts The founder of the family was Mr Dorabjee Nanabhoy, who was the only Parsee inhabitant of the island of Bombay when the Portuguese flag waved from the Castle ramparts Dorabjee Nanabhoy was the first and only Parsee who, with his family, resided there at that time, and was employed by that power to transact all their business When the island and its dependencies were ceded to England, he was employed by the English Government in a similar situation to that which he held under the Portuguese The English were quite ignorant of the place, as well as of the manners, language, and customs of the people and country; and in their service he discharged his duty to their entire satisfaction On his death Rustom Dorab was employed by the Government in the same situation, and for the performance of similar service He was the right-hand man of the Government in every department in those days connected with the jurisdiction of the island The Seedee, who was at that time a powerful and independent neighbour, came with a large force and took possession of the island, together with Dungerry Fort (now called Fort George) He landed an army

when the season opened, and the heavy vessels of the Company were able to leave their anchorage, the aspect of affairs brightened. The Mogul's vessels were captured in dozens, and their cargoes relieved the wants of the garrison. But our position was still perilous. The army of the Sciddee had been strongly reinforced, upwards of 40,000 of Aurungzebe's best-equipped soldiers having established themselves before the Fort walls. The Jesuits of Bandora kept the Sciddee well supplied with provisions, and, as he had free communication with the mainland, he was never at a loss for stores of any description. The governor, who had placed the English in such a critical position, finding, when too late, that he lay almost at the mercy of the Sciddee, tried to bribe his officers, but the mean attempt proved abortive, and he had to undergo the humiliation of seeing his base offers spurned with the contempt which they so richly merited. He then sent envoys to Delhi to sue for peace; but, after being subjected to every indignity, they managed only to procure a new firman. The terms of the negotiation were also most degrading to the English character—so much so, indeed, that, even at this distance of time, the blush of shame must suffuse the cheek of every high-minded Briton when he reads them. Sir John Child was ordered to leave India immediately; a full recompense was to be made for every loss that had been sustained by the Mogul Government, and the officers of the Company, instead of being regarded as subjects, were for the future to be treated as slaves. The new arrangement was entered into in April 1690, but the Sciddee did not evacuate the island until the following June. Before quitting Bombay, he fired the fort of Mazagon, and his troops left behind them a pestilence which in a few months destroyed a greater number of men than had perished by the sword. This was the Company's first essay in the art of war, and the experiment, in addition to the humiliation and disgrace to which their servants were subjected, is said to have cost them nearly half a million of pounds sterling. The terrible lesson which had been taught them was not, however, thrown away; and from this period they resolved to strengthen the positions which belonged to them before attempting any further extension of their sovereignty.

"The fortifications of Bombay were therefore repaired, and the defences of the island generally greatly strengthened. Rustom Dorab was called to aid the Government with his counsel, and, in 1692, when the plague broke out in the city, and when every European and all the garrison were more or less prostrate, he rose with the emergencies, took upon himself the charge of the government, and mustered and called out the militia, which was chiefly composed of the fishermen-class of Bombay. He fought with the Seedee and his men, who had again invaded the place without orders from Delhi, drove them out of the island and retook the Dungerry Fort, despatched messengers to Surat to the chief of the English factory there with the news, and, on his arrival in Bombay, delivered into his hand the reins of government. For that service Rustom Dorab was honoured with the hereditary title of Patell of Bombay, which means chief or lord, with a privilege that the whole of the fishermen of the island, who so bravely fought under him, were to be placed under his immediate control. He was to collect their taxes for the Government, and also decide all civil and religious disputes amongst themselves, which privilege, up to this very day, is continued to his descendants. On the death of Rustom Dorab, his son Cawasjee Rustomjee was invested with a dress of honour by Governor Hornby, and became Patell in

his own right Since that time the family of Cawasjee Patell have continued to hold this office, with credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of the State In time of war in India the Government have always found much difficulty in providing tonnage for transporting troops from one place to another In the old time Cawasjee Patell was entrusted with the management of the department for providing all boats and tonnage for the public service, and at all times most honourably discharged his duty to the satisfaction of the British Government. The State then conferred upon him the contract for supplying all public tonnage, which has been held by, and renewed to, the family from time to time ever since; and for eighty-five years past the Patell family has had a contract from Government for the supply of boats and craft When the British, in alliance with the late Rugoornath Rao Dada Sahib, took possession of Tanna and Bassian, the Government entrusted Cawasjee Patell with the charge of the place for several years, to which town (Tanna) he conveyed a colony of Parsees, and built all the religious places for them, such as fire-temples, towers of silence, &c, at an expense of more than a lakh of rupees from his own purse He also did everything in his power to improve the place On his death his son Sorabjee Cawasjee became Patell, then his brother Rustomjee Cawasjee—all of whom are known by the name of Cawasjee Patell It will from this be perceived that the family, in one way or another, have served the British Government, from the time of their taking possession of the island of Bombay to the present day, with unstained honour and an unspotted character”

P R E F A C E.

CHRONOLOGY and Geography are the eyes of History Many attempt to read History without them and, but, in their absence, the whole body of it must be full of darkness No one is excusable in these days for not availing himself of the use of one of these eyes, for geographies and atlases are among the cheap publications of the age It must be admitted, however, that similar facilities are not available as regards Chronology. With the want of this other eye of History my own experience first made me acquainted. I found, by observation and inquiry, that the want was generally felt I thought I might make myself useful by an effort to supply it. This is exclusively the object of the work which I have now the pleasure to present to the public—a work which is the result, I am sure, of far more labour and care than will appear at the first view to those who may be led to make use of it It is chiefly designed to aid the reader of History, especially of Eastern History, the sources and channels of which are now being more fully opened up and cleared, in fixing accurately the dates of events If History without Chronology is dark and confused, Chronology without History is dry and insipid The reader of History will find in this work such help as will be afforded by an account of the different eras that have been employed by historians and by the different nations of the world in recording the succession of time and events, by a determination of the epochs at which the eras respectively began, by a knowledge of the form and of the initial day of the year made use of, and of their correspondence with the years before and after Christ. He will be enabled, by the help here given, to compute with accuracy the eras of every nation, and to reduce them to the Christian era

I wish to disarm anything like severe criticism by a frank acknowledgment of the many defects of the work, of the greatest of which I am fully aware, and which I hope to remove in a future edition Originality will not be looked for in a work of this kind, but I am persuaded that more of it will be found than could be reasonably expected The Tables are my own work, on which patient labour has been bestowed They will be found more extended and complete, as well as more accurate, than any previously published The articles on the different eras and chronologies are many of them original, and even those for which I am greatly indebted to works of reference or Chronology

inaccessible to the general reader have been re-written, and are here given after, in many instances important and material corrections. It might be thought an unfair omission if I do not name the authors from whom I have received great help. I acknowledge, therefore, with frankness and gratitude, my indebtedness to the "Kala-Sankalita" of Colonel Warren, to the celebrated French work "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," to Prinsep's Essays on Indian Antiquities, to Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's learned work on "The Origin and Authenticity of the Arian Family of Languages," and to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities. I have endeavoured to make my work practically useful, and to present it in a form which will render it accessible to all. The labour that I have taken to accomplish these objects has been pleasant to myself, and I trust the results of it will prove both pleasant and useful to others.

"Omne tulit punctum qui miscunt utile dulci."

COWASJEE SORABJEE PATELL

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PATELL'S CHRONOLOGY.

THE Great Creator of the world, mindful of the wants of men in regard to the measurement of time, has furnished them with the means of marking its progress in the lights which He has placed in the firmament of the heaven to be for days, and months, and seasons, and years. Even men in the lowest degree of intelligence have been able to make some use of the way-marks which He has thus established on the face of His creation. The periods most intimately connected with the affairs of mankind, as well as most conspicuously marked out by the motions of the heavenly bodies, are the solar day, distinguished by the diurnal revolution of the earth, and the alternation of light and darkness, and the solar year, which completes the circle of the seasons. In the earlier ages of the world, however, when men were chiefly engaged in rural occupations, the phases of the moon must have been objects of great attention and interest; hence the "month," and the practice adopted by many nations of reckoning time by the motions of the moon, as well as the still more general practice of combining lunar with solar periods. The solar day, the solar year, and the lunar month, or lunation, may therefore be called the natural divisions of time. All others, of however ancient and general use, are only arbitrary and conventional. The solar day, or the division of day and night, as being the most obvious, could be employed by people of the lowest degree of intelligence to mark the lapse of time. The distinction of new and full moon, although scarcely less obvious than that of day and night, would require more observation and intelligence in order to be used to mark the progress of time, and is still the chief means of computing time amongst all half-civilized nations. The solar year, as the least obvious of the natural divisions of time, would require far more observation and intelligence to determine its accurate length; and its use in the computation of time implies a degree of advancement in the arts of civilized life which could only be the result of the accumulated experience of many generations.

The invention of the art of writing afforded the means of preserving an exact record of the succession of events. In order to this, however, conventional epochs, or fixed points of time, required to be taken as the origin of the reckoning, and standard periods to be assumed with which to compare the successive intervals. A great diversity of such epochs and standard periods have been

assumed by the chronologists of different nations, thus, amongst ancient nations, we have, in Greece, the Olympiad of Corcebus, in Rome, the foundation of the city, in Babylon, the era of Nabonassar, etc, and, amongst more modern nations, the Christian era, the Hegira era, the era of Yezdézard, etc. My object is to give some account of the different eras and periods that have been employed by different nations in recording the succession of time and events, to fix the epochs at which the eras respectively began; to explain the form of the years made use of, and to furnish the means of establishing their correspondence with the years of the Christian era.

It will facilitate the conversion of dates if I explain the difference between solar and lunar years. A solar year is the time occupied by a complete circle of the seasons—that is, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49 seconds. In order not to begin every new year at a different hour of the day, 365 days have been taken as the length of the year, and the odd hours and minutes have been allowed to accumulate until they amount to a whole day, which is added to the year, forming an intercalary year of 366 days, called by the English leap-year. A lunar year consists of 12 lunar months, and contains only 354 days. Its beginning anticipates that of the solar year by 11 days, and passes through the whole circle of the seasons in about 34 lunar years. It is, therefore, obviously ill adapted to the computation of time, and almost all nations who have regulated their months by the moon, except the modern Jews and Mahomedans, have employed some method of intercalation by means of which the beginning of the year is retained at nearly the same fixed place in the seasons. The luni-solar year regulates the months according to the course of the moon, but from time to time a month is added to prevent the year from departing too widely from its original situation. I wish to afford the means of enabling any one, by a simple arithmetical operation, to convert any historical date, of which the chronological characters are given according to any era, into the corresponding date of the Christian era.

THE ERA OF ROME—The era of the foundation of Rome is the chronological epoch adopted by all the Roman historians, and that most frequently met with in ancient history, after the Olympiads. There are various computations as to the year in which Rome was founded. The authorities most deserving of credit are the five following—

1st Fabius Pictor, who places the epoch of the foundation of Rome in the latter half of the first year of the eighth Olympiad, which corresponds with the 3967th of the Julian period, and with the year 747 before Christ.

2nd Polybius, who places it in the second year of the seventh Olympiad, corresponding with 3964 of the Julian period, and 750 before Christ.

3rd Cato, who places it in the first year of the seventh Olympiad—that is, in 3963 of the Julian period, and 751 before Christ.

4th Verrius Flaccus, who places it in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad—that is, in the year 3962 of the Julian period, and 752 before Christ.

5th Terentius Varro, who places it in the third year of the sixth Olympiad—that is, in the year 3961 of the Julian period, and 753 before Christ.

These different computations should be borne in mind, as different Roman historians, and sometimes, indeed, the same historian, adopt different epochs. Modern chronologers generally adopt the account of Varro, which was followed by Cicero, and which is supported by a passage in Censorinus (*De Die Natali*), where it is stated that the 991st year of Rome commenced with the festival of the Palilia, in the consulship of Ulpius and Pontianus. This consulship corresponded with the 238th year of the Christian era, therefore, deducting 238 from 991, we have 753 to denote the year before Christ. The Palilia commenced on the 21st of April all the accounts agree in regarding this date as the epoch of the foundation of Rome. This era is designated by the letters A U C (*ab urbe conditâ*, from the building of the city). To find out the year before Christ (A C, *ante Christum*, or B.C., before Christ), corresponding to the year of the foundation of Rome, subtract the year A U C from 754; thus, 605 A U C = 149 A C, or B C. To find out the year after Christ (marked in Christian books by the letters A D, *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord) corresponding to the year A U C, subtract 753 from the year A U C; thus, 767 A U C = 14 of the Christian era. That is, if the year A U C. be less than 754, deduct the year from 754, in which case the difference is the year A C or B C. If the year A U C be not less than 754, deduct 753 from it, and the remainder will be the year after Christ, which I shall indicate by the letters A C.

Example 1 — Required the year before Christ of the year of Rome 685.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 754 \\
 - \text{A U C } 685 \\
 \hline
 \text{Year A C } 69
 \end{array}$$

Example 2.—Required the year after Christ of the year of Rome 792

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{A U C } 792 \\
 - 753 \\
 \hline
 \text{Year A C } 39
 \end{array}$$

The old Roman year, often called the Romulan year, consisted of only ten months, which were called Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November, December. That March was the first month in the year is implied in the last six names. Of these months, four—Martius, Maius, Quintilis, and October—consisted of thirty-one days, the other six of thirty. The Romulan year thus consisted of 304 days, and contained thirty-eight *nundina* or weeks; every eighth day, under the name of *nonæ* or *nundinae*, being especially devoted to religious and other public purposes. The next division of the Roman year was said to have been made by Numa Pompilius, who instituted a lunar year of twelve months having added January at the beginning and February at the end of the year. This arrangement continued till the year 452 B C, when, by the Decemviral legislation, the lunar year was abandoned and the order of

the months changed. By the change then made the year consisted of twelve months, the length of each of which was as follows —

Martus	31 days	September	.	29 days
Aprilis	29 "	October	31 "	
Marus	31 "	November	29 "	
Junius	29 "	December	29 "	
Quinctilis	31 "	Januarius	.	29 "
Sextilis	29 "	Februarius	28 "	

Thus the year consisted of 355 days, and this was made to correspond with the solar year by the insertion every second year of an intercalary month, called Mercedonius or Mercidomius, consisting of 22 and 23 days alternately, so that four years contained 1465 days, and the mean length of the year was consequently 366½ days. The year, by this arrangement, was one day too long. As the error amounted to 26 days in as many years, octennial periods, borrowed from the Greeks, were introduced to correct it: every third period of eight years, instead of containing four intercalary months, amounting in all to 90 days, was made to contain only three of those months, consisting of 22 days each. The mean length of the year was thus reduced to 365½ days. The length of the intercalary month was not regulated by any certain principle. The pontiffs had discretionary power to intercalate days so as to make the year correspond to the celestial motions. This power they abused, and the calendar was thrown into confusion. In the time of Cicero the year was three months in advance of the real solar year. In the year 46 b.c. Cæsar employed his authority as Pontifex maximus to correct this serious evil. He inserted between November and December two intercalary months of 67 days—the month of February having already received an intercalation of 23 days—and thus made the whole year to consist of 445 days. At the same time he provided against a repetition of similar errors, by casting aside the intercalary month, and adapting the year to the sun's course. Accordingly, to the 355 days of the previously existing year, he added ten days, which he so distributed between the seven months having 29 days that Januarius, Sextilis, and December received two each, the others but one, and these additional days he placed at the end of the several months—no doubt with the wish not to remove the various festivals from those positions in the several months which they had so long occupied. Lastly, in consideration of the quarter of a day which he regarded as completing the true year, he established the rule that, at the end of every four years, a single day should be intercalated where the month had been hitherto inserted—that is, immediately after the Terminalia (a festival celebrated on the last day of the old Roman year)—which day is now called the bissextum.

The Romans employed the following division of the month—They counted backwards from three fixed epochs—namely, the Kalends, the Nones, and the Ides. The Kalends were placed invariably on the 1st day of the month, and were so denominated because it had been an ancient custom of the pontiffs to call the people together on that day to apprise them of the festivals for the month. The Ides (from an obsolete verb *iduare*, to divide) were at the middle of the month, either the 13th or the 15th day. The Nones were the ninth before the Ides, counting inclusively. From these

three terms the days received their denominations in the following manner.—Those which were comprised between the Kalends and the Nones were called *the days before the Nones*; those between the Nones and the Ides were called *the days before the Ides*, and, lastly, all the days after the Ides to the end of the month were called *the days before the Kalends* of the succeeding month. In the months of March, May, July, and October the Ides fell on the 15th day, and the Nones consequently on the 7th. Each of these months, therefore, had six days named from the Nones. In all the other months the Ides were on the 13th and the Nones on the 5th. These months had only four days named from the Nones. Every month had eight days named from the Ides. The number of days receiving their denomination from the Kalends depended on the number of days in the month, and the day on which the Ides fell. The reckoning was in all cases inclusive of the day from which it was made; so that, *e.g.*, what was really the third day before the Kalends was spoken of as the fourth—the second day before the Ides was spoken of as the third, &c. Thus, *Ante diem quintum Kalendas Apriles*, which, according to Roman fashion, means “Before the Kalends of April, the fifth day;” that is, on the fifth day before the 1st of April, counting the 1st of April as one of the days, which is the 28th of March, according to the unreformed calendar.

THE OLYMPIADS—The Olympiad was the most ancient and celebrated era among the Greeks. The name is taken from the Olympic Games, the greatest of the Grecian national festivals, which were celebrated at Olympia, a sacred place of temples and public buildings, in the plain of Elis, which lies at the foot of Mount Olympus. The Olympic festival was a Pentaëteris—that is, according to the ancient mode of reckoning, a space of four years elapsed between each festival. This period of four years between each celebration of the Olympic Games was an Olympiad. The origin of this great national festival of the Greeks is buried in obscurity, but it was of very great antiquity.

It was not, however, until Corœbus, an Elean, gained the victory in the stadium or foot-race course at the Olympic Games that the Olympiads began to be employed as a chronological era. The Olympiad of Corœbus was in b c 776, or in 3938 of the Julian period. Timæus of Sicily, who flourished b c 264, was the first writer who regularly arranged events according to the conquerors in each Olympiad. His practice of thus recording events by Olympiads was followed by succeeding historians. These writers usually give the number of the Olympiad, and then the name of the conqueror in the foot-race. Some writers also speak of events as happening in the first, second, third, or fourth year, as the case may be, of a certain Olympiad, but others do not give the separate years of each Olympiad.

The Greek year was divided into twelve lunar months, depending on the actual changes of the moon. The first day of the month was not the day of the conjunction, but the day on the evening of which the new moon appeared, consequently full moon was the middle of the month. The lunar month consists of twenty-nine days and about thirteen hours, accordingly some months were necessarily reckoned at twenty-nine days, and rather more of them at thirty days. The latter were

called *full* months, the former *hollow* months As the twelve lunar months fell short of the solar year, they were obliged every other year to interpolate an intercalary month of thirty or twenty-nine days The ordinary year consisted of 354 days, and the interpolated year, therefore, of 384 or 383. This interpolated year was seven days and a half too long, and, to correct the error, the intercalary month was from time to time omitted The Attic year began with the summer solstice its months, in their regular sequence, and the number of days in each, were as follows —

1 Hecatombaion	30	7 Gamelion	30
2 Metageitnion	29	8 Anthesterion	29
3 Boedromion	30	9 Elaphebolion	30
4 Pyanepsion	29	10 Munychion	29
5 Maemacterion	30	11 Thargelion	30
6 Poseideon	29	12 Scirophorion	29

The intercalary month was a second Poseideon inserted in the middle of the year Every Athenian month was divided into three decades The days of the first decade were designated as *histamenou*, or *archomenou menos*, and were counted on regularly from one to ten , thus, *deutera archomenou*, or *histamenou*, is “the second day of the month ” The days of the second decade were designated as *epi dekaei mesuntos*, and were counted on regularly from the 11th to the 20th day, which was called *eikas* There were two ways of counting the days of the last decade they were either reckoned onwards from the 20th (thus, *protē epi eikas* was the 21st), or backwards from the last day, with the addition *phthinontos*, *pauomenou*, *legontos*, or *apiontos*, thus the 21st day of a hollow month was *enate phthinontos*, of a full month, *dekate phthinontos* The last day of the month was called *henē kai nea*, “the old and new,” because, as the lunar month really consisted of more than twenty-nine and less than thirty days, the last day might be considered as belonging equally to the old and new month

The Olympic Games were celebrated about midsummer, and the Attic year commenced at about the same time—that is, on the first full moon after the summer solstice, about the 1st of July, from which day the commencement of each Olympiad is usually reckoned The festival lasted from the 11th to the 15th days of the month inclusive, and the fourth day of the festival was the 14th of the month, which was the day of the full moon and which divided the month into two equal parts As the Games were celebrated two hundred and ninety-three times, there were 293 Olympic cycles—that is, 1172 years—of which 776 fell before Christ and 396 after Christ The first year of Christ is usually considered to correspond with the first year of the 195th Olympiad , but, from what has been said regarding the commencement of the years of the Olympiads, it follows that the first six months of one year of Christ correspond with one year of the Olympiads and with the last six months of another For example, when it is said that the first year of the Christian era agrees with the first year of the 195th Olympiad, it must be understood that it corresponds only with the last six months of the 195th Olympiad , for the first six months of the first year of Christ correspond with the last six months of the 194th Olympiad , so that the second year of the 195th Olympiad does not commence until the 1st of July in the second year of Christ Further, it follows that, if an event happened in

the second half of the Attic year, the year B.C. must be reduced by one. Thus, Socrates was put to death in the first year of the 95th Olympiad, which corresponds to $\text{B.C.} 400$, but, as his death happened in Thargehon, the 11th month of the Attic year, the year B.C. must be reduced by one, which gives $\text{B.C.} 399$, the true date of his death

To reduce any given Olympiad to years before Christ—*e.g.*, Ol 87—take the number of the Olympiads actually elapsed—that is, 86—multiply it by 4, and deduct the number obtained from 776, so that the first year of the 87th Ol will be the same as the year 432 B.C. If the number of Olympiads amounts to more than 776 years—that is, if the Olympiad falls after the birth of Christ—the process is the same as before, but from the sum obtained by multiplying the Olympiads by 4, deduct the number 776, and what remains is the number of the years after Christ

Examples—To find the year before Christ of the 2nd year of the 146th Olympiad

$$\begin{array}{r}
 145 \text{ the Olympiad preceding the 146th} \\
 \times \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 580 \\
 + \quad 2 \text{ year of the Olympiad} \\
 \hline
 582 \text{ subtracted from 777,} \\
 777 \text{ there remain} \\
 \hline
 95 \text{ the year before Christ of the 2nd year} \\
 \text{of the 146th Olympiad}
 \end{array}$$

To find the year A.C. (that is, after Christ) of the 2nd year of the 222nd Olympiad

$$\begin{array}{r}
 221 \\
 \times \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 884 \\
 + \quad 2 \\
 \hline
 886 \\
 - \quad 776 \\
 \hline
 110 \text{ year of the Christian era of the 2nd year} \\
 \text{of the 222nd Olympiad}
 \end{array}$$

The computation by Olympiads ceased after the 364th Olympiad, in the year of Christ 440

THE CHRISTIAN ERA—The Christian or Vulgar Era, called likewise the Era of the Incarnation, is now almost universally employed in Christian countries, and is even used by some Eastern nations. Its epoch or commencement is the 1st of January in the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4714th of the Julian period

The Julian calendar supposes the mean tropical year to be 365 days 6 hours; but this exceeds the real amount by 11 minutes 12 seconds, the accumulation of which, year after year, caused at last considerable inconvenience. The Julian method of intercalation could not therefore, long answer the purpose for which it was devised—namely, that of preserving always the same interval

of time between the commencement of the year and the equinox. The excess of the Julian year above a true solar year amounted to a day in 129 years. In the course of a few centuries therefore the equinox sensibly retrograded towards the beginning of the year. When the Julian calendar was introduced the equinox fell on the 25th March. At the time of the Council of Nice, which was held in the year of Christ 325, it fell on the 21st; and, when the reformation of the calendar was made in 1582, it had retrograded to the 11th. In order to restore the equinox to its former place, Pope Gregory XIII., in the year 1582, again reformed the calendar. The ten days by which the year had been unduly retarded were struck out by a regulation that the day after the 4th of October in that year should be called the fifteenth, and it was ordered that, whereas hitherto an intercalary day had been inserted every four years, for the future three such intercalations in the course of four hundred years should be omitted—viz., in those years which are divisible without remainder by 100, but not by 400. According to the Gregorian rule of intercalation therefore every year of which the number is divisible by four without a remainder is a leap-year, excepting the centurial years, which are only leap-years when divisible by four after suppressing the two zeroes. Thus, 1600 was a leap-year, but 1700, 1800, and 1900 were common years, 2000 will be a leap-year, and so on. The Bull which effected this change was issued February 24th, 1582. It immediately took effect in all Roman Catholic countries. The Protestant parts of Europe resisted what they called a Papistical invention for more than a century. In England the Gregorian calendar was first adopted in 1752. In Russia, and those countries which belonged to the Greek Church, the Julian year, or *Old Style*, as it is called, still prevails. The Gregorian mode of computing is called the *New Style*. The Protestants of Germany introduced it by omitting the last ten days of 1699, and consequently began the year 1700 with the New Style, and in England it was introduced, in the month of September 1752, by omitting eleven days, to which the difference between the styles then amounted, the day which would have been the third being called the fourteenth.

As the Gregorian method of intercalation has been adopted in all Christian countries, Russia excepted, it becomes interesting to examine with what degree of accuracy it reconciles the civil with the solar year. According to the best determinations of modern astronomy, the solar year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49 62 seconds, or 365 242241 days. Now the Gregorian rule gives 97 intercalations in 400 years, 400 years, therefore, contain $365 \times 400 + 97$ —that is, 146,097 days, and, consequently, one year contains 365 2425 days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds. This exceeds the true solar year by 22 38 seconds, which amount to a day in 3866 years. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to make any formal provision against an error which can only happen after so long a period of time, but, as 3866 differs little from 4000, it has been proposed to correct the Gregorian rule by making the year 4000, and all its multiples common years. With this correction, the rule of intercalation is as follows—Every year, the number of which is divisible by four, is a leap-year; excepting the last year of each century, which is a leap-year only when the number of the century is divisible by four, but, if, as a correction of the Gregorian rule, we make 4000 and its multiples, 8000, 12,000, 16,000, &c., common years, the uniformity of the intercalation, by continuing to

depend on the number 4, is preserved, and, by adopting this last correction, the commencement of the year would not vary more than a day from its present place in a thousand centuries

To turn the Old Style into the New From the alteration of style to the 29th February, 1700, add 10 days From 1st March, 1700, to 29th February, 1800, add 11 days From 1st March, 1800, to 29th February, 1900, add 12 days From 1st March, 1900, to 29th February, 2000, add 13 days

Examples—17th March, 1801, O S, is 29th March, 1801, N S

19th February, 1703, O S, is 2nd March, 1703, N S

24th December, 1690, O S, is 3rd January, 1691, N S

20th December, 1829, O S, is 1st January, 1830, N S

There will sometimes be a difference of one year in a date, from the fact that, in many countries, the time of beginning the year has varied In England, until the year 1752, the year was considered to begin on the 25th March, any date, therefore, from the 1st January to the 24th March will be a year too little It had been the practice for many years preceding the change of style to write both years, by way of obviating mistakes, as 1st February, 170⁷, or 1707-8, meaning the year 1708 if begun in January, or 1707 if begun in March

All nations at present using either the Old or New Style begin the year on the 1st January

CÆSAREAN ERA OF ANTIOCH —The Cæsarean era of Antioch was established to commemorate the victory obtained by Julius Cæsar on the plains of Pharsala on the 9th August, B C 48, and the 706th of Rome The Syrians computed it from their month Tishrin 1, but the Greeks threw it back to the month Gorpiæus of the preceding year There is thus a difference of eleven months between the epochs assumed by the Syrians and the Greeks According to the computation of the Greeks, the 49th year of the Cæsarean era began in the autumn of the year preceding our history, and, according to the Syrians, the 49th year began in the autumn of the first year of the Incarnation Thus era is followed by Evagrius in his Ecclesiastical History

ERA OF ALEXANDRIA —The Christians of Alexandria adopted the chronological computation of Julius Africanus They accordingly reckoned 5500 years from the creation of Adam to the birth of Christ Julius Africanus, however, placed the epoch of the Incarnation three years earlier than it is placed in the usual accounts, and thus the initial day of the Christian era fell in the year 5503 of the Alexandrian era This correspondence continued from the introduction of the era till the accession of Diocletian, when an alteration was made by dropping ten years in the Alexandrian account Diocletian became emperor in the year of Christ 284 According to the Alexandrian computation this was the 5787 of the world and 287 of the Incarnation, but, on this occasion, ten years were omitted, and that year was thenceforth called the year 5777 of the world and 277 of the Incarnation Consequently there are two distinct eras of Alexandria, the one being used before, and the other after, the accession of Diocletian It is not known why the alteration was made it is however, conjectured that it was for the purpose of causing a new revolution of the cycle of nineteen years introduced into the ecclesiastical computation about this time by Anatolius bishop of Hierapolis, to commence with the first year

of the reign of Diocletian. Indeed, 5777, divided by 19, leaves 1 for the year of the cycle. The Alexandrian era was used by the Copts in the fifteenth century, and is still used in Abyssinia.

Dates according to this era are reduced to the common era by subtracting 5502 till the Alexandrian year 5786 inclusive, and after that year by subtracting 5492. If, however, the date belongs to one of the four last months of the Christian year, we must subtract 5503 till the year 5786, and after that year 5493.

ERA OF ANTIOCH—The era of Antioch also is based on the chronological computation of Julius Africanus. It was adopted by the Christians of Syria, at the instance of Panodorus, an Egyptian monk, who flourished about the beginning of the fourth century. Panodorus struck off ten years from the account of Julius Africanus with regard to the years of the world, and he placed the Incarnation three years later, referring it to the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad, as in the common era. The era of Antioch thus differed from the original era of Alexandria by ten years. After the alteration of the latter, however, at the accession of Diocletian, the two eras coincided. In reckoning from the Incarnation there is a difference of seven years, that epoch being placed, in the reformed era of Alexandria, seven years later than in the era of Antioch, or in the Christian era.

The Syrian year began in autumn, and thus the year of Christ, corresponding to any year in the era of Antioch, is found by subtracting 5492 if the event falls between January and September, and 5493 if between September and January.

ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE—The era of Constantinople dates from the creation of the world. It was followed by the Russians till the time of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek Church. The Incarnation, according to this era, falls in the year 5509, and corresponds, as in our era, with the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad. The civil year begins with the 1st of September—the ecclesiastical year sometimes with the 21st of March, sometimes with the 1st of April. Whether the year was considered at Constantinople as beginning with September previous to the separation of the Eastern and Western Empires is uncertain.

5508 years and 4 months of the era of Constantinople had elapsed at the beginning of our era. Hence the first eight months of the Christian year 1 coincide with the Constantinopolitan year 5509, while the last four months belong to the year 5510. In order, therefore, to find the year of Christ corresponding to any given year in the era of Constantinople, we have the following rule—If the event took place between the 1st January and the end of August, subtract 5508 from the given year, but, if it happened between the 1st September and the end of the year, subtract 5509.

THE ABYSSINIAN ERA—The Abyssinian epoch is the Creation. From this they compute their years, placing it in the 5493rd year B.C. They reckon the birth of Christ to have taken place in the 5500th year of the Creation—that is, eight years after the Christian era. Their year consists of twelve months of thirty days, with five days added at the end, which they denominate Pagomen,

from the Greek word *epagomenai*, added. At the end of every fourth year they add another day Leap-year may be found by dividing the date by 4. if 3 remain, the year will be leap-year It is always one year and four months earlier than the Julian leap-year. The names of the months, with their beginnings, referred to the Old Style, are as follows —

Mascaram	29 August	Miyazia	27 March
Tekemt	28 September	Genbot	26 April
Hedar	28 October	Sene	26 May
Tahsas	27 November	Hamle	25 June
Ter	27 December	Nahasse	25 July
Yacatit	26 January	Pagomen	24 August
Magabit	25 February		

The correspondence of Abyssinian time with the Julian year is ascertained by subtracting 5942 years and 125 days

THE ANCIENT JEWISH ERA.—The Jewish era is referred to by chronologists only for times before Christ I have not succeeded in obtaining any very clear and satisfactory account of it The following may answer the purpose of this treatise —

This ancient era consisted of lunar years, reckoned from the Creation, which Jews of the olden, as well as of the latter times place 3761 years before the birth of Christ The year consisted of twelve lunar months, but at first it was made to correspond with the solar year, by the addition of eleven, and sometimes twelve days at the end of it When it was made to assume a more regular shape, it became an embolismic year, with a thirteenth lunar month I have not found anywhere the series of the intercalations in a systematic form It is probably the same as that of the modern Jewish The month Adar was repeated in intercalary years, as it consisted of 29 days in common years, and 30 days in embolismic years; the former called defective, the latter redundant Moreover, in the defective year, Chusleu consisted of 29 days, and, in the redundant, Marchesvan of 30 days

The names of the months were the same in ancient as in modern times The old Jewish style began the year, however, with Nisan, and ended it with Adar the modern style begins it with Tisri, and ends it with Elul The ancient Jews made use of the era of Nabonassar, of which some account has been given Their luni-solar year is the ecclesiastical one at present—that is, as regards the season when it begins and ends

The Indian and Jewish years of both styles are contradistinguished by the fact that the embolismic months of the former may fall on any of the five long solar months of the year but those of the Jewish fall invariably on the month Adar

METONIAN ERA OF THE JEWS.—This era is also called the modern Jewish era It consists of lunar years of twelve and thirteen months The intercalations fall on the 3rd, 6th 5th 11th 14th 17th, and 19th of the Metonian cycle Chronologists generally agree that this era was not known

before the fourteenth century A.C., although some consider that it may be traced up to the eleventh century. The modern Jewish claim of great antiquity for it is unsupported. The expired duration embraced in this era is divided into cycles of 19 years, and 198 of these had elapsed at the birth of Christ, the last of which ended in the autumn of the first Christian year.

The lunar months of the modern era bear the same names as those of the ancient era. They are alternately of 30 and 29 days, and are reckoned, like those of the Hegira, to begin on the first appearance of the moon after the conjunction.

As already observed, the modern year begins with the month Tisri, instead of Nisan—that is, six months later than the ancient. In embolismic years the month Adar is repeated, as in the ancient, but the name of the 2nd Adar is changed into Ve-Adar, and is the 7th in the calendar. Thus, Nisan becomes the 8th, Jyar or Zius 9th, and so on to Elul, which, in this case, is the 13th.

The civil year of the Jews is according to the modern calendar, and begins with the new moon of September; the ecclesiastical year follows the ancient calendar, and begins with the new moon of March.

The modern year is not only distinguished as common and embolismic, but each of these also has a threefold distinction—the deficient, the mean, and the redundant.

To understand how the Jews determine practically these different species of years, it must be remembered that they have certain discarded days, on which it is not permitted to celebrate their great yearly festivals, the Passover, the Pentecost, and the Feast of Tabernacles. When these happen to fall, in the ordinary course, on any of the unlawful days, they are respectively transferred to the next lawful day. These contingencies are ruled by the two following precepts in Latin—

1 Nunquam Nisan in Badu

2 Nunquam Tisri in Adu

Badu expresses the numbers 2, 4, and 6, and Adu the numbers 1, 4, and 6—the prohibited *feria*, or weekly days. Suppose the new moon of Nisan to fall on the 2nd, 4th, or 6th *feria*, its observance on these days is prohibited, lest the Passover, which is always kept on the 15th of that month, should fall on an unlawful day. The days on which the ecclesiastical year is permitted to begin are called Kebies.

From the same notion of unlawful days the observance of the new moon of Tisri, which marks the beginning of the civil year (called Rosh Ashana), is prohibited when it falls on the 1st, 4th, or 6th *feria* of the week, because, in that case, the Feast of the Tabernacles cannot be celebrated as usual; and, as Pentecost is the 50th day after the Passover, and must consequently fall on the *feria* next to that of the Passover, the holy day is not to be kept on either the 3rd, 5th, or 7th day of the week.

The lawful day, or Kebie, on which the year is to begin is first determined. The Jews then find whether it is a common or an embolismic year, and then, whichever of these it may prove, whether it be a deficient, mean, or redundant year. The following is the method—

First Precept—Subtract the Kebie of the proposed year from that of the following one, and, if the latter be less than, or equal to the former, add to it 7 days, if the remainder

be 3, 4, or 5, the current year is a common one It is deficient, mean, or redundant according as it corresponds with these numbers.

Second Precept—If the remainder be 5, 6, or 7, the proposed year is embolismic It is deficient, mean, or superabundant according as it corresponds with these numbers

The three species of years of each class consist of the following number of days —Of the common year the deficient is 353^d, the mean, 354^d, the redundant, 355^d. Of the embolismic, the deficient is 383^d; the mean, 384^d, the redundant, 385^d

Example 1—Let the Kebie of any proposed year be 3, and that of the following one 7 if we subtract the former from the latter, the remainder will be 4, which, according to the preceding rule, shows that the given year is a common one, and, of that class, a mean year

Example 2—Let the Kebie of the proposed year be 5, and that of the following one also 5 Then $5 + 7 = 12$, and $12 - 5 = 7$, which shows that the current year is embolismic, and also a redundant year

TABLE exhibiting the Names of the Jewish Months, and the Duration of each sort of Year and Month

COMMON JEWISH YEARS				EMBOLISMIC YEARS			
	Years				Years		
	Names of Jewish Months	Deficient	Mean		Names of Jewish Months	Deficient	Mean
1 Nisan, or Abib	Days	Days	Days	1 Nisan, or Abib	Days	Days	Days
2 Jyar, or Zius	30	30	30	2 Jyar, or Zius	30	30	30
3 Sivan	29	29	29	3 Sivan	29	29	29
4 Thammuz	30	30	30	4 Thammuz	30	30	30
5 Ab	29	29	29	5 Ab	29	29	29
6 Elul	30	30	30	6 Elul	30	30	30
7 Tisri	29	29	29	7 Tisri	29	29	29
8 Marchesvan, Chesvan, or Bul	30	30	30	8 Marchesvan, Chesvan, or Bul	30	30	30
9 Chislev	29	29	29	9 Chislev	29	29	29
10 Thebet	30	30	30	10 Thebet	30	30	30
11 Sebat	29	29	29	11 Sebat	29	29	29
12 Adar	30	30	30	12 Adar	30	30	30
	29	29	29	13 Ve-Adar	29	29	29
Totals of Days	353	354	355	Totals of Days	383	384	385

ERA OF NABONASSAR.—The era of Nabonassar as Prinsep observes received its name from that of a prince of Babylon, under whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldaea This

era was generally followed by Hipparchus and Ptolemy, and is famous in astronomy. It had been in use for some centuries among the Chaldaean astronomers, for the ancient observations of eclipses, which were collected in Chaldea by Callisthenes, the general of Alexander, and transmitted by him into Greece to Aristotle, were for the greater part referred to the commencement of the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of the Babylonians. The epoch from which it is reckoned is precisely determined by numerous celestial phenomena recorded by Ptolemy, and corresponds to Wednesday, at mid-day, the 26th February of the year 747 B.C. The year consisted of twelve months of thirty days each, with five complementary days added at the end. No intercalation was used, and it is therefore in all respects the same as the ancient Egyptian year. From this circumstance the initial day of the year falls one day earlier every four years than the first of the Julian year, so that 1460 Julian years are equal to 1461 Babylonian years. On account of this difference in the length of the year, the conversion of dates according to the era of Nabonassar into years before Christ is attended with considerable trouble. The surest way is to follow a comparative table. Frequently the year cannot be fixed with certainty unless we also know the month and the day.

The Greeks of Alexandria formerly employed the era of Nabonassar, with a year of 365 days, but, soon after the reformation of the calendar by Julius Caesar, they adopted, like the other Roman provincials, the Julian intercalation. At this time the first of Thoth had receded to the 29th August. In the year 136 of the Christian era, the first of Thoth, in the ancient Egyptian year, corresponded with the 20th of July, between which and the 29th of August there are forty days. The adoption of the Julian year must, therefore, have taken place about 160 years before the year 136 of the Christian era (the difference between the Egyptian and Julian years being one day in four years)—that is to say, about the year 25 B.C. In fact, the first of Thoth corresponded with the 29th of August, in the Julian calendar, in the years 25, 24, 23, and 22 B.C.

Prinsep gives the following practical rules in reference to this era —

To find the day of any Julian year on which the year of Nabonassar begins, subtract the given year, if before Christ, from 748, and, if after Christ, add it to 747. Divide the result by 4, omitting fractions, and subtract the quotient from 57 (*i.e.*, the number of days from January 1 to February 26). If the quotient exceed 57, add 365 as often as necessary before subtraction. The remainder will be the day of the year given. The first result before the division by 4, increased by a unit for each 365 added to 57, will be the year of Nabonassar then beginning.

The day of the week on which the year of Nabonassar begins may be known by dividing by 7. If there be no remainder, the day will be Tuesday, if there be a remainder, the day placed below it in the following table will be the day required —

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tu	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M

As the above-stated rule may be one day in error from the omission of fractions, it may be corrected by the help of this little table

The year of Nabonassar being given, to find when it begins —

Rule — Divide the year by 4, subtract the quotient from 57, adding 365, if necessary, as before, the remainder will be the number of days from the 1st January

The given year, diminished as often as 365 has been added, will show the number of Julian years from 747 B.C. If it be less than 748, subtract from that number, and the remainder will be the year before Christ, if equal, or more, subtract 747 from it, and the remainder will be the year after Christ

THE EGYPTIAN ERA. — The reformed Egyptian year coincides exactly with that of the era of Diocletian. Previous to its reformation it was identical with that of the era of Nabonassar. It consisted of 365 days, and began on the 26th February, 747 B.C. The reformation was made thirty years before Christ. At that period the beginning of the year, by continually receding, fell on the 29th August, and that was fixed as the first day of the year for the future. It is certain that the 29th August was the date adopted as the beginning of the year, and that the number of the year was one more than it would have been if 747 had been taken as the beginning of the era. There is, however, some uncertainty as to the precise year in which the reformation took place. As the year 30 B.C. began on the 31st August, the reformation must have been made eight years earlier than above stated. The correspondence of the Egyptian with the Christian era is ascertained by subtracting 746 years 125 days. The reformed year was at first used only by the Alexandrians, the old year continued in use more than a century after Christ.

THE JULIAN PERIOD. — This cycle is the product of the lunar cycle 19, the solar cycle 28, and the Roman induction 15. It consists, consequently, of 7980 years, and had its beginning 4713 years before our era. This cycle was introduced as a convenient mode of computing time, as it avoided the perplexing ambiguity which attended the reckoning of any period before Christ. The Christian year is found by subtracting 4713 from the Julian period. If any year B.C. is required, subtract the Julian period from 4714.

THE ERA OF DIOCLETIAN. — The epoch of this era is the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor, at Chalcedon, 29th August, 284. It was extensively employed by Christian writers previous to the introduction of the Christian era. At present it is employed only by the Abyssinians and Copts. The era is also known as the Era of Martyrs, on account of the persecution of the Christians in the reign of Diocletian. The year is one of 365 days with a day added every fourth year. It contains twelve months of thirty days; in common years five days are added and in leap-years six days. The year is bissextile when, dividing the date by 4 the remainder is 3. The additional days are called by the modern Copts Nisi in common years and Kebus in leap-years.

The following are the Coptic months, with the corresponding date in the Julian calendar for the first day of each —

COPTIC	ARABIC		COPTIC	ARABIC	
Thoth	Tot	August 29th	Phamenoth	Buramat	February 25th
Paophi	Babe	September 28th	Pharmouthi	Barmude	March 27th
Athy'r	Hatur	October 28th	Pachons	Bashans	- April 26th
Cohiac	Kyah	November 27th	Payni	Baune	May 26th
Tybi	Tabe	December 27th	Epiphi	Abib	June 25th
Mesur	Mashur Amshur	January 26th	Mesori	Meahri	July 25th

The Diocletian year which follows leap-year begins one day later than usual, and consequently a day must be added to the Christian year from the 29th August to the end of the following February. The years of this era are made to correspond with those of the Christian by adding 283 years 240 days.

THE GRECIAN ERA — This era dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicator, 311 years and 4 months before Christ, and is hence called the era of the Seleucides. It was long used in Syria previously to the fifteenth century, it was often employed by the Jews, and some Arabians still use it. The Greeks in Syria began their year about the first of September, the Syrians in October, and the Jews about the autumnal equinox. Chronologists differ very much as to the date of the beginning of this era. It is used in the book of the Maccabees, and appears to have begun with Nisan.

The year was solar, and contained 365 days, with a day added every fourth year.

Supposing it to have begun 1st September, 312 B.C., it is reduced to our era by subtracting 311 years and 4 months.

All the rules for ascertaining the dates of the Grecian era are laid down in the following works of celebrated Oriental astronomers — Zeeja Mahamuny, Zeeja Hackamy, Zeeja Ebna Allum, Hakim Abdool Sufi's astronomical work, a work by Aba Rahim Baruny, Zeeja Shahi, an astronomical work by Kaja Nusseer, and Zeeja Adwar by Shaikh Mohideen Magrabee. Celebrated Arabian astronomers reckoned that the Yezdezerd era commenced 16th June, 632 A.D., 344,324 days after the Grecian era began.

The Grecian era given in Table I has been calculated according to the computation above given.

The following are the months used by the Greeks and Syrians, with the corresponding Roman months —

SYRIAN	MACEDONIAN	ENGLISH	SYRIAN	MACEDONIAN	ENGLISH
Tishrin I	Hyperberetæus	October	Nisan	Xantieus	April
Tishrin II	Dius	November	Ayar	Artemisius	May
Canun I	Apellæus	December	Haziran	Dæsus	June
Canun II.	Andynæus	January	Tamus	Panæmus	July
Shubat	Peritus	February	Ab	Lous	August.
Adar	Dystrus	March	Elul	Gorpæus	September

THE ERA OF TYRE — The epoch of this era is the 19th October, 125 B.C., in the month Hyperberetæus. The year is like the Julian, and the months the same as those used in the Grecian

era The era is made to correspond with the Christian by subtracting 124, and with the years b.c. by deducting from 125 any year less than that

THE ERA OF ABRAHAM—Its epoch is the 1st October, 2016 b.c. It is the era employed by Eusebius. It is made to correspond with the Christian by subtracting 2015 years 3 months, which will leave the year and month in the Christian era

THE ERA OF THE CÆSARS, OR SPANISH ERA—Its epoch is 1st January, 38 years b.c., which was the year that followed the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was employed in Spain and the neighbouring districts of France and of Africa. It was not till 1180 a.c. that it was abolished in the churches connected with Barcelona, not till 1350 that it was abolished in Aragon by Pedro IV, not till 1382 that it was abolished in Castile by John I. In Portugal its use continued till 1455. The year of this era, in months and days, is the same as that of the Julian calendar; and it is made to correspond with the Christian, therefore, by subtracting 38 from it. Thus the Spanish year 800 corresponds with the Julian year 762. Any year b.c. is found by subtracting this era from 39.

THE ERA OF THE ARMENIANS—The epoch of this era is Tuesday, 9th July, 552 a.c. The year is one of 365 days only, and thus, in every four years, it anticipates the Julian year by one day. The day of the week on which the Armenian year begins may be ascertained by dividing the year by 7. If there be no remainder, Monday is the first day of the year, if there be a remainder, the first day will be as follows —

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa	Su

The Armenian year is made to correspond with the Julian by dividing the given date by 4 and subtracting the quotient from 191, adding 365 to 191, if necessary, the remainder will be the days from the beginning of the Julian year, and the Armenian date (diminished by 1, if 365 has been added to 191), added to 551, will give the Christian year.

The Armenians have an ecclesiastical year which begins on the 11th August, and has a day added at the end of every fourth year. This year is the same in its division with the Julian year. It is made to correspond with the Christian by adding 551 years and 222 days in leap-years, subtract one day from 1st March to 10th August.

ERA OF YEZDEZERD—Amongst the ancient Persians a king's accession to the throne was the epoch of a new era, which took the new king's name. In political and commercial affairs, and in all computations of dates, the new era was designated by the name of the king, whose reign measured its duration. Many learned Persian authors have treated of this subject. The celebrated Oriental chronologist Moolah Moozfer thus speaks of it —“The beginning of this era [of Yezdezerd]

dates from the first year of the accession of Yezdézerd bin Sharai bin Kasra. It is well known that this mode of reckoning dates originated in the time of King Jamshed. It was customary from that time to date the era from the day of a king's accession to the throne, and to give it his name. It was also customary to abandon the era thus named at the conclusion of his reign, and to begin a new one in the name of his successor. Thus, when the Persian sceptre descended through successive monarchs at last to Yezdezerd, the previous date was given up and a new one established in its stead. The epoch of this era was the 22nd day of Rabin-uwal, in the 11th year of the Hegira era. In the time of Osman bin Afman the Arab forces defeated the Persian army finally at the village of Náhávand, to the south of Hamadan, about fifty miles from the ancient city of Ecbatana. King Yezdézerd fled, and hid himself in the city of Merv, and history states that he was some years after treacherously slain by a mullah. After his death no Persian king ascended the throne of Persia, and consequently there was no change of era after Yezdézerd. Hence this era has continued to be used by the whole Zoroastrian population of Persia. It is calculated at present without any allowance, that is, the year is made to consist of exactly 365 days. At first they did not calculate it in this way, but, after the practice was adopted, it was continued uninterruptedly, and consequently the years subsequent to the adoption of this mode of computation are incomplete solar years. The five days of *gathas* are added at the end of each year."

The year is divided into twelve months of thirty days each, and five days, or *gathas*, as they are called, are added at the end to make up the deficiency.

Mention is made of the ominous day of the last Sassanian king Yezdézerd bin Sharai's accession to the throne in many learned Oriental astronomical works, especially in a work entitled "Zeeja Kotebee," in Moolah Abdoolally Burzundee's work, entitled "Zeeja-Zadeed," in Muza Shuyeed's Commentaries, and in a work entitled "Zeeja Nashaice,"—in all of which it is stated that King Yezdézerd ascended the throne on the 1st day Hormazd of the first month Furvurdeen, corresponding with Tuesday, the 16th June, 632 A.C. His reign was not without interruption.

The Persians reckon 365 days in a year. There are twelve months, each of thirty days, and five days, called *gathas*, are added at the end of the last month, thus the Yezdézerd year is considered complete. The Persians, from very remote antiquity, employed the incomplete solar year in the observance of their religious ceremonies. For the purpose of revenue settlement they used to add one intercalary month after every 120 years, and they considered this embolismic year quite distinct from other years. Their proper religious year consisted of 365 days only. Every religious ceremony with them began and ended in 365 days. From the time of Yezdézerd the practice of adding an intercalary month for revenue settlement calculations ceased among the Persians, but they have continued to reckon their religious year of 365 days as before. This latter mode of reckoning the year prevails at present among the Zoroastrians both of Persia and of India. The existence of two sects, the Kudmis and Shensoys, among the Parsees of India is owing to the fact of the Kudmis, like their brethren in Persia, reckoning their year one month in advance of that of the Shensoys. With this exception, the two sects are virtually one. They do not differ on any point of faith, as the Protestants

and Romanists of Christendom, nor does the distinction between them at all resemble that which divides the Hindoos into different castes, or the Mahomedans into Sheeas and Soonees. Their form of worship and religious ceremonies are the same in every respect. They freely mingle in society and in every relation of life. Their division is exclusively confined to a difference as to the correct chronological date for the computation of the era of Yezdézerd, the last king of the ancient Persian monarchy. The difference has never been productive of any further inconvenience than arises from the variation of a month in the celebration of their festivals.

In the year 1090 of Yezdézerd, 1720 of the Christian era, Jamasp, a learned Zoroastrian from Persia, arrived at Suiat to undertake the instruction of the Mobeds, or priests. He is said to have been the first to discover that his co-religionists in India differed from their brethren in Persia in their chronology, but no importance was then attached to the fact. In the year of Yezdézerd 1114, corresponding with the Christian year 1744, Jemshed, an Irancee, attaching to himself a few dustoois, mobeds (priests), and behedeens (laymen), inhabitants of Suiat, adopted the view imported by Jamasp, and formed the Kudmî sect. The bulk of the people, however, continued to hold the former view. Jamasp corrected the calendar by striking out one month of the year 1745, reckoning the day Maharesphand of the month Aban as the same day of the month Adur, in the 1114th year of Yezdézerd, corresponding with 6th June, 1745 of the Christian era.

The names of the Persian days and months are as follows —

DAYS

1 Hormuzd	6 Khordad	11 Khurshed	16 Meher	21 Ram	26 Ashtad
2 Bahman	7 Amerdad	12 Mhor	17 Serosh	22 Guvad	27 Asman
3 Ardibehest	8 Depadur	13 Tir	18 Rashne	23 Depdin	28 Zamad
4 Sherever	9 Adur	14 Gosh	19 Furvurdeen	24 Din	29 Maharesphand
5 Aspundad	10 Aban	15 Depmchel	20 Behram	25 Ashasang	30 Aniram

MONTHS

1 Furvurdeen	3 Khordad	5 Amerdad	7 Meher	9 Adur	11 Bahman
2 Ardibehest	4 Tir	6 Sherever	8 Aban	10 Dch	12 Aspundadmad

The names of the five additional days were — 1, Ahnuvud, 2, Ushtuvad, 3, Spentamud, 4, Volu-Kshusthra, 5, Valushtusht.

The day of twenty-four hours, or sixty *ghades*, is divided by the Persians into five *gûhs* — Hâvanim, from 6 to 12 A.M., Rapithwan, from 12 to 3 P.M., Uzayeurin, from 3 to 6 P.M. (sunset); Arwicruuthrene, from 6 to 12 P.M., Ushahin, from 12 to 6 A.M. The day is reckoned from daylight to daylight. The new year is reckoned from the first day (Hormazd) of the first month (Turvurdeen). This day is called Dureeayee Nowroz, or sea-reckoning, as it is employed in all nautical calculations of Asiatic mariners.

It has been asserted that Yezdézerd abolished the ancient era and invented a new one, and gave

different names to the thirty days and twelve months, and on this is founded the supposition that the sun enters *Aries* in the month Furvuddeen. The assertion is altogether groundless. The names of the days and months were altered in the reign of Jeláledin Toghlak Shah, Ibn-i Alp Aisulan Saljuki. This king wished that the solar year should bear his name, and that it should regulate the revenue settlement and political affairs generally. With this view he established a new era by reforming the calendar, and gave new names to the twelve months of the year and to the thirty days of the month, as also to the five *gathas*. These names, however, did not exclusively prevail; people confounded the old with the new. To avoid this confusion, the ancient Persian months were distinguished popularly by the name Kudmi, and the Jeláledin months by the name Jeláli. The astronomers ultimately adopted the same distinction, and called the Persian month Kadecm and Jeláli, as Furvuddeen month Kudmi and Furvurdeen month Jeláli. As the word Kudmi came into use from this king's time, the dusters, priests, and laymen who adopted the Kudmi date were also called Kudmis.

The following is an account of the era of Jeláledin Malik Shah, as given in the work of a celebrated Oriental astronomer, Zeeja (astronomical tables) Alkhanee. The fifth chapter of the work treats of the Jeláli era, and is divided into nine sections. The first section treats of the epoch of this era and of the year and month "Sooltan Jeláledin Malik Shah bin Alkh Ashlan Suljookee. God's mercy be upon him. The reason for using his name in dates was, that the sages of his time were ordered by him to prepare a code of observations, whereupon they consulted among themselves, considered the task a very difficult one, and doubted whether they would ever be able to perform it at all. They then went to the prince and told him with one voice that at least thirty years would be required to complete the code of observations, and that they knew not whether they would live so long. Moreover, as so many days would elapse before the completion of their work, there would be a change in the motions of the heavenly bodies, which would make it necessary to prepare new astronomical tables, or a new calendar, and abandon the old one. Therefore they would undertake to do, in the name of the king, what might be finished soon. They said that there was then no correct date corresponding with the motion of the sun. The year began with the Nowroz, or the day the sun entered the zodiacal sign *Aries*, to enable astronomers to use it for astronomical tables. Hitherto they had been using the Persian date, which did not correspond with the solar year. Now, if the Sooltan ordered, they would prepare a solar calendar in his name, corresponding with the solar year, to facilitate the compilation of astronomical tables, and they would incorporate in it the names of the Persian months which had prevailed so long, and would call the Persian months Kudmi, in order to distinguish them from the new months, which would be called Jeláli. Thus the time of the new months coming into use would be made known. Prince Jeláledin accepted their proposal, and ordered them to proceed forthwith with the work. Thereupon the astronomers prepared the astronomical almanac or calendar. The first day of that calendar is Friday. The years are solar years, and their first day corresponds with the sun's entrance into the zodiacal sign *Aries*. The new year's day is the first day of the first month Furvurdeen Jeláli. The beginning of this Jeláli date is 22nd March, 1079, Old Style, Friday."

Although this prince caused the names of the thirty days of the month and of the twelve months of the year, as well as of the five *gathas*, to be altered, the new names did not long prevail —*Vide* Fush years

ERA OR ZOROASTER—The Parsees believe that their Zoroaster lived in the time of Hystaspes, father of Darius, whom they identify with Kava Vistaspa of the Zend Avesta, or Kai Gustasp of the Shâhnâmah, and that he flourished 389 b c Zoroaster, however, is the theme of the Parsee scriptures, or Zend Avesta The following extract from the 29th Hâ, or section of the Izeshna, which forms a part of the Zend Avesta, proves that Zoroaster promulgated his new faith during the reign of Gustasp, who embraced it Zoroaster, addressing Hormuzd, says “Do thou grant that Gustasp may read your scriptures, and propagate the faith, and embrace your exalted religion” The 30th Hâ, or section, of the same work declares that Zoroaster was born at the city of Rai, in Persia The Zend Avesta itself contains intrinsic evidence of its being composed more than 2200 years ago—viz, in the reign of Gustasp Celebrated and elaborate Pehlvi works—Shayest Nashayest, Meenokhered, Jamaspy, Bundesr, and Arda Viraf Nameh—compiled in the reign of Ardeshu Bubekhan, in the second century of the Christian era, all speak of the existence of the Zend Avesta The time in which Zoroaster lived I believe to be the fourth century before Christ This belief is supported by the testimony of Eastern and Western writers, who entirely coincide with each other. In the Dabistan it is said, on the authority of the Zarhosht-Nama “Zaradusht, on issuing forth into the abode of existence, laughed aloud at the moment of his birth” Pliny, in his Natural History, says “We find it stated that Zoroaster was the only human being who ever laughed on the same day on which he was born We hear, too, that his brain pulsated so strongly that it repelled the hand when laid upon it—a presage of his future wisdom” The Zaradusht and Zoroaster here referred to can be no other than the prophet of the Perso-Medo Bactrian nations On Eastern authorities, confirmed by the testimony of Greek writers, Moolla Feeroze and Dustoor Aspendiarjee Kumdinjee make Zoroaster to have flourished in the fourth century I shall quote some of these authorities In a note to the Dabistan it is stated—“The most ancient mention of the name of Zoroaster in Greek books is to be found in the works of Plato, and dates, therefore, from the fourth century before our era” Sir W Ouseley, in his “Travels in the East,” quotes Agathias—“The prophet, however, or legislator, whose name we find written in Persian books Zaidehusht, or Zaiatusht, is manifestly that Zoroaster whom the Greek historian Agathias calls Zoroados, or Zaiades, and justly assigns to the age of King Hystaspes, preceding Christ by ‘about 500 years’” In Shea’s translation of Mirkhond’s “History of the Early Kings of Persia,” we read—“Diogenes, cited by Porphyry, says that Pythagoras (about five centuries b c), when in Babylon, was instructed by Zabiatus” (Zoroaster) Conder refers to the same authority when he says, in his “Popular Description of Persia and China,” “The Greeks held the name of Zoroaster in high esteem Pythagoras is said to have been his scholar” Troyer, in his English translation of the Dabistan, states—“In the fourth century b c Plato, Aristotle, and Theopompos show a knowledge of Zoroaster’s works” He also adduces the testimony of Clement of Alexandria and Jamblicus in

the following passage of his translation —“In the Desatir (English translation, p 120) the Greek philosopher is called Tútianush. We are at a loss even to guess at the Greek to whom these names may be applied. We may, however, remember that St Clement of Alexandria places Pythagoras about the sixty-second Olympiad, or about 528 years b c, and says that he was a zealous follower of Zoroaster, and had consulted the Magi.” Jamblicus, in his life of Pythagoras (cap 4), states that this philosopher was taken prisoner by Cambyses and carried to Babylon, where, in his intercourse with the Magi, he was instructed in their modes of worship, perhaps by Zoroaster himself, if Zabratius and Nazarius, mentioned as his instructors by Diogenes and Alexander, can be identified with the Persian prophet” These testimonies justify the belief that Zoroaster flourished in the fourth century b c

Mulla Abdulla Ali Birjundi, author of “Zeeja Sareh,” a Persian astronomical work, states — “Bomanear Bin Marazban, a Zoroastrian, a learned philosopher and astronomer of Persia, who was a pupil of Shaikh Abu Ali Hussain, son of Abdulla Sina” (thus Abu Ali Hussain, or Ibn Sina, is the celebrated Avicenna, honoured with the title of Sheikh-al-rais, or prince of physicians), “and died in the 458th year of the Hegira, 1066 of the Christian era, says that Zoroaster, establisher of the Persian religion, was born on the Monday, 372,660 days before the commencement of the Yezdézerd era’ 16th June, 632 of the Christian era”

Now 372,660 days make 1020 common solar years, with 360 days remaining. These remaining days (*gaitra* 5, eleven months of 30 days, 330, and 25 of first month) bring the date to the 6th of the first month Furvurdeen, as the birthday of Zoroaster

What is the corresponding Christian date?

	DAYS
From 1st January of first year of Christ to 31st December 631	230,315
Leap-year days of 631 years	157
From 1st January to 16th June, 632	168
From 389 b c to 31st December of 1st b c	141,935
Leap-year days of 389 years	97
Total days	372,722
Deduct	372,660
Remainder	62

The 62nd day of the year falls on March 3rd. The 6th day (Khordad) of first month (Furvurdeen) of first year of Zoroaster, Monday, corresponds with the 3rd of March, 389 b c. By the Dominical letter, Table XXIV, the 3rd of March, 389 b c., will be found to have fallen on Monday. The first computation is thus found correct

A very ancient Pehlvi work, “Durkard,” believed to have been originally compiled by the disciples of Zoroaster, makes mention of the Zend Avesta promulgated by Zoroaster. In the 7th section it is said. “The anniversary of the birth of Zoroaster, which took place on the 6th day (Khordad) of the first month (Furvurdeen)” A work entitled “Roztal Munjamun,” says “1020 years formed the interval from the birth of Zoroaster to the new era of Yezdézerd

About ninety-two years ago—that is, in the year 1142 of Yezdézerd, or 1772 of the Christian era—the president of the Parsee Punchayet of Surat, Munehejir Cursetjie, received a Mahajui, signed by thirty-seven learned dustoors, mobeds, and behedeens, inhabitants of Yezd in Persia, certifying that “the anniversary of the birthday of Zoroaster was Khordad, the 6th day of Furvudeen, the 1st month, on Monday, 2715 years (according to Persian computation) from the Deluge having been completed, and the 6th day of 2716 reached, when Zoroaster was born.”

Now the Persian and Arabian astronomers and chronologists agree that the Deluge occurred on the 14th day (Gosh) of 2nd month (Aidbehest), on Friday. If the 14th day of the 2nd month was Friday, the 1st day of the 1st month was Thursday. The following Table shows the 1st day of each century, from 1—2700, and of each year from 2700—2716 —

Centuries.	Centuries	Centuries	Centuries	Centuries
1 Thursday	900 Sunday	1800 Thursday	2700 Monday	2709 Wednesday
100 Friday	1000 Tuesday	1900 Saturday	2701 Tuesday	2710 Thursday
200 Sunday	1100 Thursday	2000 Monday	2702 Wednesday	2711 Friday
300 Tuesday	1200 Saturday	2100 Wednesday	2703 Thursday	2712 Saturday
400 Thursday	1300 Monday	2200 Friday	2704 Friday	2713 Sunday
500 Saturday	1400 Wednesday	2300 Sunday	2705 Saturday	2714 Monday
600 Monday	1500 Friday	2400 Tuesday	2706 Sunday	2715 Tuesday
700 Wednesday	1600 Sunday	2500 Thursday	2707 Monday	2716 Wednesday
800 Friday	1700 Tuesday	2600 Saturday	2708 Tuesday	

From this Table it will be seen that the 2715th year from the Deluge (Persian computation) was completed on Tuesday, and the 2716th year began on Wednesday, which brings us to Monday for the 6th day. Zoroaster's birthday was, therefore, on the 6th day (Khordad) of the 1st month (Furvudeen), on Monday.

THE ERA OF THE REPUBLIC, OR, THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.—The French nation adopted in 1792 a new calendar, based on philosophical principles. The plan of their new calendar is not essentially different from the one previously in use, they changed the name, some of the minor details, and the time for the beginning of the year. The epoch of the era of the Republic is the 22nd September, 1792, n.s., the autumnal equinox. The year consisted of twelve months of thirty days each, the five additional days at the end were celebrated as festivals. The fourth, or leap-year, was called an Olympic year. The names of the months, with the corresponding date in the Christian year for the first day of each and the names and dates of the additional festivals, are as follows —

Vendémiaire	begun 22 September	Germinal	began 21 March
Braumure	" 22 October	Floral	" 20 April
Frimaire	" 21 November	Prunial	" 20 May
Nivose	" 21 December	Messidor	" 1 st June
Pluviose	" 20 January	Thermidor	" 1 st July
Ventose	" 19 February	Fructidor	" 18 August

Festival of Virtue	17 September		Festival of Opinion	20 September
" " Genius	18 "		" " Rewards	21 "
" " Labour	19 "			

In Olympic (or leap-) years, from the 11th Ventôse (which was on the 29th February) to the end of the year, the calculation was one day earlier than in common years, thus, Messidor began on the 18th June, Fructidor on the 17th August. Instead of weeks of seven days, the months were divided into three decades. The names of the days of the decade were as follows —

Primidi	Tridi	Quintidi	Septidi.	Novaldi
Duodi	Quartidi	Sextidi	Octodi	Decadi.

This new calendar lasted only fourteen years, which corresponded as follows with the Christian year —

1—1792 3	4—1795 6	7—1798 9	10—1801 2	13—1804 5
2—1793 4	5—1796 7	8—1799-1800	11—1802 3	14—1805 6
3—1794 5	6—1797 8	9—1800 1801	12—1803 4	

ERA OF THE HEGIRA.—The Hegira is the era universally used in all Mahomedan countries. Hegira signifies "The Flight"—*i.e.*, of Mahomed from Mecca to Medina. Authorities have differed as to the day on which this took place. Some chronologists, and the Arabian astronomers in general, refer it to the 15th July, A.C. 622. Others refer it to the 16th July, A.C. 622, and Cantemir has proved by examples that, in most ancient times, this was regarded as the first day of the era. This difference may be accounted for by the fact that the civil day of the Mahomedans begins at sunset, while the astronomers probably began the day at noon. Though the flight of Mahomed probably began on the evening of Thursday, the 15th July, it is certain, from the comparison of modern dates, that the present practice of the Mahomedans, in dating their civil transactions, is to count from Friday, the 16th July, 622.

The Mahomedan year is strictly lunar, and the civil months are adjusted to the course of the moon by means of a cycle of thirty years, containing nineteen common years of 354 days, and eleven intercalary years of 355 days, the cycle, therefore, contains 10,631 days, which amounts to twenty-nine Julian years and thirty-nine days. Each year is divided into twelve months, containing alternately thirty and twenty-nine days, excepting that the last month of the intercalary year contains also thirty days. The intercalary years are the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th of the cycle. The average length of a year is taken at $354\frac{1}{3}$ days, the twelfth of which is $29\frac{1}{3}$, differing from the true lunation very little more than three seconds, which will not amount to a day in less than 2260 years—a degree of exactness which could not have been attained without long-continued observations.

The names of the Turkish months, with the number of days in each, are as follows —

	DAYS		DAYS		DAYS
Moharem	30	Rabin II	29	Regeb	30
Saphar	29	Jomadhi I	30	Shaban	29
Rabin I	30	Jomadhi II	29	Ramadan	30
				Shawall	29
				Dhu'l kadah	30
				Dhu'l hajjah	29
				In intercalary years	30

The months of the Hegira are composed of weeks of seven days The Mahomedan dates may be reduced to the Christian era by the chronological elements above given As the era of the Hegira is used over so large a portion of the world, it is a matter of importance to be able to ascertain accurately the correspondence between the two eras The following method establishes it without the slightest risk of ambiguity or mistake —

Having given a Mahomedan date, to find the corresponding date in the Christian era

(See Mahomedan Calendar, p 60)

THE CHINESE ERA —From the time of Yao, more than 2000 years b c , the Chinese had two different years—a civil year and an astronomical year The civil year consisted of twelve lunai months, to which a thirteenth was added when required, to preserve its correspondence with the solar year .The astronomical year was solar, and even at this early period it consisted of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, like the Julian year , it was, moreover, arranged in the same manner, a day being intercalated every fourth year

The Chinese divided the day into 100 *ke*, each *ke* into 100 minutes, and each minute into 100 seconds This practice prevailed till the 17th century, when, at the instance of the Jesuit Adam Schaall, President of the Tribunal of Mathematics, who was director of their calendar until 1664, they adopted the European method of dividing the day. The civil day commences at midnight, and ends at the midnight following

Since the accession of the emperors of the Han dynasty, 205 b c , the civil year of the Chinese has begun on the new moon nearest to the fifteenth degree of *Aquarius* From the same period they have employed, in the adjustment of their solar and lunar years, a period of nineteen years, twelve of which are common, containing twelve lunations each, and the remaining seven intercalary, containing thirteen lunations

The Chinese divide the time of a complete revolution of the sun, with regard to the solstitial points, into twelve equal portions, each corresponding to thirty days, ten hours, thirty minutes Each of these periods, which is denominated a *tze*, is subdivided into two equal portions, called *tchong-ki* and *tsie-ki*; the *tchong-ki* denoting the first half of the *tze*, and the *tsie-ki* the latter half The civil year is corrected according to the solar by the use of these twenty-four half-monthly terms, each of which covers the period of the sun's passage through the half of one of our zodiacal signs The names of these twenty-four terms, like those of the French revolutionary months, have reference to the season of the year. It is remarkable that the *tze*, which are strictly portions of solar time, give their name to the lunar months, each month or lunation having the name of the *tchong-ki* or sign at which the sun arrives during that month As the *tze* is longer than a synodic revolution of the moon, the sun cannot arrive twice at a *tchong-ki* during the same lunation , and, as there are only twelve *tze*, the year can contain only twelve months having different names It must happen sometimes that, in the course of a lunation, the sun enters into no new sign , in this case the month is intercalary, and called by the same name as the preceding month

The Chinese, for chronological purposes, like all the nations of the north-east of Asia, employ

cycles of sixty years, by means of which they reckon their days, moons, and years. The days are distributed in the calendar into cycles of sixty, in the same manner as ours are distributed into weeks, or cycles of seven. Each day of the cycle has a particular name, and, as it is a usual practice, in mentioning dates, to give the name of the day along with that of the moon and the year, this arrangement affords great facilities in verifying the epochs of Chinese chronology. The order of the days in the cycle is never interrupted by any intercalations that may be necessary for adjusting the months or years. The moons of the civil year are also distinguished by their place in the cycle of sixty, and, as the intercalary moons are not reckoned, because during one of these lunations the sun enters into no new sign, there are only twelve regular moons in a year; so that the cycle is renewed every five years. Thus, the first moon of the year 1862 being the first of a new cycle, the first moon of every sixth year, reckoned backwards or forwards from that date, will also begin a new lunar cycle of sixty moons. In regard to the years, the arrangement is exactly the same. Each has a distinct number or name which marks its place in the cycle, and, as this is generally given in referring to dates, along with the other chronological characters of the year, the ambiguity which arises from following a fluctuating or uncertain epoch is entirely obviated. The present cycle began in the year 1804 of the Christian era the year 1863 is consequently the sixtieth or last of the cycle. The cycle is the 75th, according to the Rev. C. Gutzlatt, the cycles having begun 2637 B.C. with the 61st of Hwang-ti.

The cycle of sixty is formed of two subordinate cycles or series of characters, one of ten and the other of twelve, which are joined together so as to afford sixty different combinations. The names of the characters in the cycle of ten, which are called *celestial signs*, are —1, Kea, 2, Yih, 3, Ping, 4, Ting, 5, Woo, 6, Ke, 7, Kang, 8, Sin, 9, Jin, 10, Kwey.

And in the series of twelve, denominated *terrestrial signs* —1, Tse; 2, Tchow, 3, Yin; 4, Maou, 5, Shin, 6, Sze, 7, Woo, 8, We, 9, Shin, 10, Yew, 11, Seo, 12, Hae.

The name of the first year, or of the first day, in the sexagenary cycle is formed by combining the first words in each of the above series, the second is formed by combining the second of each series, and so on to the tenth. For the next year the first word of the first series is combined with the eleventh of the second, then the second of the first series with the twelfth of the second, after this the third of the first series with the first of the second, and so on till the sixtieth combination, when the last of the first series concurs with the last of the second.

Since the year 163 B.C. the Chinese writers have generally dated the year from the accession of the reigning emperor. The year corresponding to a Chinese date can only be found when we have before us a catalogue of the Nien-hao, or periods of the reigns of the different emperors, with their relation to the years of the Christian era.

I shall here append a brief notice of the mode of reckoning time in use amongst the aboriginal Americans, before that continent was known to Europeans. Some of the aboriginal tribes seem to have cultivated astronomical science more extensively than is generally supposed. The Mexicans, in their

computations, were really more accurate than contemporaneous Europeans, and their state of civilization renders it impossible for us to suppose that they were not indebted for this to some people more advanced than themselves. The fact, however, of their marvellous accuracy is well established by Spanish writers of the fifteenth century, and by almanacs, of undoubted antiquity, still extant. Other tribes, such as the Peruvians and Muyscas, had very accurate lunar years, but these they could easily frame from the visible and oft-returning phases of the moon.

I shall notice particularly only the year of the Mexicans. It consisted of 365 days, and of eighteen months of twenty days, to which five days, called *nemontemi* (void), were added. At the termination of a cycle of fifty-two years they added thirteen days; at the termination of another cycle they added twelve days thus an addition of twenty-five days was made in 104 years. The mean year was, in this way, made to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, 46 minutes, $9\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, being only 2 minutes $39\frac{1}{2}$ seconds shorter than the true time. The first cycle of the Mexicans began in the month of January 1090 A.C. The system has been lost, and the monuments and records of the country destroyed—the latter the direct work of the barbarous conquerors, and the former through their extermination of the most advanced class of the Mexican people.

JAPANESE ERA.—The Japanese, like the Chinese, reckon their time by cycles of 60 years. The cycle, moreover, like that of the Chinese, is formed of two subordinate cycles or series of words, one of ten and the other of twelve, which are joined together so as to form sixty different combinations. The words in the cycle of ten are the names of the elements, which, according to the Japanese, are five in number. By taking these names in both the masculine and feminine terminations, *je* and *to*, the requisite number of ten words is obtained, which are as follows —

1 Kino-je	wood	3 Fino-je	fire	5 Tsutsno-je	earth	7 Kanno-je	metal	9 Midsno-je	water
2 Kino-to		4 Fino-to		6 Tsutsno-to		8 Kanno-to		10 Midsno-to	

The words in the cycle of twelve are the names of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which are as follows —

1 Ne	rat	4 Ov	hare	7 Ooma	horse	10 Torri	hen
2 Oos.	ox	5 Tats	dragon	8 Tsutuse	sheep	11 In	dog
3 Torra	tiger	6 Mi	serpent	9 Sar	ape	12 Y	hog

The name of the first year, or of the first day, in the sexagenary cycle, is formed by combining the first words in each of the above series; the first year is thus called Kino-je Ne. The combination proceeds like that of the Chinese, thus the 35th year is called Tsutsno-je In, and so on. The cycles coincide with those of the Chinese. They are distinguished by different names, and not by numbers. The Japanese year is luni-solar, of 12 and 13 months, with the intercalation as in the Chinese; it begins in February. The present cycle of the Japanese coincides with that of the Chinese, it is not certainly ascertained, however, when the first cycle began.

INDIAN ERAS.

THE chronological systems of India are peculiar in many respects. They vary greatly, but admit of a classification based on the principle on which the year was subdivided. A classification thus made will be fourfold. The first will embrace those eras that are founded on the sidereal divisions of the months, the second, those that are founded on the peculiar luni-solar computations, the third, those that are reckoned by cycles in which the years are distinguished by names; and the fourth, those that are founded on the Mahomedan era, which have since adopted the ordinary reckoning of the country.

THE SOLAR YEAR.—The Hindu solar year is a misnomer, for the year is strictly sidereal. It is measured by the time during which the sun makes his apparent revolution through the zodiac from any given star back again to the same star. In the most ancient astronomy of the Hindus, before the adoption of the solar zodiac, the beginning of the year was placed at the entrance of the sun into Aswini, the first of the Nakshatras—the name by which they designated the (so-called) mansions of the fixed lunar zodiac. About the year 1181 B.C. the solar zodiac was adopted, founded on the lunar zodiac. The names of the months were the same as those of the lunar mansions, in which the moon was full in the year that the solar zodiac was introduced. According to Bentley, a luni-solar cycle was formed at this time, founded on the discovery of there having been 3056 lunations in 247 years and one month, and of the initial month of the year thus changing its name every 247 years. The first was Aswina, the second became Kártika, &c. Should an ancient author, therefore, happen to mention the name of the first month of the year, the date of his writing might be approximately ascertained. These luni-solar cycles continued till 538 A.C. The following is a table of them.—

Periods	Began.	Months.	Lunar Asterism concluding
1	1 September, 1192 B.C.	1 Aswina	Chaitra
2	1 October, 945 B.C.	1 Kártika	Vaisakha
3	29 October, 698 B.C.	1 Agrahayana	Jyeshtha
4	27 November, 451 B.C.	1 Pauha	P Áshádha
5	25 December, 204 B.C.	1 Magha	Srávana
6	23 January, 44 A.C.	1 Phálguna	Satabhisha
7	21 February, 291 A.C.	1 Chaitra	Bhádrapada
8	22 March, 538 A.C.	1 Vaisakha	Aswini

In the last the fixed sidereal zodiac of twelve signs was adopted, and thus Vaisákha has been the first month of the solar year up to the present time. Vaisákha corresponds with the sign *Mesha* or *Aries* of the fixed solar Hindu ecliptic. According to Hindu astronomers, the year in which the solar and sidereal zodiacs agreed, and there was no precession, was 969 A.C. The Hindu solar year is divided

into six seasons (*Ritu*), of two sidereal months each, the succession of which is always the same, while the vicissitudes of climate in them depend on the position of the equinoctial colure

TABLE I

The Order and Names in the Sanskrit, Hindi, and Tamil Languages of the Signs, Months, and Lunar Mansions

ROOTOO, OR SEASON	SIGNS	NAMES OF MONTHS				NAKSHATRAS, OR LUWAR MANSIONS AS THEY CORRESPONDED IN 1182 B.C.
		Sanskrit, as used by the Maharrata in the Deccan	Sanskrit as used by the Bengali.	Urdu.	Tamil.	
1 Vasanta	{ 12 $\text{M}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{n}\dot{\text{a}}$ 1 $\text{M}\ddot{\text{e}}\text{s}\dot{\text{h}}\text{a}$	Chytr	Chandra	Chant	Punguni	14, Chitra 15, Swáti 16, Visakhá
2 Grishma	{ 2 $\text{V}\ddot{\text{r}}\text{i}\text{sh}\dot{\text{a}}$ 3 $\text{M}\ddot{\text{i}}\text{th}\dot{\text{u}}\text{n}\dot{\text{a}}$	Vyshák	Vaisákh	Baisákh	Chaitram	17, Anuradhdá 18, Jyeshthá 19, Múla 20, Purvá shádhá 21, Uttara shádhá (Abhijit, afterwards struck out)
3 Varsha	{ 4 $\text{K}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{k}\dot{\text{a}}\text{t}\dot{\text{a}}$ 5 $\text{S}\ddot{\text{i}}\text{n}\dot{\text{h}}\text{a}$	Shráwun	Srávana	Sáwan	Audi	22, Srávana 23, Dhamishthá 24, Sátataraka. 25, Purvá bhádrapadá 26, Uttará-bhádrapadá 27, Revati
4 Saruda	{ 6 $\text{K}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{n}\dot{\text{y}}\text{á}$ 7 $\text{T}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{l}\dot{\text{a}}$	Ashwin	Áswina	Ásan	Paratasi	1, Áswini 2, Bharani 3, Krittika. 4, Rohini 5, Mriga 6, Ardra 7, Punarvasu 8, Pushya 9, Asleshá
5 Hemanta	{ 8 $\text{V}\ddot{\text{r}}\text{i}\text{sh}\dot{\text{u}}\text{g}\dot{\text{a}}$ 9 $\text{D}\ddot{\text{ha}}\text{n}\dot{\text{u}}\text{s}$	Margashirs	Margasirsha, or Agra-ha-yana	Aghan	Kartaga	10, Maghá. 11, Párvá phalguni 12, Uttara-phalguni 13, Hasta
6 Sisira	{ 10 $\text{M}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{k}\dot{\text{a}}\text{r}\dot{\text{a}}$ 11 $\text{K}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{m}\dot{\text{b}}\dot{\text{h}}\text{a}$	Póush	Póusha	Pus	Margali.	
		Maugh	Magha.	Mágh	Tye	
		Phalgoon	Phágoona	Phágún	Maussi	

There are several modes employed by the Hindus for noting the duration of the day

The *Sávan* is the time between two consecutive sun-risings. This is the natural day. It is, consequently, of variable length. It is subdivided into 60 *Dhatas*, of 60 *Vinadikas*, of 60 *Vipalas*.

The *Saura* is the time which the sun takes in describing one degree of the ecliptic. This is the solar day. It is, consequently, of variable length, according as the sun is near the apogee or perigee. It is subdivided into 60 *Dandas* (or *Kalas*) of 60 *Vikalas*.

The *Nakshatra* is the time between two consecutive risings of the same point of the ecliptic. This is the true sidereal day. These days, consequently, are equal through the whole year, and are used in all computations. They are subdivided into *gháris* and *pala*s (called in the southern part of the peninsula *vighádias*), which also follow the same sexagesimal division. The *pala* is divided into six

práṇas, or respirations. The "Súrya Siddhánta," and all astronomical works carry the sexagesimal subdivision throughout, as follows —

60 kshanas	= 1 lava
60 lavas	= 1 mimesha
60 mimeshas	= 1 Lastha
60 lasthas	= 1 atipala
60 atipalas	= 1 vipala = 0 1 second, English
60 vipalas	= 1 pala = 24 , , ,
60 palas	= 1 danda = 24 minutes "
60 dandas	= 1 dina, or 1 day and night.
60 dinas	= 1 ritu, or season

The *Tithi* is the thirtieth part of a lunation. This is the lunar day. It is employed in astronomical calculations.

The division into weeks is also employed, the names of the days being derived from those of the planets, in the same order as in Europe.

TABLE II.

Names of the Days of the Week in English, with their Synonyms in Hindi, Indian, Persian, Ancient Arabic, Modern Arabic, Turkish, Sinhalce, Tibetan, and Burmese

English	Hindi	Indian	Persian	Ancient Arabic	Modern Arabic	Turkish	English	Tibetan	Burmese
0 Sunday	Bari var	Evar	Yekshambe	Bawal	Yem a had, Pazar cum,	Er-da	Gyah ay ma	Tanana gaant	
1 Monday	Som var	Peer, orificwar	Doshambe	Baham.	Yem theen, Pazar er-wa	Sa-da-da	Gyah elia va	Tanacca la	
2 Tuesday	Manga var	Mangal	Schambe	Jehar	Yem tilka, Sal	Ang ca ta neva-da	Gyah maa-amar	Ang gi-	
3 Wednesday	Budh var	Bodh.	Charshambe	Dakar	Yem arba	Charshambe	Da-di-di	Gyah jha pa	Bodha bi
4 Thursday	(Vishnupriya-var or Guru var)	Jumara	Pur shambe	Pharamba	Yem hamasa	Pershambe	Eru has ya tang-da	Gyah phar-tra	Kyara pada
5 Friday	Sukra var	Juma	Juma, or Adma.	Aruba	Juma	Juma	Si ku ra-da	Gyah pa-wang	Sek kva
6 Saturday	Sambat or Sani var	Sambat	Shambe, or Hafta.	Shivar	Sabt.	Juma-er-en	S. na-en ra-da	Grah ayva pa	Che n

The number of days and parts of a day in each month is determined by the length of time the sun continues in each sign. The civil reckoning differs from the astronomical only by rejecting fractions of a day. The civil year and month are reckoned as beginning at sunrise, and not at the precise time at which the sun enters the respective signs, according to the exact astronomical computation. When the fraction of a day is more than 30 gharís (half a Hindu day) the civil year or month is reckoned as beginning one day later than the astronomical.

The duration of each month depends, moreover, on the difference of time which the sun takes in passing through the northern and southern signs of the ecliptic. The time for the northern passage is 186 days, 21 hours, 38 minutes, 24 seconds, and for the southern 178 days, 8 hours, 34 minutes, 6 seconds, of these the odd hours and minutes are applied to the beginnings of the year and months. The effect of this difference on the civil reckoning is to produce differences of one or even two days more,

or one day less, in the relative lengths of the months, and to make a bissextile year of 366 days as nearly as possible once in four years

The variations in the lengths of the civil months make it impossible to find the precise day corresponding to any other era, except by a calculation of the day of the week on which the Hindu civil month in question began, which is very easily done with the aid of Warlen's Tables from the Bráhmanical formulæ. As the order of the days has remained unaltered since they were first named, if any number of years be multiplied by the mean length of the year, and the result in days be divided by seven, the remainder will necessarily show the day of the week, counting from the initial day—that is, Friday—in the “Súrya Siddhánta,” on which the period terminates. This calculation may be facilitated by tables of roots, or moments at which particular epochs begin, such as centuries, and it makes the Hindu year more simple of exposition than those of the West, which are liable to secular variations. A table of roots may also be prepared for the lengths of the months singly and collectively, so that, by simple addition, rejecting sevens, the initial of the required Hindu civil month may be accurately found. The Dominical letter affords the same means of finding the day for any European date; and any two approximate dates may be thus made to correspond exactly by the intervention of the weekly *feriae*.

ERAS DEPENDENT ON THE SOLAR YEAR—The Hindu solar year is that which is used in India south of the Nurbaddha river, in Bengal, Tírhút, Nípál, and Bombay. The eras that are principally used are, 1, the Kali-Yug, which is dated from the equinox of March, 3102 b c , 2, the Sáka, which dates from the birth of Sáliváhana, a mythological prince of the Deccan, who opposed Vikramáditya, the rajah of Ujjayiné. It begins on the 1st Baisákh, 3179 k y , which fell on Monday, 14th March, 78 a c , Julian Style. Other styles are connected with it in origin.

The Sáka of Bengal, as above	= 78 a c = 3179 k y
The Burmese Epoch, used at Prome	= 79 a c = 3180 k y
The Aji Sáka, used in Java	= 74 a c = 3175 k y
The Bah Year	= 81 a c = 3182 k y

The Bengali San and the Viláyaté year of Orissa are mentioned below

THE LUNI-SOLAR YEAR OF THE HINDUS.—There has not been, in ancient or modern times any other mode of dividing and recording time similar to that of the Hindu luni-solar year. Notwithstanding a single point of resemblance to the Chaldaean system, in the secular omission of a month and an accidental point of resemblance to the lunar cycle of Meton, in the concurrence of its common intercalations with those of that cycle at a particular period, Warlen's careful analysis of the Hindu Chandra-Mána proved that it had no resemblance to other systems, save in its common dependence on the moon's motions.

The ordinary year was called Samvat-sara, or Mána, and consisted of twelve lunar months.

About every three years an intercalary month was supplied, called *adhika*. The beginning of the year is at the true instant of conjunction of the sun and moon; this being at the new moon immediately preceding the beginning of the solar year. It falls, therefore, somewhere within the 30 or 31 days of the solar month *Chaitra*. The last day of the expired month is the day of conjunction, called *amávasyá*; the first day of the new month is the day after conjunction.

There are two modes of reckoning the months. They begin, in the south of India, contemporaneously with the year, on the *amávasyá*, and run through the 30 days in two divisions of about 15 days, called *sucha*, or *sukla-paksha*, and *krishna-* or *bahula-paksha*, the light and the dark half, or wax and wane, of the moon.

Throughout Hindústan and Telengana the *Vrihaspati-Mána*, derived from the "Súrya Siddhánta," is followed. This makes the months begin with the full moon, called *púrnamá*, preceding the last conjunction. New Year's Day thus always falls in the middle of the lunar month *Chait*, and the year begins with the last *pakshu*, or light-half of that month.

The lunar months are named from the solar month in which the conjunction happens, and the year is intercalary, or contains thirteen months, when two new moons fall within one solar month, as on the 1st and 30th days, the name of the corresponding lunar month is then repeated. The two months of the same name are distinguished by the terms *adhika*, "added," and *nya*, "ordinary." The intercalated month, by the "Súrya Siddhánta" system, takes its place in the middle of the natural month, or four *pakshas* — 1, *badi*, 1, *sudi*; 2, *badi*, 2, *sudi*, — the first *badi* and second *sudi* belong to the natural month, and the first *sudi* and second *badi* to the intercalated month. According to the Tamil computation, the first of the two months is the intercalated one.

In each term of 160 years it occurs once that, in some one of the last six lunar months, there is no new moon, the sun being in perigee, these contain only 30 and 29 days each. When this occurs, the month of that name is retrenched, it always happens, however, that two other months in the same year are repeated in such years, from an opposite cause. The common intercalary year is called *adhika-samvat-sara*; the double intercalary, with its retrenched month, is called *kshaya-samvat-sara*.

There are 30 *tithis*, or lunar days, in every lunar month, and these are subject to similar rules regarding intercalation and omission. When two *tithis* end on the same solar day, the intermediate one is retrenched from the calendar, and called a *kshaya-tithi*, when no *tithi* begins or ends on a solar day, the *tithi* is repeated on two successive solar days, and the first is called *adhika*. The *tithi* that begins before or at sunrise belongs to the solar day about to begin—that which begins after sunrise is coupled with the next solar day, when it does not end in the same day, in this case it is retrenched from the column of *tithis*.

The *tithis* are registered in civil time, although computed according to apparent time, and this singular mode of computation is thus rendered more perplexing.

By the common civil reckoning beginning after the completion of each diurnal period, the days in the semi-lunar periods are made account of—e.g., the day on which the moon is full is the *sudi*,

14th or 15th, and the day following is the 1st, *badi*. This is similar to the European mode of reckoning the sun's place in the zodiac ($0^\circ + 10^\circ$, &c ; $1^\circ + 10^\circ$, &c), it is, however, much better adapted for computations than where the figure expresses the current day or year.

The retrenchment of a *tithi* occurs, on an average, once in sixty-four days, and thus recurs five or six times in a year. A *tithi* repeated twice is called *tridina*. A *tithi* = 0.984 of a day, or 64 *tithis* = (nearly) 63 days.

For the complete solution of the problem of the construction of the luni-solar year, in all cases in which perfect accuracy is required, we refer the reader to Warren's book. I shall give rules sufficient to bring out the result to within a day or two of the corresponding Hindu solar year, and to still closer accordance with the Christian year, the days of which are not liable to the same variations *inter se*. Supposing the sun and moon to maintain a mean rate of motion in their course, but few elements are required for working it out thus far, and these may be determined from the Tables. They are first, the sun's mean place in the Hindu ecliptic, and the skeleton of the solar months formed from it, to show how the civil and sidereal days are disposed; secondly, the moon's mean place in the ecliptic, found from the *Ahargana*, or sum of days elapsed from the beginning of the *Kali-Yug* to that of the proposed lunar year. The epochs of the mean conjunctions, during the year in question, are obtained by it.

For the true computation of the lunar days, the place of the sun and moon's apogee, the equinoctial precession, and the obliquity of the ecliptic are required.

With an English ephemeris, the construction of the Hindu lunar month may be effected easily for any given lunation from the times of new and full moon, corrected for the longitude of the place. The first day of every Hindu luni-solar month falls on the days after the new moon it precedes by two days the initial *feria* of the Mahomedan lunar month. This is, however, without reference to the names of the months, as the months of the Hegira are ever gaining on the others.

ERA OF VIKRAMĀDITYA—This era is called Samvat, and, of those eras dependent on the luni-solar year, it is the principal one to which that system is exclusively adapted. Its name is derived from that of a prince of the Tuár dynasty, who is supposed to have reigned at Ujjain 135 years before Sáliváhana, who was the rival founder of the Sáka era, south of the Nerbadda river. The beginning of the Samvat era is fixed at the expiration of 3044 years of the Kali-Yug, 57 years b.c., and thus to find the last expired year of Samvat, subtract 3044 from the proposed year of the Kali-Yug, and the result is the year sought. The Christian years may be found from the Samvat by subtracting 57, except when they are less than 58, when the amount must be deducted from 58, which will give the date b.c.

This era is the one in use in Tehngana and Hindústan proper. It is known, but not much used, in Bengal, Tírhút, and Nipál. It is scarcely known in the peninsula. As the festivals and religious observances, generally, of the Hindus and Buddhists depend on the lunar reckoning the *Chandra-mána*, the luni-solar division of the year is adapted to other eras conjointly with the solar division. No eras therefore are exclusively solar, while the Samvat is exclusively luni-solar.

THE ERA OF PARASURÁMA.—This era is used in the southern part of the peninsula of India—that part called Malayála by the natives. It extends from Mangalore to Cape Comorin, including the provinces of Malabar, Cotole, and Travancore. A prince named Parasuráma is supposed to have reigned over this portion of the Indian peninsula about 1176 B.C., and from him and his time the era takes its name and epoch. The era is measured by cycles of 1000 years. Each cycle begins its year numbering with one, and ends it with 1000, that is the first year of the second cycle is not 1001, but 1; and so for the following cycles. The first cycle ended with the year 176 B.C., the second with the year 825 A.C.; the third ended with the year 1825 A.C. The year 177 of the second cycle began A.C. 1, August 14th. The year, like that in all Indian chronological systems advances one day in 60 years. It is sidereal, and begins when the sun enters the sign *Kanyá*, or *Virgo*, which answers to the solar month Aswina. The 14th September of A.C. 1800 concurs with the beginning of the 977th year of the third cycle.

THE BALABHI ERA.—This era is given in an inscription found at Somnáth, and must have been of the same construction as the Samvat. It assumed, however, a new epoch, which corresponds with A.C. 318, and Vikramáditya 375. The destruction of Balabhi occurred in Samvat 802, and it is presumed that the era was from that time discontinued.

THE SIVA-SINHA SAMVAT ERA.—This era was established by the Gohls in the island of Deo. Its epoch corresponds with A.C. 1112, and with Vikramáditya Samvat 1169.

THE GRAHAPARIVRITTI CYCLE.—There is a cycle of ninety years used by the people of the southern part of the Indian peninsula. The native astronomers of the district consider it to be constructed of the sum of the products in days of fifteen revolutions of Mars twenty-two of Mercury, eleven of Jupiter, five of Venus, twenty-nine of Saturn, and one of the sun. The cycle was analyzed by Beschi, a Portuguese missionary, who resided for forty years in Madura. Its epoch occurs in 24 B.C., and with the termination of the year 3078 of the Kali-Yug. The year is sidereal. The cycle and year corresponding with any Christian year may be found by adding 24 and dividing by 90. Thus —A.C. 1830 = $\frac{1830+24}{90} = 20$ cycles, 54 years

THE VRISHASPATI-CHAKRA.—This is the cycle of Jupiter, and is regarded as one of the most ancient chronological systems in all Asia. In China and in India it has separate names for each year of the cycle. In the Chinese system, as I have shown, these names are compounded of two series of twelve and five names, while in India the series of single appellations is carried throughout the sixty years. The origin of the cycle of Jupiter is not known. The "Súrya Siddhánta" and other works make mention of it. Its application in reference to the revolutions of the planet Jupiter has been long disused in the south of India, as well as in China and Tibet.

The years of the cycle of Jupiter may be computed on three systems —first, that of the “Súrya Siddhánta,” second, that of the Jyotistava, and, third, that of the Tehngas

By the “Súrya Siddhánta” Jupiter’s revolutions are 364,220,000 in a Mahá-yug, and his motion, in one solar year, will thus nearly coincide with one sign of the zodiac ($1^{\circ} 00' 21' 4''$) One zodiacal sign is called a year of Jupiter, and the actual time of the planet’s passing through it is as $30^{\circ} 21' 04''$ 365d 15g. 31p : 30° . 361d 2g 5p this is the true duration of the Chakra year It falls short of the solar year by four days and thirteen *ghanás*, which in eighty-six years amount to a whole year To keep the cycle, therefore, in accordance with the planet’s heliocentric motion, one year in every eighty-six must be retrenched

The current year of the cycle for any year of the Kali-Yug may be found as follows —As 432,000 solar years 36,422 rev of Jup. . 4870 410 rev $7^{\circ} 2\frac{1}{2}'$ The odd signs and degrees give his longitude, which requires a small correction—viz , multiplying 410 by twelve, and dividing by 60, gives 82 cyc 7 years, the latter must be counted always from the 27th of the cycle, *vijaya*, giving the 33rd year, *vikari*

By the Jyotistava system we have the last-expired year of the cycle, setting out from the Sáka epoch, and reckoning from *Prabhava* as the first of the cycle The method is —Write the Sáka year in two places; and, as the period when the year by this system must be retrenched is 85 227, multiply one of the Sáka years by 22, add 4291 to the product, and divide by 1875. Add the integers of the quotient to the second Sáka year, and divide by 60 The remainder will be the last year expired from *Prabhava* The fraction left by the divisor, 1875, may be reduced to months and days of the current year

Example —4870 Kali-Yug = 1691, Sáka $\frac{1691 \times 22 + 4291}{1875} = 22 \frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1691 \times 22}{1875} = 28^{\circ} 33'$ the fraction $\frac{1}{2} = 5$ months $17\frac{1}{2}$ days of the 33rd current year, *vikari*

By the Telenga system no notice is taken of the beginning of the Vrihaspati year, which it identifies in duration with the Chandra-Mána The method is —

Divide the expired years of the Kali-Yug by 60, the quotient will give the number of cycles expired, and the remainder will give the odd years, to be reckoned from *Pramathi*, the 13th of the Chakra

Example —The year 4870 Kali-Yug, $4870 - 60 = 84$ cycles, 10 years, or *Sariadharī*, the 22nd expired. *Virodhī*, the 23rd, will be the current year sought This method, followed in the peninsula, coincides with the practice in Tibet

TIBET.

The Vrihaspati-Chakra is employed in Tibet In this country, however, there are two series of denominations for the Chakra years, one of which is an exact translation of the Chinese names and the other a translation of those of the Indian cycle The Tibetan calendar is throughout a copy of the Indian It gives the solar and lunar days, the *nakshatras*, *yoga*, and *haraṇas*, and the usual lucky and unlucky days The division of the months is into *Lar-chols* and *nāl-chols*, or bright and dark halves,

&c The vernal equinox, on the first Baisákh, is the beginning of the astronomical year The civil year has a different beginning in different parts of Tibet, varying from December to February. The Hors, or Turks, keep their new year some days after the winter solstice, in January, and the people U'tsang, at Lassa, begin theirs with the new moon of February The months are usually denominated numerically—first, second, &c , while they also have names expressive of the seasons, asterisms, business undertaken in them, &c The year is luni-solar, with intercalations.

The birth or death of Sákya is the only fixed epoch in Tibet The almanacs note the years elapsed since this event The year is also noted from the death of the two great Lamas of Lassa and Teshi-lunpo, or the re-incarnations of these within the last two centuries

The true cycle of Jupiter being twelve years, the Tibetans, in calculating their age, count by this cycle In the ordinary affairs of life they employ the cycle of 60 years, each of which has its distinct name. They designate the cycles, not by numbers, but by some coincident event or remarkable person of the period. This mode is of little use for remote dates

The order of the years is the same as the Tamil, having no retrenched year The Tibetans, however, do not count from the same fixed epoch Their writers on the Kala-chakra system maintain that the mode of computation by cycles of 60 years was adopted in Tibet from India, about 1025-6 of the Christian era, and that it had been introduced into India about sixty years before that, about 965 of the Christian era Their epoch, therefore, occurs in 1025 of the Christian era

The 69th cycle of the "Súrya Siddhánta," and the 15th cycle of the Jyotistava, and the 68th cycle of the Telenga astronomers, were all completed in 965-6 of the Christian era, which is not much prior to Bentley's epoch of Varaha Mihira, the supposed author of the "Súrya Siddhánta."

The two rules given for expounding the dates of the Kali-Yug and Sáka prove that the cycles did not begin with either of those epochs. The odd years, according to these rules, are to be computed from Vijaya (the 27th) and *Pramath* (the 13th) respectively, and not from *Prabhava* (the 1st), as would naturally be expected.

The conclusion is, therefore, that the theory of the cycle of Jupiter was introduced in India, as the Tibetan writers maintain, in the middle of the tenth century This seems a confirmation of the date assigned by Bentley to the "Súrya Siddhánta," which upholds and expounds that cycle

Before the adoption of the cycle of Jupiter in Tibet, a period called *mé-kha-gya-tsho*, a symbolical name for the number 403, was frequently mentioned in their books, and dates were expressed in it as the 60th, 200th, &c , year of the *mé-kha-gya-tsho*. If 403 be deducted from 1025, the remainder, 622, coincides with the epoch of the Hegira, which leaves the impression that the latter era had been once established in Tibet The Tibetan writers, indeed, describe the destruction of the Buddhist religion in the north to the Mahomedans.

I give a catalogue of the Sanskrit, Tibetan, and Chinese names of the sixty Chakra years, and an English translation of the last two The meaning of the Sanskrit names is precisely rendered in Tibetan The first year of the Indian series corresponds with the fourth of the Chinese. Had the discrepancy been owing to the different modes of reckoning, the divergence would, of course,

have been at the other end of the scale. The discrepancy, then, is a proof that the two cycles are not connected. To have brought the divergence at the commencement of the scale, it must have run through fifty-six years, and thus would have occupied nearly fifty centuries.

TABLE III.

Names and Numbers of the Vrihaspath-Chakra, or Sixty Years Cycle of Jupiter, in Sanskrit, Tibetan, and Chinese.

	Sanskrit Names	Tibetan Translation of Sanskrit Names	Tibetan Translation of Chinese Names	Chinese Names	Meaning of Chinese Names	Ch No
1	Prabhava	Rab byung	Mé yos	Ting mao	Fire hare	4
2	Vibhava	r Nam-Hbyung	Sa-Hbrug	Von-chun	Earth dragon	5
3	Sukla.	Dkar-po	Sa-Sbrul	Kise	Earth-serpent	6
4	Pramodha	Rab myos	Chags r Ta	Keng ou	Iron-horse	7
5	Prajapati	Skyés bdag	l Chags-lag	Sin ouei	Iron sheep	8
6	Angira	Angura	Ch'hu spre	Gin chun	Water-ape	9
7	Srimukha	Dpal-Qdong	Ch'hu bya	Kuei-yeou	Water-bird	10
8	Bhává.	Dnos po	Shing K'hyi	Kia su	Wood dog	11
9	Yuvá	Na-tshod-ldan	Shung-Phag	Yhai	Wood hog	12
10	Dhátá	Hdsm-byéd	Mé-byi	Ping tse	Fire mouse	13
11	Iswa a.	Dvang-p'hyug	Mé g Lang	Ting-tcheou	Fire ox	14
12	Bahudanya	Hbru-mang-po	Sa-Stag	Von yn	Earth-tiger	15
13	Pramáthi	Myos ldan	Sa-yos	Ki-mao	Earth-hare	16
14	Vikrama	r Nam-Quon	l Chags Hbrug	King-chun	Iron dragon	17
15	Brusya	K'hyun-dlch'hog	l Chags Sbrul	Sin se	Iron-serpent	18
16	Chitrabhanu	Sna ts'hogs	Ch'hu r Ta	Gin ou	Water horse	19
17	Subhanú	Nyi-ma	Ch'hu-lug	Kuei ouei	Water sheep	20
18	Táraná	Nyi-Sgi ol byéd	Shing-spré	Kia chun	Wood ipe	21
19	Páthuva	Sa skyong	Shing-bya	Y-yeou	Wood bird	22
20	Vyaya	Mi zad	Mé K'hyi.	Ping su	Fire dog	23
21	Sarvajt	Thams chad Hdul	Mé Phag	Ting hai	Fire hog	24
22	Sarvadhári	Kun Hdsm	Sa byi	Von-tse	Earth-mouse	25
23	Virodhí	Hgal-va.	Sa g Lang	Ki tcheou	Earth ox	26
24	Vikrita	i Nam rgyal	l Chags Stag	King-yu	Iron-tiger	27
25	Khara	Pong bu	l Chags yos	Sin mao	Iron ape	28
26	Nandana	Dgah va	Ch'hu Hbrug	Gin chun	Water dragon	29
27	Vijya	r Nam-Hgyur	Ch'hu Sbrul.	Kuei-se	Water serpent	30
28	Iya	r Gyal-va.	Shing r Ta	Kia ou	Water horse	31
29	Mñmumtka	Myos byéd	Shing lug	Y-ouei	Wood sheep	32
30	Durmulha	Qdong nan	Mé spre	Ping chun	Fire ape	33
31	Hémalamva	Qjér Hp'hyang	Mé bya	Ting yeou	Fire bird	34
32	Vilamva	r Nam Hp'hyang	Sa-Khyi	Von su	Earth dog	35
33	Vikári	Sgyur byed	Sa-P'hang	Ki hai	Earth hog	36
34	Sarvari	Kun-ldan	l Chags byi	Keng tse	Iron mouse	37
35	Plava.	Hp'har va	l Chags g Lang	Sing tcheou	Iron ox	38
36	Subhakrit	Dgé byéd	Ch'hu Stag	Gin-yn	Water tiger	39
37	Sobhuni	Mdeás byéd	Ch'hu yos	Kuei mao	Water hare	40
38	Krodhí	K'ho mo	Shing-Hbrug	Kri-chun	Wood dragon	41
39	Viswávásu	Snats-hogs Dvying	Shing Sbrul	Y se	Wood serpent	42
40	Parábhava	Zil Quon	Mé r Ta	Ping on	Fire horse	43
41	Plavanga.	Sprchu	Me Lug	Ting ouei	Fire sheep	44
42	Kihla.	Phur bu	Sa spri	Von chun	Earth ipe	45
43	Saumya	Zhi rr	Sa-byia	Ki yeou	Earth bird	46
44	Sadharuna	Thun mong	l Chags Khyi	Keng su	Iron dog	47
45	Virodhakrit	Hgal byid	l Chags P'hang	Sin hui	Iron hog	48
46	Paridhávi	Yongs Hdsm	Ch'hu byi	Gin tse	Water mouse	49
47	Prumadhu	Bag med	Ch'hu g Lang	Knis tcheou	Water ox	50
48	Ananda	Kun Dgh	Shing Stag	Kia yn	Wood tiger	51
49	R ilshasa	Srn-bu	Shing yos	Y-mao	Wood hare	52
50	Anu'l	Mi	Mé Hbrug	Ping thun	Fire dragon	53
51	Pingal	Dmar Ser chan	Mé Sbrul	Ting se	Fire-serpent	54
52	Kal yukt	Dus ky i pho nyi	Si rta.	Kow ou	Earth horse	55
53	Sidharti	Don grub	Si lug	Ki onei	Earth sheep	56
54	Randri.	Drg po	l Chags spr	Keng chun	Iron ipe	57
55	Durmáti	b Lo nn	l Chags byi	Sin yeou	Iron bird	58
56	Dundubhi	Rna ch hén	Ch'hu Khyi	Gin su	Water dog	59
57	Rudurdogam	K hríg Sleyug	Ch'hu P'hang	Kuei hai	Water ipe	60
58	Raktiksha	Mig-Dmar	Shing bvi	Kia tse	Wood incur	1
59	Krodhuna	Khro vo	Shing g Lang	Y-tcheou	Wooler	2
60	Kshmy	Zad pa	Mi Stag	Ping in	Flock car	3

BUDDHIST ERA—Little is definitely known of the epoch of Buddha. The two latest of the epochs attributed to a Buddha are founded on actual events. Professor Wilson furnishes the following data for the epoch of this elder Buddha.—

	B.C.		B.C.
Padmakarpo, a Lama of Bhootan who wrote in the sixteenth century, makes it . . .	1058	Bentley makes it	1063
Kalhana Pandit who wrote the history of Krishnagar makes it . . .	1232	Juching, from a Mongol Chronology, makes it . . .	991
Abu'l-Fazl makes it . . .	1346	Japanese Encyclopedia makes the birth . . .	1027
A couplet from Chinese historians makes it . . .	1036	" " " . . . the death . . .	933
De Gugno's Researches make it . . .	1027	Matiwan lin a Chinese historian of the twelfth century, makes it . . .	1027
Giorgi (period of Buddha's death) makes it . . .	939	M. Klaproth with Sir W. Jones makes it . . .	1027
Baily makes it . . .	1031	M. Rémusat dates the death . . .	970
Sir William Jones makes it . . .	1027	The era adopted at Lhasa makes it . . .	85

The period of a Buddha is thus fixed, by the majority of these quotations, about 1000 years before the Christian era. No chronological era has been founded on this period.

A second Buddha seems to have existed in the sixth century before Christ. The following are the more important testimonies to this period —

	B.C.		B.C.
The Burmese epoch of Gotama's death . . .	544	The Nirvana of Sakyi occurred 196 years before Chandragupta the contemporary of Alexander, which may agree thus $318 + 196 =$	313
The Singhalese epoch of Buddha's death, and beginning of their era on the landing of Vyaya . . .	543		
The Siamese epoch . . .	544		

Professor Wilson quotes other three dates in conjunction with these —

The Singhalee . . .	B.C.	The Peguan . . .	B.C.	The Chinese, according to Klaproth . . .	B.C.
	619		618		633

The Buddha of 1027 B.C. is identically the same as the one who died 544 B.C. As far as real chronology is concerned, the recent date is alone in use.

JAIN ERAS—The Jains in some parts of India follow the era of Mahávira, their last Jain, whom they regard as the preceptor of Gotama, placing him in the year 569 B.C., and thus a few years prior to Gotama. He was the twenty-fourth teacher of the Jain religion. No Jain inscriptions show traces of an exclusive chronology. They bear invariably the Samvat date of Vikramáditya.

BURMESE ERAS—While the sacred era is kept up in the Burmese country in ecclesiastical documents, other eras are more generally employed for the business of life. The Prome epoch was established by King Samandru, and its first year corresponds with 623 of the sacred epoch, or 79 A.C. It seems to be the same as the Shaka era of Sáliváhana. The vulgar epoch used throughout Ava was established by Puppa-chan-ra-han, the first year of which agrees with 639 A.C. The division of months accords with the luni-solar system of the Hindus, and the year begins with the new moon.

of the solar month Chaitra. To reduce the Burmese vulgar year to the Christian, add 638 For the Prome era, add 78. The Burmese have also a sacred era called the Grand Epoch, said to have been established by An-ja-na, the grandfather of Gotama ; the first year corresponds with 691 b c

NEWÁR ERA.—Previous to the introduction of the Sáka and Samvat eras into Nipál by the Gorkha dynasty, there existed an era called the Newár, from the name of the aboriginal tribe of the valley, which is still much in use Its origin seems not to be known The Newár year begins in October, and the year 983 terminates in the present year 1863 of the Christian era Its epoch will thus concur with the month of October 880 A.C , and, by retrenching this number from a Newár date, we have the corresponding Christian year

The following extract from Albirúni gives some further interesting details in reference to Indian cycles —

“ Toutes ces ères présentent des nombres considérables, remontent à une antiquité reculée, et leurs années dépassent les nombres cent mille et au-delà Ces nombres ont embarrassé les astronomes dans leurs calculs, et, à plus forte raison, le commun des hommes Nous allons donner une idée exacte de ces ères, et nous rapporterons nos calculs à l'année des Indiens, dont la plus grande partie correspond à l'an 400 de l'ère de Yizderdjad Cette époque s'exprime par un nombre rond et n'est embarrassée ni de dizaines ni d'unités Cet avantage lui est particulier et la distingue de toutes les autres années

“ De plus, elle a été rendue à jamais célèbre par la chute du plus fort boulevard de l'Islamisme et la mort de l'illustre sulthan Mahmoud, lion du monde et le phénomène du temps Dieu lui fasse miséricorde ! En effet, Mahmoud expira moins d'un an avant cette époque

“ Le sandhi des Indiens précède le nourouz (premier jour de l'année) des Perses de douze jours et il fut postérieur de dix mois Persans complets à la nouvelle de la mort du sulthan .

“ Toutes ces ères présentent des nombres considérables et remontent à une époque reculée voilà pourquoi on a renoncé à en faire usage On emploie ordinairement les ères de Sri-Harscha, de Vikramaditya, de Saca, de Ballaba et des Gouptas

“ Les Indiens croient que Sri-Harscha faisait fouiller la terre et cherchait ce qui pouvait être trouvé dans le sol, en fait d'anciens trésors et de richesses enfouies , il faisait enlever ces richesses et pouvait, par ce moyen, s'abstenir de fouler ses sujets Son ère est mise en usage à Mahourah et dans la province de Canoge J'ai entendu dire à un homme du pays que, de cette ère à celle de Vikramaditya on comptait quatre cents ans, mais j'ai vu, dans l'almanach de Cachemire, cette ère reculée après celle de Vikramaditya de 664 ans Il m'est donc venu des doutes que je n'ai pas trouvé moyen de résoudre

“ L'ère de Vikramaditya est employée dans les provinces méridionales et occidentales de l'Inde On pose 342 qu'on multiplie par 3 ce qui fait 1026, on ajoute au produit ce qui s'est trouvé du shadabda, mot par lequel on désigne le samvatsara sexagesimal Voilà ce qu'on entend par l'ère de Vikramaditya J'ai vu le mot shadabda cité dans le livre du *Soroudou*, composé par Maizude ..

to the throne, or the 2nd Rabi-ul-sání, A H 963 (14th February, 1556) "A solar year, for financial and other civil transactions, was then engrafted upon the current lunar year of the Hijra, or subsequently adjusted to the first year of Akbar's reign" Mr Harington's statements are entirely confirmed by the following extract from a Persian manuscript belonging to a native gentleman at Benares —

"From the time of Amír Timúr, until the reign of Jalál-ud-dín Muhammad Akbar, there were three eras in use—viz., the Hijra, the Turkí, and the Jalálí. The Turkí era commences with the creation of the world, and is computed in cycles of twelve solar years each. In the month Muharram of A H 1138, five hundred and sixty-five cycles had elapsed, and the fourth year of the following cycle was in progress. Each year begins with the new moon of the month Jéth of the Hindú calendar, and the months are lunai. At the end of two or three years, as the case may be, an additional month is introduced to balance the computations by solar years and lunar months."

"The Jalálí period is dated from the 5th of the month Shábán in the year 468 Hijra, under the reign of Jalál-ud-dín Toghlak Sháh, Ibn-i Alap Arsulan Saljukí. The year begins with the Nauroz, or the day that the sun enters the zodiacal sign *Aries*. There are thirty days allotted to each month, and five supplemental days are added to the twelfth month, to which, at the expiration of every fourth year, a sixth day is superadded."

"As the annual method of computation in the Turkí era accorded with that observed by the Hindus in reckoning the years of the Samvat, it was generally used in the preparation of records and accounts, etc., but, after the Emperor Akbar had extended his dominions by the conquest of Bengal, and a portion of the Dakhan, there were several modes of computing time prevalent in different parts of the empire as the Samvat, with its lunai months and solar years, the Bengálí era, in which the year began with the arrival of the sun at the vernal equinoctial point, and the months were regulated by his passage through the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the Dakhaní era, which comprehended lunai months, and a lunai year beginning on the 12th of the light half of the month Bhádon. These differences occasioned a good deal of perplexity to the accountants and other public officers at length some of them drew the attention of the emperor to the subject, who, after deliberating with his ministers, desired that the three foregoing eras should be made to agree with the year of the Hijra 964 (963 ?), and that appropriate names should be given to them. Accordingly, it was decided that the Samvat in Upper Hindústán should be named Faslí, and should commence with the month Aswína (Kunwar), in which the collection of land-tax for the following seasons is first made. The era introduced into Bengal was denominated *San-i Bengálá* and the year was continued there, in the period of its commencement, on the sun entering *Aries*, as heretofore. This was likewise the case in the Dakhan, where the new era was called Viláyatí, because it was received from the Viláyat of Hindústán, and the annual revolution continued to be dated on the 12th Bhádon. These three eras therefore owe their origin to the fiat of the Emperor Akbar, and they are formed upon the basis of the Muhammadan epoch, but the annual revolutions accord with those of the eras which they superseded."

It appears, therefore, that Akbar's design was to equalize the name or number of the year throughout his vast empire, and at the same time not disturb the modes of subdivision which obtained

in different localities This explanation will greatly facilitate the understanding of the four harvest years.

FASLI ERA OF THE DECCAN—The Fasli year of the Deccan is apparently two years in advance of the Bengáli San It must have branched off from its parent stock, the Hegna, at a later period. The year 1240 of this Fasli begins in the 2nd month of 1247 Hegira (July 1831) If we convert the 7 years' difference into days, and divide by 11, which is the constant acceleration of the lunai year per annum, we have a period of about 230 years back for the epoch sought The Fasli drops behind only one year in thirty-three, and therefore, in fixing the epoch of its foundation, a latitude to that extent may be allowed According to Giant Duff's History of the Maráthas, this Deccan era owes its origin to the Emperor Sháh Jehán, who, after bringing his wars in Máláráshtra to a close, in 1636, endeavoured to settle the country and introduce the revenue system of Tudor Mull, the celebrated minister of Akbar The "revenue year" naturally came along with the survey and assessment, and, beginning with the current Hegira year of the time, has diverged from it as above mentioned To convert this era into Christian years, add 590 The Madras Government has fixed the beginning of the year, which ought to be sidereal, to the 12th July.

ERA OF AKBAR—This era, the *Tárikh Iláhi*, was established by the Emperor Akbar in the thirtieth year of his reign, A H 992, A C 1584 Amú Fatteh Ul-láh Shirázi corrected the calendar from the time of Ulugh Beg, making this era to begin with his Majesty's reign The days and months are both natural solar, without any intercalations The names of the months and days are the same as those of the ancient Persian The months have from twenty-nine to thirty days each There are no weeks, and the thirty days are distinguished by different names In those months which have thirty-two days the last two are named *oz o shab* (day and night), and are called first and second The epoch of the Iláhi era falls on Friday, the 5th Rabi-ul-Sámi, A H 963, which corresponds with 19th February, 1556, N S This number must be added to convert its dates into Christian It is used on inscriptions, coins, and records of Jehángu's and the following reigns, generally coupled with the Hegira date

SHAHÚR ERA OF MÁHÁRÁSHTRA—The Shahúr, or Toor-San, is another era of Mahomedan origin The name is a corruption of the Arabic word "Shahú" (plural of "Shahr," month), and literally means the "year of months" Captain Jervis's "Report on the Weights and Measures of the Southern Konkan" contains an account of this era According to Jervis, it was introduced on the 6th of June, 1342 A C, in 743 of the Hegira, others place it a year sooner He states that the computation of its agreement with the Hegira year shows it to have begun when the 745th Hegira (A.C 1344) corresponded with the 745th Shahúr San There is reason to believe that this era was adopted on the establishment of one of the Mahomedan kingdoms in the Deccan under the reign of Tughlak Khan

The years of this era are denominated after the corresponding Arabic numerals. The following examples will explain the system.—

1 Ahadí	8 Samáni	60 Sítam	300 Suls máyat.
2 Isní	9 Tísa	70 Saba-in	450 Khamsin arba máyat.
3 Salas	10 Ashar	80 Samánun	1000 Alf
4 Arba.	20 Ishrin	90 Tísa-in	1100 Máyat-o alf
5 Khams	30 Salatin	100 Máyat, or Máya	1230 Sulásin máyatín o alf
6 Sita	40 Árbam	122 Isna-ashrin máyat	1313 Suls-ashar suls máyat-
7 Saba	50 Khamsin	200 Mhatin	o-alf (A.C. 1834)

JALÚS YEARS—Another system of recording time, dependent on the Hegira reckoning, is the Jalús-San. During the Moghul dynasty the year of the reigning emperor was inscribed upon all public documents. It was also noted on the metallic currency. The Jalús-San follows the Hegira reckoning, and, when the date of the accession of each sovereign is known, the same tables will answer for the solution of both. The Jalús-San has been constituted a fixed era in the southern Concan, beginning with the year of Sáliváhana, 1578 (1656 A.C.), and proceeding in the ordinary solar manner, contrary to all precedent in other parts of India. This epoch is two years anterior to the coronation of Aurungzeeb; it corresponds precisely with the accession of Sultan 'Ali 'Adl Sháh II to the throne of Bíjápoor. It must be borne in mind that the duration of a Mahomedan monarch's reign, as well as of his life, is reckoned by lunar years, both, consequently, require correction when compared with other dates.

RÁJ-ABHISHEK ERA—The Maráthas established the Ráj-abhishek era a few years after the establishment of the Jálus-San. It was founded on the rise of their power under the famous Sivaji. According to Grant Duff, Sivaji ascended the throne on the death of his father Shálji, 1664 A.C. He then first assumed the title of Rajá, and coined money in his own name. To convert the Ráj-abhishek into the Christian era, add 1664. The division of months will probably accord with the Sáka system.

TABLES.—PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE following Tables, which, it will be obvious, on the most cursory view, could not have been prepared without great labour, and which, I confidently state, will be found to have been prepared with great accuracy, furnish simple practical rules for finding, by the shortest methods, the dates, according to the various Hindu and Grecian, the Mahomedan, Parsee, Chinese, and other modes of reckoning, corresponding to any date of the Christian era, and *vice versa*. The process will be found expeditious and accurate.

It may be here observed that the Hindu lunar month invariably consists of thirty *tithes*, or lunar days, and is divided into two equal parts of fifteen *tithes* each—the one called Shoocha- or Shookla-puksha, or Soodee, the light half or wax of the moon, the other, Krishna- or Bahoola-puksha, or Badee, the dark half or wane of the moon. The lunar month begins on the western side of India, and south of the Nurbadda river, on the 1st day of the Shookla-puksha (Soodee-prutipada), or light half of the moon. At Benares, Oojein, and the countries north of the Nurbadda, the lunai month begins on the 1st day of the Krishna-puksha (Badee-prutipada), or dark half of the moon. The first mode of reckoning is designated the Shookladee, and the latter the Krishnadee. The lunar year begins on the 1st day of the Shookla-puksha, or light half of the moon in Chaitra, both north and south of the Nurbadda—that is, in every country in India, but, as the dark half of the moon precedes the other, or Shookla-puksha, at Benares, the half lunar month of Chaitra is taken from the last lunar month of the year preceding, and considered to belong to it. At Benares, Oojein, &c, the Samvat of Vikramáditya begins with Chaitra on the western side of India, and south of the Nurbadda river, the Samvat begins with Kartick.

Tables No II and III, showing the number of days of the solar year according to the Gregorian Calendar, and of the luni-solar year of the Hindus, furnish the means of finding, by the shortest method, and with perfect accuracy, the corresponding dates of each mode of reckoning. I subjoin four examples—

Example 1—To find the date in the Gregorian Calendar corresponding to Shookla-puksha (Sood), 15th Shravan, in the Samvat of Vikramáditya, 1262, and Shaka of Sáliváhana, 1128.

By referring to Table I it will be seen that the corresponding year in the Christian era is a common year, and that the corresponding date of 1st or Shookla-puksha (Sudi), Kartick 1262, in the Samvat of Vikramáditya, is 15th October, 1205

In Table No II the number opposite 15th October is	229
In Table No. III from 1st Kartick (Sudi) to 15th Shrawan is	281
The sum of which is	510
Deducting from this sum	365
The remainder is	145
Deduct	1*
	144

In Table No II. 144 days from the beginning of the year will be seen to be the 22nd July.

Answer—The Shookla-puksha (Sudi), 15th Shrawan, in the Samvat 1262, and Sháka of Sáliváhana 1128, correspond, therefore, to the 22nd July, 1206, of the Christian era.

Example 2—To find the Hindu date corresponding to the 15th July, 1781

By referring to General Table No I, it will be seen that the 28th October of the Christian year 1781 is the Kartick in the Samvat of Vikramáditya 1837

In Table No II the number opposite the 28th October is	242
Deducting this number from 365, the remainder is	123
In the same Table the number opposite the 15th July is	137
Which, added to the above, is	260
Add	1†
	261

In Table No III. 261 is the number opposite (Badi) 10th Ashwin, in the year 1837 of the Samvat of Vikramáditya, corresponding to 15th July, 1781.

Example 3—To find the Hindu date (of Benares) corresponding to the 15th July, 1771.

Note—At Benares, Oojein, and the countries north of the Nurbadda, the Samvat of Vikramáditya begins with Chaitra, on the western side of India, and south of the Nurbadda river, the Samvat begins with Kartick I have, therefore, given Table No IV, of which the marks G, D, C, and B, O stand respectively for Gujarat, Deccan, Concan, and Benares, Oojein

It must be remembered that the Hindus have a common and an embolismic year, both of which are mentioned in first (General) Table I For the common era see Tables III. and IV, for the intercalary months see Tables V to XIII

* Deduct one day from this sum, as a rule, in leap year deduct two days This applies to all except the Hindu calendar

† Add one day to this sum, as a rule, in leap-year add two days This applies to all except the Hindu calendar

By referring to Table I it will be seen that 17th March of the Christian year 1771 is the Chitra in the Sáka of 1693. By the same Table it will be seen that the 7th November of the Christian year 1771 is the Kartick in the Vikramáditya Samvat of 1828 the same Samvat with Chitra begins six months before at Benares, &c

In Table No II the number opposite the 17th March is	17
Deducting this number from 365, the remainder is	348
In the same Table the number opposite the 15th July is	137
Which, added to the above, is	485
Deduct	365
The remainder is	120
	1
	121

In Table No. VIII , columns B O , 121 days from the beginning of the year falls on Suklapaks (Sudi), 3rd Adhika, or 2nd Ashadh in the Samvat 1828, corresponding, therefore, with the 15th July, 1771, of Benares, and north of the Nurbadda, Hindu date

Example 4—To find the Christian date corresponding with 1st Poush, Sáka 1688, of Gujarat, and south of the Nurbadda, Hindu date

By referring to Table No I it will be seen that the 11th March of the Christian year 1766 is the Chytr in Sáliváhana Sáka, 1688

In Table No II the number opposite to the 11th March is	11
In Table No V. the number opposite 1st Poush, column G. D C , is	296
The sum is	307
Deduct	1
	306

In Table No II 306 is the number opposite the 31st December in the Christian year 1766. which corresponds, therefore, with 1st Poush, Sáliváhana Sáka, 1688, of Gujarat, &c , Hindu date

I shall now furnish some rules for the solution of Hindu dates anterior to the Tables There are two methods which may be adopted for this purpose The first is to find the time that has expired since the commencement of the Kali-Yug era, the epoch of which was the 18th February, 3102, b c ; the second is to begin from some more modern epoch, of which the correspondence has been previously established. The second is the more convenient of the two methods. I have, therefore, inserted a Table (No XXII) of such epochs, taken from the "Kali Sankalita," in order to facilitate the application of thus method

Hindu Solar Year—Let it be required to find the Christian date, Julian Style, for the 15th Siávana, 222 Sáka (223 current)

By referring to Table XX it will be seen that the Sáka 222 began on the 16th March, 300 A C	16
In Table No II the number opposite the 16th March is	16
In Table No XIV. the number opposite 15th Srávana is	109
The sum is	125

In Table No. II 125 is the number opposite 3rd July, 300 A C, which corresponds therefore with Hindu date 15 Srávana, 222 Sáka.

As Hindu months vary in length a day or two, this result may require to be verified, which may be done by finding the day of the week of both calendars; thus —

	D	G	P
Extract from Table XX the root of the epoch	(6)	37	30
Add from Table XIV. the collective duration to the 1st Srávana	(2)	56	22
Add 15 days to the 15th of the month	(15)	00	00
The sum, rejecting sevens, is (Wednesday)	(3)	33	52

By Dominical Letter, Table XXIV, the Christian year 300, 3rd July will be found to have been on Wednesday, which day agreeing with that just found, the first calculation is verified

The answer to the above question, then, is Wednesday, the 3rd July, 300 A C

Example 2—What is the Hindu solar date corresponding with the 15th October, 525 A C?

By referring to Table XX it will be seen that the Sáka 422 began on the 18th March, 500 A C
In Table No II the number opposite the 18th March is

Deducting this from 365, the remainder is	347
In the same Table the number opposite the 15th October is	229
Which, added to the above, is	576
Deduct	365
The remainder is	211

In Table XIV 211 is the number opposite 24th Kártika, Sáka 447, which corresponds therefore with 15th October, 525 A C.

The epoch for the expired year Sáka 422 (the nearest in occurrence to the year 525 A C) is (6) 21 40 on 18th March

Add from Table XXI 20 years (4) 10 30

, , , 5 years (6) 17 38

The Sáka 422 began Tuesday (2) 49 48 nearest 18th March

Solving the Dominical day, Tuesday proves to be the 18th March.

	D	G	P
For the Hindu year we have, as above	(2)	19	38
Add collective duration to 1st Kartika	(1)	51	06
Add 21 days of Kartika	(2)		
Thus makes the 21th Kartika fall on	(3)	13	51

Wednesday, which verifies the operation, and makes the result to be Wednesday, 24th Kartika, 137 Saka

Example 3 — What day of the Christian era corresponds with 18th Magha, 1903 K.Y. ? Exposition by Kali-Yug epoch

The proximate Christian year is 1903 — 3101 = 1802 A.D. Take the contracted Abhanga from Table XXI , viz .—

1000 years = (2) 01 33		
900 " " = (5) 52 51		
3 " " = (3) 46 34		
	(4) 10 58	
Deduct constant, or <i>Soddayam</i> (2) 05 51		

Year 4904 K.Y. begins (astronomically) (2) 32 07

counting from Friday, or on Sunday , as the fraction is more than 30 *ghari* (the astronomical year beginning at noon), the civil year will commence on the following day, or Monday This is called the *suta dina*, and must fall, according to Table No XX , near the 12th April The Dominical Table shows that Monday corresponded with the 12th April of that year

The remainder of the operation may be performed by the collective roots of the months The answer is = Sunday, 30th January, 1803

SAMVAT AND FASLI DATES ANTERIOR TO TABLES — The initial day of the luni-solar year, if not given in the Tables, may be found from the Table of Lunar Abhanga by the following process —

- 1 Find the number of years elapsed since Kali-Yug epoch
 - 2 Extract the number of days corresponding with the elapsed period of Hindu solar years above found from Table XXI.
 - 3 Extract the number of days elapsed in the luni-solar period corresponding from Table XXII
- Subtract the latter from the former, and the remainder is the number of days by which the luni-solar anticipates the solar year if this remainder exceed one lunation, or 29 d 31 g. 50 p , that amount must be deducted from it, because it is evident from this that an intercalary would have intervened , the

rule for the lunisolar year being that it shall commence from the last new moon preceding the solar year

Always expound first the beginning of the Hindu solar year, if a correspondence of the luni-solar with the European date is sought

Example 1.—With what European day did the first day of Samvat, 1660, correspond?

$$1660 \text{ Samvat} = \begin{cases} 1660 - 57 = 1603 \text{ A.C} \\ 1660 + 3044 = 4704 \text{ K.R. (expired)} \end{cases}$$

1st The number of days elapsed to the end of the Kali-Yug year 4704 will be

		D	G	P.
4000	.	1,461,035	01	33
700	.	255,681	07	46
4	.	1461	02	06
		<hr/>		
		1,718,177	11	25
Deduct constant, or <i>Sodhyam</i>	.	2	08	51
		<hr/>		
Days elapsed, or root of $\kappa \tau$ 4704	.	1,718,175	02	34 (Tuesday)

2nd The number of luni-solar days elapsed, by Table XXII, will be

		D	G	P
4000	.	1,461,025	50	19
700	.	255,675	49	49
4	.	1446	59	56
Days elapsed, or root of Samvat 1660	.	1,718,148	40	04

Subtract this from the above, and the remainder, 26, is the number of days by which the luni-solar year precedes the solar, the last conjunction of the sun and moon falling on the ($30 - 26 =$) 4th of Chyti. One day must always be added to this result, as the luni-solar year begins on the day after the conjunction of the sun and moon.

The 1st Baisakh, solar year 4704 K.S. occurs on Monday, the 7th April, 1603 A.C., therefore, deducting 25 days as above found, the year 1660 Samvat began on Wednesday, 12th March 1603 A.C.

Example 2 — On what day of the Samvat era did 1st January, 1 A.C. (Old Style) fall?

The year 1 A.C. = K.Y. 3102 = Samvat 58; but as these years begin in March—April the 1st January will fall in the preceding years respectively—i.e., K.Y. 3101 and Samvat 57.

For the initial day of the solar year we have, epoch of 3101, by Table XX., == 11th March A.C.O.

The solar days expired, omitting fractions, will be . . .	3000 = 1,095,776
	100 = 36,520
	1 = <u>365</u>
	1,132,667

The luni-solar days (Table XXII.) will be . . . 3000 = 1,095,732

100 = 36,500
1 = 351

Two intercalary months	= 59
	<u>1,132,645</u>

The Samvat precedes the solar year by 22 days.

and begins, therefore, on the 20th February, A.C.O. It will be a "lound" year, repeating the month Bhadra, or Sravana. The 1st of January, then, will be found to fall on the 5th of Mâgha (Phalgun), or Samvat 57, Mâgha-badi panchami.

MAHOMEDAN CALENDAR.

Table XV., which shows the number of days of the lunai year of Islam, furnishes the means of finding, by a comparison with Table No II., expeditiously and accurately, the corresponding dates of the Christian and Mahomedan modes of reckoning. I subjoin an example —

Example — To find the dates in the Christian era corresponding to the 20th Rajab, in the year of the Hegira 1171

In General Table No I. it will be seen that the 16th September, 1757, corresponds to 1st Moharum, 1171

In Table No II. the number opposite 16th September is 200

In Table No. XV. from 1st Moharum to the 20th Rajab is 197

The sum of which is 397

Deducting from this sum 365

The remainder is 32

Deduct 1

31

In Table No II. 31 days from the beginning of the year will be seen to be the 31st March 1758

Answer — The 20th Rajab, in the year of the Hegira 1171, corresponds with 31st March, 1758, of the Christian era

PARSEE CALENDAR.

Table XVI., which shows the number of days of the Yezdézerd Calendar, furnishes the means of finding, by a comparison with Table No. II., expeditiously and accurately, the corresponding dates of the Christian and Parsee modes of reckoning. I subjoin an example —

Example.—To find the Parsee date corresponding to the 25th July, 1619.

By referring to General Table No I it will be seen that the 18th October of the Christian year 1618 is the Furvurdeen in the 988th year of Yezdézerd.

In Table No II. the number opposite the 18th October is	227
Deducting this number from 365, the remainder is	138
In the same Table the number opposite the 25th July is	147
Which, added to the above, is	285
Add	1
	286

In Table XVI 286 days is the number opposite the 16th day (Meher) of the 10th month (Deh), in the year 988 of Yezdézerd.

Answer—The 16th day (Meher) of the 10th month (Deh), in the year 988 of Yezdézerd, corresponds with 25th July, 1619.

The reason why I do not give a separate Table of the Zoroaster year is, that the Yezdézerd year begins six days before the Zoroaster year, or the 1st day of Furvurdeen the Yezdézerd year begins, and the 6th day of Furvurdeen the Zoroaster year begins I have, therefore, not given a separate Table I do not give a separate Table of the Jeláli era of Malikshah, because the Jeláli year begins at the 21st March, and the day and month have the same name as the Parsee — *Vidr* Yezdézerd Era.

GRECIAN CALENDAR.

Table XVII, which shows the number of days of the Grecian or the Macedonian Calendar, furnishes the means of finding, by a comparison with Table No II, expeditiously and accurately, the corresponding dates of the Christian and Grecian modes of reckoning. I subjoin an example.—

Example—To find the date in the Gregorian Calendar corresponding with the 15th Ab, in the year 1695 of the era of the Seleucidae.

By referring to Table No I. it will be seen that the corresponding year in the Christian era

is a common year, and that the corresponding date of 1st Tishrin I in the Grecian year 1695 is 2nd October, 1383

In Table No II the number opposite 2nd October is	216
In Table XVII from 1st Tishrin I to 15th Ab is	319
The sum of which is	535
Deducting from this sum	365
The remainder is	170
Deduct	2*
	168

In Table No II 168 days from the beginning of the year will be seen to be the 15th August
Answer—The 15th Ab, in the year 1695 of the Seleucidae, corresponds with 15th August, 1384

MALABAR CALENDAR

Table XVIII, which shows the number of days of the Malabar or Parasuráma Calendar, furnishes the means of finding, by a comparison with Table No II, expeditiously and accurately, the corresponding date of the Christian and Malabar modes of reckoning. I subjoin an example—

Example—To find the date in the Gregorian Calendar corresponding to 4th September, 1825

By referring to Table I it will be seen that the 14th September of the Christian year 1824 is the Kany in the Parasuráma year 2000.

In the Table II the number opposite the 14th September is	198
Deducting this number from 365, the remainder is	167
In the same Table the number opposite the 4th September is	188
Which, added to the above, is	355
Add	1
	356

In Table No XVIII 356 is the number opposite 21st Chungoin in the year of Parasuráma 2000, corresponding to 4th September, 1825

CHINESE CALENDAR

Table No XIX., which shows the number of days of the lunar year of the Chinese, furnishes the means of finding, by a comparison with Table No II, expeditiously and accurately, the corresponding dates of the Christian and Chinese modes of reckoning. I subjoin an example—

To find the date in the Christian era corresponding to the 25th Eighth Intercalary Moon in the Chinese cycle era 4347, or the 27th year of the 73rd Cycle of Sixty

* In leap year deduct two days from this sum, as a rule, and in the Grecian leap year deduct or add two days

In Table No I it will be seen that the 20th January, 1710, corresponds with 1st Moon, 27th year of the 73rd cycle

In Table No II the number opposite 20th January is 326

In Table No XIX , from 1st Moon to 25th Eighth Moon, the number of days is 231

The sum of which is 557

Deducting from this sum 365

The remainder is 192

Deduct 1

191

This is leap-year of the Chinese , to the 30th day of the moon add 30

221

In Table No II 221 is the number opposite the 7th October, 1710

Answer.—The 25th Eighth Embolismic Moon in the Chinese cycle era 4347, or the 27th year of the 73rd Cycle of Sixty, corresponds with 7th October, 1710

TABLE II

Showing the Number of Days, according to the Gregorian Calendar, for Common and Leap Years, from the 1st of March to any Day in the Year.

Days of the Month.	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	
												Common Years	In Leap Years
1	1	32	62	93	123	154	185	215	246	276	307	338	
2	2	33	63	94	124	155	186	216	247	277	308	339	
3	3	34	64	95	125	156	187	217	248	278	309	340	
4	4	35	65	96	126	157	188	218	249	279	310	341	
5	5	36	66	97	127	158	189	219	250	280	311	342	
6	6	37	67	98	128	159	190	220	251	281	312	343	
7	7	38	68	99	129	160	191	221	252	282	313	344	
8	8	39	69	100	130	161	192	222	253	283	314	345	
9	9	40	70	101	131	162	193	223	254	284	315	346	
10	10	41	71	102	132	163	194	224	255	285	316	347	
11	11	42	72	103	133	164	195	225	256	286	317	348	
12	12	43	73	104	134	165	196	226	257	287	318	349	
13	13	44	74	105	135	166	197	227	258	288	319	350	
14	14	45	75	106	136	167	198	228	259	289	320	351	
15	15	46	76	107	137	168	199	229	260	290	321	352	
16	16	47	77	108	138	169	200	230	261	291	322	353	
17	17	48	78	109	139	170	201	231	262	292	323	354	
18	18	49	79	110	140	171	202	232	263	293	324	355	
19	19	50	80	111	141	172	203	233	264	294	325	356	
20	20	51	81	112	142	173	204	234	265	295	326	357	
21	21	52	82	113	143	174	205	235	266	296	327	358	
22	22	53	83	114	144	175	206	236	267	297	328	359	
23	23	54	84	115	145	176	207	237	268	298	329	360	
24	24	55	85	116	146	177	208	238	269	299	330	361	
25	25	56	86	117	147	178	209	239	270	300	331	362	
26	26	57	87	118	148	179	210	240	271	301	332	363	
27	27	58	88	119	149	180	211	241	272	302	333	364	
28	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	
29	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	304	335	366	
30	30	61	91	122	152	183	214	244	275	305	336	367	
31	31		92		153	184		245		306	337		

TABLE III.

Showing the Number of Days, according to the Hindu Lunisolar Year, from the 1st day, or Shookla-puksha (Sudi), of Kartick to any day in the Year.

Days of the Month.	Kartik	Margashir	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chitr	Vyashak	Jyesth	Ashad	Sawan	Bhadrapad.	Ashvin
Shukla Paksha (Shood)	1	31	60	90	119	149	178	208	237	267	296	326
	2	32	61	91	120	150	179	209	238	268	297	327
	3	33	62	92	121	151	180	210	239	269	298	328
	4	34	63	93	122	152	181	211	240	270	299	329
	5	35	64	94	123	153	182	212	241	271	300	330
	6	36	65	95	124	154	183	213	242	272	301	331
	7	37	66	96	125	155	184	214	243	273	302	332
	8	38	67	97	126	156	185	215	244	274	303	333
	9	39	68	98	127	157	186	216	245	275	304	334
	10	40	69	99	128	158	187	217	246	276	305	335
	11	41	70	100	129	159	188	218	247	277	306	336
	12	42	71	101	130	160	189	219	248	278	307	337
	13	43	72	102	131	161	190	220	249	279	308	338
	14	44	73	103	132	162	191	221	250	280	309	339
	15	45	74	104	133	163	192	222	251	281	310	340
	1	46	75	105	134	164	193	223	252	282	311	341
	2	47	76	106	135	165	194	224	253	283	312	342
	3	48	77	107	136	166	195	225	254	284	313	343
	4	49	78	108	137	167	196	226	255	285	314	344
	5	50	79	109	138	168	197	227	256	286	315	345
	6	51	80	110	139	169	198	228	257	287	316	346
	7	52	81	111	140	170	199	229	258	288	317	347
	8	53	82	112	141	171	200	230	259	289	318	348
	9	54	83	113	142	172	201	231	260	290	319	349
	10	55	84	114	143	173	202	232	261	291	320	350
	11	56	85	115	144	174	203	233	262	292	321	351
	12	57	86	116	145	175	204	234	263	293	322	352
	13	58	87	117	146	176	205	235	264	294	323	353
	14	59	88	118	147	177	206	236	265	295	324	354
	30	89			148		207		266		325	

TABLE IV.

Showing the Number of Days, according to the Hindu Luni-solar Year, from the First Day, or Shookla-puksha (Sudi), for Gujerat, Deccan, Concan, and Krishna-puksha (Badi), for Benares, Oojein, &c., of Chytr, to any Day in the Year

TABLE VI.

THE MONTH VYSHAK OF ANY EMBOLISMIC YEAR

Showing the Number of Days, according to the Hindu Luni-solar Year, from the First Day, or Shookla-puksha (Sudi), for Gujerat, Deccan, Concan, and Krishna-puksh (Badi), for Benares, Oojein, &c., of Chytr to any Day in the Year.

Days of the Month.	Chytr		Adhika Vyahák		Second Vyahák.		Jyest.		Ashádh		Shráwan.		Bhadrapud.		Ashwin.		Kártick.		Margashira.		Póush.		Mágh.		Fálgooán.		Chytr		
	G. D. C.		B. O.		G. D. C.		B. O.		G. D. C.		B. O.		G. D. C.		B. O.		G. D. C.		B. O.		G. D. C.		B. O.		G. D. C.		B. O.		
	G.	D.	B.	O.	G.	D.	B.	O.	G.	D.	B.	O.	G.	D.	B.	O.	G.	D.	B.	O.	G.	D.	B.	O.	G.	D.	B.	O.	G.
Krishna-puksh (Badi), Gujerat, Deccan, Concan, and Krishna-puksh (Badi), Benares, Oojein and Sukla-puksh (Sudi), Benares, Oojein	1	31	16	60	45	90	75	119	104	149	134	178	163	208	193	237	222	267	252	296	281	326	311	355	340	370			
	2	32	17	61	46	91	76	120	105	150	135	179	164	209	194	238	223	268	253	297	282	327	312	356	341	371			
	3	33	18	62	47	92	77	121	106	151	136	180	165	210	195	239	224	269	254	298	283	328	313	357	342	372			
	4	34	19	63	48	93	78	122	107	152	137	181	166	211	196	240	225	270	255	299	284	329	314	358	343	373			
	5	35	20	64	49	94	79	123	108	153	138	182	167	212	197	241	226	271	256	300	285	330	315	359	344	374			
	6	36	21	65	50	95	80	124	109	154	139	183	168	213	198	242	227	272	257	301	286	331	316	360	345	375			
	7	37	22	66	51	96	81	125	110	155	140	184	169	214	199	243	228	273	258	302	287	332	317	361	346	376			
	8	38	23	67	52	97	82	126	111	156	141	185	170	215	200	244	229	274	259	303	288	333	318	362	347	377			
	9	39	24	68	53	98	83	127	112	157	142	186	171	216	201	245	230	275	260	304	289	334	319	363	348	378			
	10	40	25	69	54	99	84	128	113	158	143	187	172	217	202	246	231	276	261	305	290	335	320	364	349	379			
	11	41	26	70	55	100	85	129	114	159	144	188	173	218	203	247	232	277	262	306	291	336	321	365	350	390			
	12	42	27	71	56	101	86	130	115	160	145	189	174	219	204	248	233	278	263	307	292	337	322	366	351	391			
	13	43	28	72	57	102	87	131	116	161	146	190	175	220	205	249	234	279	264	308	293	338	323	367	352	392			
	14	44	29	73	58	103	88	132	117	162	147	191	176	221	206	250	235	280	265	309	294	339	324	368	353	393			
	15	45	30	74	59	104	89	133	118	163	148	192	177	222	207	251	236	281	266	310	295	340	325	369	354	394			
	16	1	46	31	75	60	105	90	134	119	164	149	193	178	223	208	252	237	282	267	311	296	341	326	370	355			
	17	2	47	32	76	61	106	91	135	120	165	150	194	179	224	209	253	238	283	268	312	297	342	327	371	356			
	18	3	48	33	77	62	107	92	136	121	166	151	195	180	225	210	254	239	284	269	313	298	343	328	372	357			
	19	4	49	34	78	63	108	93	137	122	167	152	196	181	226	211	255	240	285	270	314	299	344	329	373	358			
	20	5	50	35	79	64	109	94	138	123	168	153	197	182	227	212	256	241	286	271	315	300	345	330	371	359			
	21	6	51	36	80	65	110	95	139	124	169	154	198	183	228	213	257	242	287	272	316	301	346	331	373	360			
	22	7	52	37	81	66	111	96	140	125	170	155	199	184	229	214	258	243	288	273	317	302	347	332	376	361			
	23	8	53	38	82	67	112	97	141	126	171	156	200	185	230	215	259	244	289	274	318	303	348	333	377	362			
	24	9	54	39	83	68	113	98	142	127	172	157	201	186	231	216	260	245	290	275	319	304	349	334	378	363			
	25	10	55	40	84	69	114	99	143	128	173	158	202	187	232	217	261	246	291	276	320	305	350	335	379	364			
	26	11	56	41	85	70	115	100	144	129	174	159	203	188	233	218	262	247	292	277	321	306	351	336	380	365			
	27	12	57	42	86	71	116	101	145	130	175	160	204	189	234	219	263	248	293	278	322	307	352	337	381	366			
	28	13	58	43	87	72	117	102	146	131	176	161	205	190	235	220	264	249	294	279	323	308	353	338	382	367			
	29	14	59	44	88	73	118	103	147	132	177	162	206	191	236	221	265	250	295	280	324	309	354	339	383	368			
	30	15	60	45	89	74			148	133			207	192			266	251			325	310			344	329			

TABLE VIII.

THE MONTH ASHADH OF ANY EMBOLISMIC YEAR

Showing the Number of Days, according to the Hindu Lun-solar Year, from the First Day, or Shookla-puksha (Sudi), for Gujarat, Deccan, Concan, and Krishna-puksha (Badi), for Benares, Oojein, &c., of Chytr to any Day in the Year.

Days of the Month.	Chytr	Vyshák.	Jyest	Adhika Áshadh	Second Ashadh.	Shráwan	Bhadrapud	Ashwan.	Kártick	Margashirs	Póush	Mágh	Fágóón	Chytr
	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.
	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.	G. D. C.
1	1	31	16	60	45	90	75	119	104	149	134	178	163	208
2	2	32	17	61	46	91	76	120	105	150	135	179	164	209
3	3	33	18	62	47	92	77	121	106	151	136	180	165	210
4	4	34	19	63	48	93	78	122	107	152	137	181	166	211
5	5	35	20	64	49	94	79	123	108	153	138	182	167	212
6	6	36	21	65	50	95	80	124	109	154	139	183	168	213
7	7	37	22	66	51	96	81	125	110	155	140	184	169	214
8	8	38	23	67	52	97	82	126	111	156	141	185	170	215
9	9	39	24	68	53	98	83	127	112	157	142	186	171	216
10	10	40	25	69	54	99	84	128	113	158	143	187	172	217
11	11	41	26	70	55	100	85	129	114	159	144	188	173	218
12	12	42	27	71	56	101	86	130	115	160	145	189	174	219
13	13	43	28	72	57	102	87	131	116	161	146	190	175	220
14	14	44	29	73	58	103	88	132	117	162	147	191	176	221
15	15	45	30	74	59	104	89	133	118	163	148	192	177	222
1	16	1	46	31	75	60	105	90	134	119	164	149	193	178
2	17	2	47	32	76	61	106	91	135	120	165	150	194	179
3	18	3	48	33	77	62	107	92	136	121	166	151	195	180
4	19	4	49	34	78	63	108	93	137	122	167	152	196	181
5	20	5	50	35	79	64	109	94	138	123	168	153	197	182
6	21	6	51	36	80	65	110	95	139	124	169	154	198	183
7	22	7	52	37	81	66	111	96	140	125	170	155	199	184
8	23	8	53	38	82	67	112	97	141	126	171	156	200	185
9	24	9	54	39	83	68	113	98	142	127	172	157	201	186
10	25	10	55	40	84	69	114	99	143	128	173	158	202	187
11	26	11	56	41	85	70	115	100	144	129	174	159	203	188
12	27	12	57	42	86	71	116	101	145	130	175	160	204	189
13	28	13	58	43	87	72	117	102	146	131	176	161	205	190
14	29	14	59	44	88	73	118	103	147	132	177	162	206	191
30	30	15	60	45	89	74			148	133		207	192	

TABLE X.

THE MONTH BHADURPUD OF ANY EMBOLISMIC YEAR

Showing the Number of Days, according to the Hindu Luni-solar Year, from the First Day, or Shookla-puksha (Sudi), for Gujarat, Deccan, Concan, and Krishna-puksha (Badi), for Benares, Oojein, &c., of Chytr to any Day in the Year.

Days of the Month	Chytr		Vyshtik		Jyest.		Ashádhd		Shréwan.		Adhikna Bhadurpud		Second Bhadurpud.		Ashwin		Kártick		Margashírs.		Póush		Mágh		Fálgóón		Chytr	
	G	D	C	B	O	G	D	C	B	O	G	D	C	B	O	G	D	C	B	O	G	D	C	B	O	G	D	C
Krishna-puksh (Badi), Gurzert, Deccan, Concan, and Krishna-puksh (Badi), Benares, Oojein and Sukl-puksh (Sudi), Gurzert, Deccan, Concan, and Krishn-puksh (Badi), Benares, Oojein	1	31	16	60	45	90	75	119	104	149	134	178	163	208	193	237	222	267	252	296	281	326	311	355	340	370		
	2	32	17	61	46	91	76	120	105	150	135	179	164	209	194	238	223	268	253	297	282	327	312	356	341	371		
	3	33	18	62	47	92	77	121	106	151	136	180	165	210	195	239	224	269	254	298	283	328	313	357	342	372		
	4	34	19	63	48	93	78	122	107	152	137	181	166	211	196	240	225	270	255	299	284	329	314	358	343	373		
	5	35	20	64	49	94	79	123	108	153	138	182	167	212	197	241	226	271	256	300	285	330	315	359	344	374		
	6	36	21	65	50	95	80	124	109	154	139	183	168	213	198	242	227	272	257	301	286	331	316	360	345	375		
	7	37	22	66	51	96	81	125	110	155	140	184	169	214	199	243	228	273	258	302	287	332	317	361	346	376		
	8	38	23	67	52	97	82	126	111	156	141	185	170	215	200	244	229	274	259	303	288	333	318	362	347	377		
	9	39	24	68	53	98	83	127	112	157	142	186	171	216	201	245	230	275	260	304	289	334	319	363	348	378		
	10	40	25	69	54	99	84	128	113	158	143	187	172	217	202	246	231	276	261	305	290	335	320	364	349	379		
	11	41	26	70	55	100	85	129	114	159	144	188	173	218	203	247	232	277	262	306	291	336	321	365	350	380		
	12	42	27	71	56	101	86	130	115	160	145	189	174	219	204	248	233	278	263	307	292	337	322	366	351	381		
	13	43	28	72	57	102	87	131	116	161	146	190	175	220	205	249	234	279	264	309	293	338	323	367	352	382		
	14	44	29	73	58	103	88	132	117	162	147	191	176	221	206	250	235	280	265	309	294	339	324	368	353	383		
	15	45	30	74	59	104	89	133	118	163	148	192	177	222	207	251	236	281	266	310	295	340	325	369	354	384		
	1	46	31	75	60	105	90	134	119	164	149	193	178	223	208	252	237	282	267	311	296	341	326	370	355			
	2	47	32	76	61	106	91	135	120	165	150	194	179	224	209	253	238	283	268	312	297	342	327	371	356			
	3	48	33	77	62	107	92	136	121	166	151	195	180	225	210	254	239	284	269	313	298	343	328	372	357			
	4	49	34	78	63	108	93	137	122	167	152	196	181	226	211	255	240	285	270	314	299	344	329	373	358			
	5	50	35	79	64	109	94	138	123	168	153	197	182	227	212	256	241	286	271	315	300	345	330	374	359			
	6	51	36	80	65	110	95	139	124	169	154	198	183	228	213	257	242	287	272	316	301	346	331	375	360			
	7	52	37	81	66	111	96	140	125	170	155	199	184	229	214	258	243	288	273	317	302	347	332	376	361			
	8	53	38	82	67	112	97	141	126	171	156	200	185	230	215	259	244	289	274	318	303	348	333	377	362			
	9	54	39	83	68	113	98	142	127	172	157	201	186	231	216	260	245	290	275	319	304	349	334	378	363			
	10	55	40	84	69	114	99	143	128	173	158	202	187	232	217	261	246	291	276	320	305	350	335	379	364			
	11	56	41	85	70	115	100	144	129	174	159	203	188	233	218	262	247	292	277	321	306	351	336	380	365			
	12	57	42	86	71	116	101	145	130	175	160	204	189	234	219	263	248	293	278	322	307	352	337	381	366			
	13	58	43	87	72	117	102	146	131	176	161	205	190	235	220	264	249	294	279	323	308	353	338	382	367			
	14	59	44	88	73	118	103	147	132	177	162	206	191	236	221	265	250	295	280	324	309	354	339	383	368			
	15	1	60	45	89	74		148	133			207	192			266	251			325	310			355	340	384	369	

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TABLE XII.

THE MONTH KARTICK OF ANY EMBOLISMIC YEAR

Showing the Number of Days, according to the Hindu Luni-solar Year, from the First Day, or Shookla-puksha (Sudi), for Gujarat, Deccan, Concan, and Krishna-puksha (Badi), for Benares, Oojein, &c., of Chytr to any Day in the Year

Days of the Month	Chytr	Vyashak.	Jyest.	Ashadh	Shrawan.	Bhadrapud.	Ashwin.	Adhikna Kartick.	Second Kartick.	Margashurs.	Poush.	Magh.	Falgoon.	Chytr												
	G D C	B O	G D C	B O	G D C	B O	G D C	B O	G D C	B O	G D C	B O	G D C	B O												
Krishna-puksha (Badi), Gujarat, Deccan, Concan, and Krishna-puksha (Badi), Benares, Oojein	1	31	16	60	45	90	75	119	104	149	134	178	163	208	193	237	222	267	252	296	281	326	311	355	340	370
	2	32	17	61	46	91	76	120	105	150	135	179	164	209	194	238	223	268	253	297	282	327	312	356	341	371
	3	33	18	62	47	92	77	121	106	151	136	180	165	210	195	239	221	269	254	298	283	328	313	357	342	372
	4	34	19	63	48	93	78	122	107	152	137	181	166	211	196	240	225	270	255	299	284	329	314	358	343	373
	5	35	20	64	49	94	79	123	108	153	138	182	167	212	197	241	226	271	256	300	285	330	315	359	344	374
	6	36	21	65	50	95	80	124	109	154	139	183	168	213	198	242	227	272	257	301	286	331	316	360	345	375
	7	37	22	66	51	96	81	125	110	155	140	184	169	214	199	243	228	273	258	302	287	332	317	361	346	376
	8	38	23	67	52	97	82	126	111	156	141	185	170	215	200	244	229	274	259	303	288	333	318	362	347	377
	9	39	24	68	53	98	83	127	112	157	142	186	171	216	201	245	230	275	260	304	289	334	319	363	348	378
	10	40	25	69	54	99	84	128	113	158	143	187	172	217	202	246	231	276	261	305	290	335	320	364	349	379
	11	41	26	70	55	100	85	129	114	159	144	188	173	218	203	247	232	277	262	306	291	336	321	365	350	380
	12	42	27	71	56	101	86	130	115	160	145	189	174	219	204	248	233	278	263	307	292	337	322	366	351	381
	13	43	28	72	57	102	87	131	116	161	146	190	175	220	205	249	234	279	264	308	293	338	323	367	352	382
	14	44	29	73	58	103	88	132	117	162	147	191	176	221	206	250	235	280	265	309	294	339	324	369	353	383
	15	45	30	74	59	104	89	133	118	163	148	192	177	222	207	251	236	281	266	310	295	340	325	369	354	384
	16	1	46	31	75	60	105	90	134	119	164	149	193	178	223	208	252	237	282	267	311	296	341	326	370	355
	17	2	47	32	76	61	106	91	135	120	165	150	194	179	224	209	253	238	283	268	312	297	342	327	371	356
	18	3	48	33	77	62	107	92	136	121	166	151	195	180	225	210	254	239	284	269	313	298	343	328	372	357
	19	4	49	34	78	63	108	93	137	122	167	152	196	181	226	211	255	240	285	270	314	299	344	329	373	358
	20	5	50	35	79	64	109	94	138	123	168	153	197	182	227	212	256	241	286	271	315	300	345	330	374	359
	21	6	51	36	80	65	110	95	139	124	169	154	198	183	228	213	257	242	287	272	316	301	346	331	375	360
	22	7	52	37	81	66	111	96	140	125	170	155	199	184	229	214	258	243	288	273	317	302	347	332	376	361
	23	8	53	38	82	67	112	97	141	126	171	156	200	185	230	215	259	244	289	274	318	303	348	333	377	362
	24	9	54	39	83	68	113	98	142	127	172	157	201	186	231	216	260	245	290	275	319	304	349	334	378	363
	25	10	55	40	84	69	114	99	143	128	173	158	202	187	232	217	261	246	291	276	320	305	350	335	379	364
	26	11	56	41	85	70	115	100	144	129	174	159	203	188	233	218	262	247	292	277	321	306	351	336	380	365
	27	12	57	42	86	71	116	101	145	130	175	160	204	189	234	219	263	248	293	278	322	307	352	337	381	366
	28	13	58	43	87	72	117	102	146	131	176	161	205	190	235	220	264	249	294	279	323	308	353	338	382	367
	29	14	59	44	88	73	118	103	147	132	177	162	206	191	236	221	265	250	295	280	324	309	354	339	383	368
	30	15	60	45	89	74	119	104	148	133			207	192			266	251			325	310			355	340

TABLE XIV.

Showing the Number of Days of the Hindu Solar Year, from the First Day of Bysákhā to any Day in the Year.

Days of the Month	Bysákhā	Jyeshtha.	Asárhā	Srávana	Bhádra	Aśvina.	Kártika	Agrahana	Pausha	Magha.	Phálguna-	Chaitra
	D G P	D G P	D G P	D G P	D G P	D G P	D G P	D G P	D G P	D G P	D G P	D G P
1	1 15 31	2 55 32	6 19 44	2 56 22	6 24 34	2 26 44	4 54 06	6 48 13	1 18 37	2 39 30	4 06 46	5 55 10
1	1	32	63	95	126	157	188	218	247	277	306	336
2	2	33	64	96	127	158	189	219	248	278	307	337
3	3	34	65	97	128	159	190	220	249	279	308	338
4	4	35	66	98	129	160	191	221	250	280	309	339
5	5	36	67	99	130	161	192	222	251	281	310	340
6	6	37	68	100	131	162	193	223	252	282	311	341
7	7	38	89	101	132	163	194	224	253	283	312	342
8	8	39	70	102	133	164	195	225	254	284	313	343
9	9	40	71	103	134	165	196	226	255	285	314	344
10	10	41	72	104	135	166	197	227	256	286	315	345
11	11	42	73	105	136	167	198	228	257	287	316	346
12	12	43	74	106	137	168	199	229	258	288	317	347
13	13	44	75	107	138	169	200	230	259	289	318	348
14	14	45	76	108	139	170	201	231	260	290	319	349
15	15	46	77	109	140	171	202	232	261	291	320	350
16	16	47	78	110	141	172	203	233	262	292	321	351
17	17	48	79	111	142	173	204	234	263	293	322	352
18	18	49	80	112	143	174	205	235	264	294	323	353
19	19	50	81	113	144	175	206	236	265	295	324	354
20	20	51	82	114	145	176	207	237	266	296	325	355
21	21	52	83	115	146	177	208	238	267	297	326	356
22	22	53	84	116	147	178	209	239	268	298	327	357
23	23	54	85	117	148	179	210	240	269	299	328	358
24	24	55	86	118	149	180	211	241	270	300	329	359
25	25	56	87	119	150	181	212	242	271	301	330	360
26	26	57	88	120	151	182	213	243	272	302	331	361
27	27	58	89	121	152	183	214	244	273	303	332	362
28	28	59	90	122	153	184	215	245	274	304	333	363
29	29	60	91	123	154	185	216	246	275	305	334	364
30	30	61	92	124	155	186	217		276		335	365
31	31	62	93	125	156	187						
32			94									

TABLE XV.

Showing the Number of Days, according to the Hegira, for the Lunar Year of the Mahomedans, from the First of Moharem to any Day in the Year.

Days of the Month	Moharem	Saphar	Rabin uval	Rabin akhir	Jomadhu uval	Jomadhu akhir	Rejab	Shaban	Ramzan	Shavval	Dhu'l Kaddah	Dhul hajjah.	
												In Common Years	In Embolismic Years
1	1	31	60	90	119	149	178	208	237	267	296	326	
2	2	32	61	91	120	150	179	209	238	268	297	327	
3	3	33	62	92	121	151	180	210	239	269	298	328	
4	4	34	63	93	122	152	181	211	240	270	299	329	
5	5	35	64	94	123	153	182	212	241	271	300	330	
6	6	36	65	95	124	154	183	213	242	272	301	331	
7	7	37	66	96	125	155	184	214	243	273	302	332	
8	8	38	67	97	126	156	185	215	244	274	303	333	
9	9	39	68	98	127	157	186	216	245	275	304	334	
10	10	40	69	99	128	158	187	217	246	276	305	335	
11	11	41	70	100	129	159	188	218	247	277	306	336	
12	12	42	71	101	130	160	189	219	248	278	307	337	
13	13	43	72	102	131	161	190	220	249	279	308	338	
14	14	44	73	103	132	162	191	221	250	280	309	339	
15	15	45	74	104	133	163	192	222	251	281	310	340	
16	16	46	75	105	134	164	193	223	252	282	311	341	
17	17	47	76	106	135	165	194	224	253	283	312	342	
18	18	48	77	107	136	166	195	225	254	284	313	343	
19	19	49	78	108	137	167	196	226	255	285	314	344	
20	20	50	79	109	138	168	197	227	256	286	315	345	
21	21	51	80	110	139	169	198	228	257	287	316	346	
22	22	52	81	111	140	170	199	229	258	288	317	347	
23	23	53	82	112	141	171	200	230	259	289	318	348	
24	24	54	83	113	142	172	201	231	260	290	319	349	
25	25	55	84	114	143	173	202	232	261	291	320	350	
26	26	56	85	115	144	174	203	233	262	292	321	351	
27	27	57	86	116	145	175	204	234	263	293	322	352	
28	28	58	87	117	146	176	205	235	264	294	323	353	
29	29	59	88	118	147	177	206	236	265	295	324	354	
30	30	59	89		148		207		266		325		355

TABLE XVI.

Showing the Number of Days, according to the Yezdézérd Calendar of the Common Year of the Parsees, from the First Day of Furvurdeen to any Day in the Year.

Days of the Month	Furvurdeen	Ardbaleest	Khurind	Tir	Amerhad	Sherovur	Maher	Aban	Adur	Deh	Behman	Aspendadrand	Gatha, or Five Additional Days
1	1	31	61	91	121	151	181	211	241	271	301	331	361
2	2	32	62	92	122	152	182	212	242	272	302	332	362
3	3	33	63	93	123	153	183	213	243	273	303	333	363
4	4	34	64	94	124	154	184	214	244	274	304	334	364
5	5	35	65	95	125	155	185	215	245	275	305	335	365
6	6	36	66	96	126	156	186	216	246	276	306	336	
7	7	37	67	97	127	157	187	217	247	277	307	337	
8	8	38	68	98	128	158	188	218	248	278	308	338	
9	9	39	69	99	129	159	189	219	249	279	309	339	
10	10	40	70	100	130	160	190	220	250	280	310	340	
11	11	41	71	101	131	161	191	221	251	281	311	341	
12	12	42	72	102	132	162	192	222	252	282	312	342	
13	13	43	73	103	133	163	193	223	253	283	313	343	
14	14	44	74	104	134	164	194	224	254	284	314	344	
15	15	45	75	105	135	165	195	225	255	285	315	345	
16	16	46	76	106	136	166	196	226	256	286	316	346	
17	17	47	77	107	137	167	197	227	257	287	317	347	
18	18	48	78	108	138	168	198	228	258	288	318	348	
19	19	49	79	109	139	169	199	229	259	289	319	349	
20	20	50	80	110	140	170	200	230	260	290	320	350	
21	21	51	81	111	141	171	201	231	261	291	321	351	
22	22	52	82	112	142	172	202	232	262	292	322	352	
23	23	53	83	113	143	173	203	233	263	293	323	353	
24	24	54	84	114	144	174	204	234	264	294	324	354	
25	25	55	85	115	145	175	205	235	265	295	325	355	
26	26	56	86	116	146	176	206	236	266	296	326	356	
27	27	57	87	117	147	177	207	237	267	297	327	357	
28	28	58	88	118	148	178	208	238	268	298	328	358	
29	29	59	89	119	149	179	209	239	269	299	329	359	
30	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	

TABLE XVII.

Showing the Number of Days, according to the Grecian Calendar of the Common Year, from the First Day of Tishrinul-uval to any Day in the Year

Days of the Month	Tishrinul uval	Tishrinul akhar	Cannan uval	Cannan akhar	Shabat	Adar	Nisan	Av	Yar	Haziran	Tumus	Ab	Ebul
1	1	32	62	93	124	152	183	213	244	274	305	336	
2	2	33	63	94	125	153	184	214	245	275	306	337	
3	3	34	64	95	126	154	185	215	246	276	307	338	
4	4	35	65	96	127	155	186	216	247	277	308	339	
5	5	36	66	97	128	156	187	217	248	278	309	340	
6	6	37	67	98	129	157	188	218	249	279	310	341	
7	7	38	68	99	130	158	189	219	250	280	311	342	
8	8	39	69	100	131	159	190	220	251	281	312	343	
9	9	40	70	101	132	160	191	221	252	282	313	344	
10	10	41	71	102	133	161	192	222	253	283	314	345	
11	11	42	72	103	134	162	193	223	254	284	315	346	
12	12	43	73	104	135	163	194	224	255	285	316	347	
13	13	44	74	105	136	164	195	225	256	286	317	348	
14	14	45	75	106	137	165	196	226	257	287	318	349	
15	15	46	76	107	138	166	197	227	258	288	319	350	
16	16	47	77	108	139	167	198	228	259	289	320	351	
17	17	48	78	109	140	168	199	229	260	290	321	352	
18	18	49	79	110	141	169	200	230	261	291	322	353	
19	19	50	80	111	142	170	201	231	262	292	323	354	
20	20	51	81	112	143	171	202	232	263	293	324	355	
21	21	52	82	113	144	172	203	233	264	294	325	356	
22	22	53	83	114	145	173	204	234	265	295	326	357	
23	23	54	84	115	146	174	205	235	266	296	327	358	
24	24	55	85	116	147	175	206	236	267	297	328	359	
25	25	56	86	117	148	176	207	237	268	298	329	360	
26	26	57	87	118	149	177	208	238	269	299	330	361	
27	27	58	88	119	150	178	209	239	270	300	331	362	
28	28	59	89	120	151*	179	210	240	271	301	332	363	
29	29	60	90	121		180	211	241	272	302	333	364	
30	30	61	91	122		181	212	242	273	303	334	365	
31	31		92	123		182		243		304		335	

* Add one day every intercalary year

TABLE XVIII

Showing the Number of Days, according to the Malabar Calendar of the Common Year, from the First Day of Kany to any Day in the Year.

Days of the Month	Kany	Zoolam	Vrichagam	Dhanu	Maganam	Kumbham	Meenam	Meedam	Idavam	Mithoonam	Karkatagam	Chungam
1	1	32	62	91	120	150	180	210	241	272	304	336
2	2	33	63	92	121	151	181	211	242	273	305	337
3	3	34	64	93	122	152	182	212	243	274	306	338
4	4	35	65	94	123	153	183	213	244	275	307	339
5	5	36	66	95	124	154	184	214	245	276	308	340
6	6	37	67	96	125	155	185	215	246	277	309	341
7	7	38	68	97	126	156	186	216	247	278	310	342
8	8	39	69	98	127	157	187	217	248	279	311	343
9	9	40	70	99	128	158	188	218	249	280	312	344
10	10	41	71	100	129	159	189	219	250	281	313	345
11	11	42	72	101	130	160	190	220	251	282	314	346
12	12	43	73	102	131	161	191	221	252	283	315	347
13	13	44	74	103	132	162	192	222	253	284	316	348
14	14	45	75	104	133	163	193	223	254	285	317	349
15	15	46	76	105	134	164	194	224	255	286	318	350
16	16	47	77	106	135	165	195	225	256	287	319	351
17	17	48	78	107	136	166	196	226	257	288	320	352
18	18	49	79	108	137	167	197	227	258	289	321	353
19	19	50	80	109	138	168	198	228	259	290	322	354
20	20	51	81	110	139	169	199	229	260	291	323	355
21	21	52	82	111	140	170	200	230	261	292	324	356
22	22	53	83	112	141	171	201	231	262	293	325	357
23	23	54	84	113	142	172	202	232	263	294	326	358
24	24	55	85	114	143	173	203	233	264	295	327	359
25	25	56	86	115	144	174	204	234	265	296	328	360
26	26	57	87	116	145	175	205	235	266	297	329	361
27	27	58	88	117	146	176	206	236	267	298	330	362
28	28	59	89	118	147	177	207	237	268	299	331	363
29	29	60	90	119	148	178	208	238	269	300	332	364
30	30	61			149	179	209	239	270	301	333	365
31	31							240	271	302	334	
32										303	335	

TABLE XIX

Showing the Number of Days, according to the Chinese Calendar of the Luni-solar Year, from the First Day of First Moon to any Day in the Year.

Days of the Month	First Moon	Second Moon	Third Moon	Fourth Moon	Fifth Moon	Sixth Moon	Seventh Moon	Eighth Moon	Ninth Moon	Tenth Moon	Eleventh Moon	Twelfth Moon
1	1	30	60	89	119	148	178	207	237	266	296	325
2	2	31	61	90	120	149	179	208	238	267	297	326
3	3	32	62	91	121	150	180	209	239	268	298	327
4	4	33	63	92	122	151	181	210	240	269	299	328
5	5	34	64	93	123	152	182	211	241	270	300	329
6	6	35	65	94	124	153	183	212	242	271	301	330
7	7	36	66	95	125	154	184	213	243	272	302	331
8	8	37	67	96	126	155	185	214	244	273	303	332
9	9	38	68	97	127	156	186	215	245	274	304	333
10	10	39	69	98	128	157	187	216	246	275	305	334
11	11	40	70	99	129	158	188	217	247	276	306	335
12	12	41	71	100	130	159	189	218	248	277	307	336
13	13	42	72	101	131	160	190	219	249	278	308	337
14	14	43	73	102	132	161	191	220	250	279	309	338
15	15	44	74	103	133	162	192	221	251	280	310	339
16	16	45	75	104	134	163	193	222	252	281	311	340
17	17	46	76	105	135	164	194	223	253	282	312	341
18	18	47	77	106	136	165	195	224	254	283	313	342
19	19	48	78	107	137	166	196	225	255	284	314	343
20	20	49	79	108	138	167	197	226	256	285	315	344
21	21	50	80	109	139	168	198	227	257	286	316	345
22	22	51	81	110	140	169	199	228	258	287	317	346
23	23	52	82	111	141	170	200	229	259	288	318	347
24	24	53	83	112	142	171	201	230	260	289	319	348
25	25	54	84	113	143	172	202	231	261	290	320	349
26	26	55	85	114	144	173	203	232	262	291	321	350
27	27	56	86	115	145	174	204	233	263	292	322	351
28	28	57	87	116	146	175	205	234	264	293	323	352
29	29	58	88	117	147	176	206	235	265	294	324	353
30		59		118		177		236		295		354

TABLE XX.

EPOCHS OF HINDU SOLAR YEARS OCCURRING IN CENTURIES BEFORE OR AFTER CHRIST.

To be used for finding the Beginning of any Year, without Reference to the beginning of the Kali-Yug

European Year before Christ	Anno Kali Yug	Saka Year	Epochs	Date in March.	European Year after Christ	Anno Kali-Yug	Saka Year	Epochs	Date in March, O S., and in April, N S
1000	2101		D G P (1) 20 25	5	600	3701	522	D G P (6) 13 45	19
900	2201		(1) 12 30	6	700	3801	622	(6) 05 50	20
800	2301		(1) 04 35	7	800	3901	722	(5) 57 55	20
700	2401		(0) 56 40	7	900	4001	822	(5) 50 00	21
600	2501		(0) 48 45	8	1000	4101	922	(5) 42 05	22
500	2601		(0) 40 50	9	1100	4201	1022	(5) 34 10	23
400	2701		(0) 32 55	10	1200	4301	1122	(5) 26 15	24
300	2801		(0) 25 00	11	1300	4401	1222	(5) 18 20	25
200	2901		(0) 17 05	12	1400	4501	1322	(5) 10 25	26
100	3001		(0) 09 10	13	1500	4601	1422	(5) 02 30	27
A c 0	3101		(0) 01 15	14	1600	4701	1522	(4) 54 35	27
100	3201	22	(6) 53 20	14	1700	4801	1622	(4) 46 40	28 O S
200	3301	122	(6) 45 25	15	*1800	4901	1722	(4) 38 45	10 Apr N S
300	3401	222	(6) 37 30	16	1900	5001	1822	(4) 30 50	12 ,
400	3501	322	(6) 29 35	17	2000	5101	1922	(4) 22 55	13 ,
500	3601	422	(6) 21 40	18					

In using this Table, count the days of the week from Sunday.

Example — On what does the year 4250 K Y begin?

Nearest epoch, 4201, gives (Table XXI) . . .	(5) 34 10
Add for 40 years	(1) 21 01
, 9 , , . . .	<u>(4) 19 44</u>

Counting from Sunday, it begins on the (4) 19 44 fourth, or Thursday falling nearest the 23rd March, 1149 A.C.

TABLE XXI.

SOLAR AHARGANA, OR DAYS, GHARIS, AND PALS ELAPSED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE KALI-YUG
FOR ANY PERIOD OF YEARS,

With the Days of the Week within Brackets, obtained by dividing the collective Days by 7.

Years	Time corresponding	Years	Time corresponding	Years	Time corresponding
1	D 365 G 15 P 31 (1) 365 15 31	20	D 3,705 G 10 P 30 (4) 3,705 10 30	300	D 109,577 G 37 P 37 (6) 109,577 37 37
2	D 730 G 31 P 03 (2) 730 31 03	30	D 10,957 G 45 P 46 (2) 10,957 45 46	400	D 146,103 G 30 P 09 (6) 146,103 30 09
3	D 1095 G 46 P 34 (3) 1095 46 34	40	D 14,610 G 21 P 01 (1) 14,610 21 01	500	D 182,629 G 22 P 42 (6) 182,629 22 42
4	D 1461 G 02 P 06 (5) 1461 02 06	50	D 18,262 G 56 P 16 (6) 18,262 56 16	600	D 219,155 G 15 P 14 (6) 219,155 15 14
5	D 1826 G 17 P 38 (6) 1826 17 38	60	D 21,915 G 31 P 31 (5) 21,915 31 31	700	D 255,681 G 07 P 46 (6) 255,681 07 46
6	D 2191 G 33 P 09 (0) 2191 33 09	70	D 25,568 G 06 P 47 (4) 25,568 06 47	800	D 292,207 G 00 P 19 (6) 292,207 00 19
7	D 2556 G 48 P 41 (1) 2556 48 41	80	D 29,220 G 42 P 02 (3) 29,220 42 02	900	D 328,732 G 52 P 51 (5) 328,732 52 51
8	D 2922 G 04 P 12 (3) 2922 04 12	90	D 32,873 G 17 P 17 (1) 32,873 17 17	1000	D 365,258 G 45 P 23 (5) 365,258 45 23
9	D 3287 G 19 P 44 (4) 3287 19 44	100	D 36,525 G 52 P 32 (6) 36,525 52 32	2000	D 730,517 G 30 P 47 (4) 730,517 30 47
10	D 3652 G 35 P 15 (5) 3652 35 15	200	D 73,051 G 45 P 04 (6) 73,051 45 04	4000	D 1,461,035 G 01 P 33 (2) 1,461,035 01 33

From any period found by this Table the constant quantity, 2 days, 8 gh , 51 pl , is to be subtracted, because the epoch of the Kali-Yug occurred that time after the zero of the Table . The days of the week are to be counted from Friday.

The solar Ahargana are required at length to find the beginning of the luni-solar year, as explained in Table XXII , and in the text at Example 3.

To find the beginning of the solar year, however, it is sufficient to take out the figures between brackets (with the gharis and pals, where accuracy is required), for the odd years of the century, and add them to the epoch of the nearest century in Table XX.

TABLE XXII

Ahangana Chandramana, or Luni-solar Periods, reckoned from the beginning of the Kali-Yug, according to the Śāya Siddhānta, to find the root or beginning of any Luni-solar Year

The days in this account are reckoned from Thursday

Years	Luni solar Periods	Years	Luni solar Periods	Years	Luni solar Periods
1	(4) 354 22 01	20	(0) 7,294 03 19	300	(1) 109,558 28 53
2	(1) 708 44 03	30	(0) 10,955 50 53	400	(4) 146,087 49 07
3	(0) 1092 37 54	40	(0) 14,588 06 37	500	(1) 182,617 09 21
4	(4) 1446 59 56	50	(0) 18,249 54 11	600	(4) 219,146 29 35
5	(2) 1801 21 57	60	(1) 21,911 41 46	700	(0) 255,675 49 49
6	(1) 2185 15 48	70	(0) 25,543 37 31	800	(4) 292,205 10 04
7	(5) 2539 37 50	80	(1) 29,205 45 06	900	(5) 328,704 58 27
8	(2) 2893 59 51	90	(2) 32,867 32 40	1000	(2) 365,234 18 42
9	(1) 3277 53 43	100	(1) 36,499 48 24	2000	(6) 730,498 09 13
10	(6) 3632 15 44	200	(5) 73,029 08 38	4000	(6) 1,461,025 50 19

To find on what day of the solar month Chaitra the beginning of any luni-solar year falls

1. From Table XXI of solar Ahargana extract the number of solar days elapsed for the period of the Kali-Yug

2. From the present Table extract in a similar way the number of days elapsed in the same luni-solar period

3 Subtract the latter from the former; and if the remainder exceed $29\frac{1}{2}$ days, then subtract that amount, so that the remainder shall always be less than $29\frac{1}{2}$

4 This remainder is then the number of days by which the lunar year precedes the solar, and, counted back from the 30th of the solar month Chaitra, shows the date in that month with which it commences

TABLE XXIII

JEWISH CALENDAR.—The Jews, it will be remembered, have a common and an embolismic year. The former has a *mean* length of 354 days, and a *deficient* or *redundant* length of 353 or 355 days, as the lengths of Marchesvan and Chislev are varied; in the same manner the latter has a *deficient*, *mean*, or *redundant* length of 383, 384, or 385 days. Both of these are given in First (General) Table.

The Table of the beginning of the solar year of the Gregorian calendar, and of the lunisolar years of the Jews, will enable any one to ascertain, expeditiously and accurately, the corresponding days of the week, and respective dates of each mode of reckoning. I subjoin an example —

Example—To find the Gregorian calendar date and the day of the week corresponding with the 15th Sivan, 5601 Jewish year

By reference to Table I it will be seen that the 28th September of the Christian year 1840 is the Tisri of Jewish year 5601. By the same Table will be seen the Jewish era, opposite number 2, and by this Table 2 it will be seen that the common deficient year contains 353 days.

Tisri begins Monday, 28th September, and has 30 days
Marchesvan or Bul begins Wednesday, 28th October, and has 29 days
Chislev begins Thursday, 26th November, and has 29 days
Thebet begins Friday, 25th December, and has 29 days
Sabat begins Saturday, 23rd January, and has 30 days

Adar begins Monday, 22nd February and has 29 days
Nisan begins Tuesday, 23rd March, and has 30 days
Jyar begins Thursday, 23rd April and has 29 days
Sivan begins Friday, 21st May, and has 30 days
Thammuz begins Sunday, 20th June, and has 29 days

Therefore Friday, 15th Sivan of Jewish year 5601, corresponds with Christian date 4th June, 1841. The Dominical Letter, Table XXIV, shows that the 4th June of that year was Friday.

N.B.—I give in Tables I to XIV the Jewish common and embolismic years, and the deficient, mean, and redundant of each sort, of both of which the Jewish months and corresponding days of the week and respective dates are given

No 1

The Common Redundant Year contains 355 days —
Tisri, first day, Monday, has 30 days
Marchesvan, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
Chislev, first day, Friday, has 30 days
Thebet, first day, Sunday, has 29 days
Sabat, first day, Monday, has 30 days
Adar, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days
Nisan, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
Jyar, first day, Saturday, has 29 days
Sivan, first day, Sunday, has 30 days
Thammuz, first day, Tuesday, has 29 days
Ab, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
Elul, first day, Friday, has 29 days

No 2

The Common Deficient Year contains 353 days —
Tisri, first day, Monday, has 30 days
Marchesvan, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days
Chislev, first day, Thursday, has 29 days
Thebet, first day, Friday, has 29 days
Sabat, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
Adar, first day, Monday, has 29 days
Nisan, first day, Tuesday, has 30 days
Jyar, first day, Thursday, has 29 days
Sivan, first day, Friday, has 30 days
Thammuz, first day, Sunday, has 29 days
Ab, first day, Monday, has 30 days
Elul, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days

No 3

The Common Mean Year contains 354 days —

- Tisri, first day, Tuesday, has 30 days
- Marchesvan, first day, Thursday, has 29 days
- Chusleu, first day, Friday, has 30 days
- Thebet, first day, Sunday, has 29 days
- Sabat, first day, Monday, has 30 days
- Adar, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days
- Nisan, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
- Jyar, first day, Saturday, has 29 days
- Sivan, first day, Sunday, has 30 days
- Thammuz, first day, Tuesday, has 29 days
- Ab, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
- Elul, first day, Friday, has 29 days

No 4

The Common Redundant Year contains 355 days —

- Tisri, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
- Marchesvan, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
- Chusleu, first day, Monday, has 30 days
- Thebet, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days
- Sabat, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
- Adar, first day, Saturday, has 29 days
- Nisan, first day, Sunday, has 30 days
- Jyar, first day, Tuesday, has 29 days
- Sivan, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
- Thammuz, first day, Friday, has 29 days
- Ab, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
- Elul, first day, Monday, has 29 days

No 5

The Common Mean Year contains 354 days —

- Tisri, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
- Marchesvan, first day, Saturday, has 29 days
- Chusleu, first day, Sunday, has 30 days
- Thebet, first day, Tuesday, has 29 days
- Sabat, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
- Adar, first day, Friday, has 29 days
- Nisan, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
- Jyar, first day, Monday, has 29 days
- Sivan, first day, Tuesday, has 30 days
- Thammuz, first day, Thursday, has 29 days
- Ab, first day, Friday, has 30 days
- Elul, first day, Sunday, has 29 days

No 6

The Common Redundant Year contains 355 days —

- Tisri, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
- Marchesvan, first day, Monday, has 30 days
- Chusleu, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
- Thebet, first day, Friday, has 29 days
- Sabat, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
- Adar, first day, Monday, has 29 days
- Nisan, first day, Tuesday, has 30 days
- Jyar, first day, Thursday, has 29 days
- Sivan, first day, Friday, has 30 days
- Thammuz, first day, Sunday, has 29 days
- Ab, first day, Monday, has 30 days
- Elul, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days

No 7

The Common Deficient Year contains 353 days —

- Tisri, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
- Marchesvan, first day, Monday, has 29 days
- Chusleu, first day, Tuesday, has 29 days
- Thebet, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days
- Sabat, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
- Adar, first day, Saturday, has 29 days
- Nisan, first day, Sunday, has 30 days
- Jyar, first day, Tuesday, has 29 days
- Sivan, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
- Thammuz, first day, Friday, has 29 days
- Ab, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
- Elul, first day, Monday, has 29 days

No 8

The Embolistic Redundant Year contains 385 days —

- Tisri, first day, Monday, has 30 days
- Marchesvan, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
- Chusleu, first day, Friday, has 30 days
- Thebet, first day, Sunday, has 29 days
- Sabat, first day, Monday, has 30 days
- Adar, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
- Ve Adar, first day, Friday, has 29 days
- Nisan, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
- Jyar, first day, Monday, has 29 days
- Sivan, first day, Tuesday, has 30 days
- Thammuz, first day, Thursday, has 29 days
- Ab, first day, Friday, has 30 days
- Elul, first day, Sunday, has 29 days

No 9

The Embolismic Deficient Year contains 383 days —

Tisri, first day, Monday, has 30 days
 Marchesvan, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days
 Chusleu, first day, Thursday, has 29 days
 Thebet, first day, Friday, has 29 days
 Sabat, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
 Adar, first day, Monday, has 30 days
 Ve Adar, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days
 Nisan, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
 Jyar, first day, Saturday, has 29 days
 Sivan, first day, Sunday, has 30 days
 Thammuz, first day, Tuesday, has 29 days
 Ab, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
 Elul, first day, Friday, has 29 days

No 10

The Embolismic Mean Year contains 384 days —

Tisri, first day, Tuesday, has 30 days
 Marchesvan, first day, Thursday, has 29 days
 Chusleu, first day, Friday, has 30 days
 Thebet, first day, Sunday, has 29 days
 Sabat, first day, Monday, has 30 days
 Adar, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
 Ve Adar, first day, Friday, has 29 days
 Nisan, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
 Jyar, first day, Monday, has 29 days
 Sivan, first day, Tuesday, has 30 days
 Thammuz, first day, Thursday, has 29 days
 Ab, first day, Friday, has 30 days
 Elul, first day, Sunday, has 29 days

No 11

The Embolismic Redundant Year contains 385 days —

Tisri, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
 Marchesvan, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
 Chusleu, first day, Monday, has 30 days
 Thebet, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days
 Sabat, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
 Adar, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
 Ve Adar, first day, Monday, has 29 days
 Nisan, first day, Tuesday, has 30 days
 Jyar, first day, Thursday, has 29 days
 Sivan, first day, Friday, has 30 days
 Thammuz, first day, Sunday, has 29 days
 Ab, first day, Monday, has 30 days
 Elul, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days

No 12

The Embolismic Deficient Year contains 383 days —

Tisri, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
 Marchesvan, first day, Saturday, has 29 days
 Chusleu, first day, Sunday, has 29 days
 Thebet, first day, Monday, has 29 days
 Sabat, first day, Tuesday, has 30 days
 Adar, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
 Ve Adar, first day, Saturday, has 29 days
 Nisan, first day, Sunday, has 30 days
 Jyar, first day, Tuesday, has 29 days
 Sivan, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
 Thammuz, first day, Friday, has 29 days
 Ab, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
 Elul, first day, Monday, has 29 days

No 13

The Embolismic Redundant Year contains 385 days —

Tisri, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
 Marchesvan, first day, Monday, has 30 days
 Chusleu, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
 Thebet, first day, Friday, has 29 days
 Sabat, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
 Adar, first day, Monday, has 30 days
 Ve Adar, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days
 Nisan, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
 Jyar, first day, Saturday, has 29 days
 Sivan, first day, Sunday, has 30 days
 Thammuz, first day, Tuesday, has 29 days
 Ab, first day, Wednesday, has 30 days
 Elul, first day, Friday, has 29 days

No 14

The Embolismic Deficient Year contains 383 days —

Tisri, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
 Marchesvan, first day, Monday, has 29 days
 Chusleu, first day, Tuesday, has 29 days
 Thebet, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days
 Sabat, first day, Thursday, has 30 days
 Adar, first day, Saturday, has 30 days
 Ve Adar, first day, Monday, has 29 days
 Nisan, first day, Tuesday, has 30 days
 Jyar, first day, Thursday, has 29 days
 Sivan, first day, Friday, has 30 days
 Thammuz, first day, Sunday, has 29 days
 Ab, first day, Monday, has 30 days
 Elul, first day, Wednesday, has 29 days

TABLE XXIV.

A perpetual Calendar for 5000 Years B.C. (Old Style) and for 5000 Years A.C., and from 1500 to 2000 A.C. (New Style)

No 1

No 2

January October		February March November		April July		May		June		August		September December		Domestic letter						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G														
1	6	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	100	111	122	133	144	155	166	177	188	199
2	7	12	23	34	45	56	67	78	89	90	101	112	123	134	145	156	167	178	189	190
3	8	13	24	35	46	57	68	79	80	91	102	113	124	135	146	157	168	179	180	191
4	9	14	25	36	47	58	69	70	81	92	103	114	125	136	147	158	169	170	181	192
5	10	15	26	37	48	59	60	71	82	93	104	115	126	137	148	159	160	171	182	193
6	11	16	27	38	49	50	61	72	83	94	105	116	127	138	149	150	161	172	183	194
7	12	17	28	39	50	61	72	83	94	105	116	127	138	149	150	161	172	183	194	195
8	13	18	29	40	51	62	73	84	95	106	117	128	139	150	161	172	183	194	195	196
9	14	19	20	41	52	63	74	85	96	107	118	129	140	151	162	173	184	195	196	197
10	15	20	21	42	53	64	75	86	97	108	119	130	141	152	163	174	185	196	197	198
11	16	21	22	43	54	65	76	87	98	109	120	131	142	153	164	175	186	197	198	199
12	17	22	23	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	198	199	200
13	18	23	24	45	56	67	78	89	100	111	122	133	144	155	166	177	188	199	200	201
14	19	24	25	46	57	68	79	90	101	112	123	134	145	156	167	178	189	190	201	202

The following Tables, selected from Hales's Chronology, will be found useful in such chronological calculations as depend on Astronomy

TABLE I

Showing the Number of Days and Hours in Julian Years, from 1 to 10,000

Years	Days	Hours	Years	Days	Hours	Years	Days	Hours
1	365	6	20	7305		300	.	109,575
2	730	12	30	1,0957	12	400	.	146,100
3	1095	18	40	14,610		500	.	182,625
4	1461		50	18,262	12	600	.	219,150
5	1826	6	60	21,915		700	.	255,675
6	2191	12	70	25,567	12	800	.	292,200
7	2556	18	80	29,220		900	.	328,725
8	2922		90	32,872	12	1000	.	365,250
9	3287	6	100	36,525		5000	.	1,826,250
10	3652	12	200	73,050		10,000	.	3,632,500

TABLE II

Showing the Number of Days, Hours, Minutes, Seconds, and Thirds in Lunar Months or Lunations (Mayer), from 1 to 10,000.

Lunation	Days	Hours	Minutes	Seconds	Thirds.	Lunation	Days	Hours	Minutes	Seconds	Thirds.
1	29	12	44	2	53	60	1771	20	2	53	0
2	58	1	28	5	46	70	2067	3	23	21	50
3	88	14	12	8	39	80	2362	10	43	50	40
4	118	2	59	11	32	90	2657	18	4	19	30
5	147	15	40	14	25	100	2953	1	24	48	20
6	177	4	24	17	18	200	5906	2	49	36	40
7	206	17	8	20	11	300	8859	4	14	25	0
8	236	5	52	23	4	400	11,812	5	39	13	20
9	265	18	36	25	57	500	14,765	7	4	1	40
10	295	7	20	28	50	600	17,718	8	28	50	0
11	324	20	4	31	43	700	20,671	9	53	38	20
12	354	8	48	34	36	800	23,624	11	18	26	40
20	590	14	40	57	40	900	26,577	12	43	15	0
30	885	22	1	26	30	1000	29,530	14	8	3	20
40	1181	5	21	55	20	5000	147,652	22	40	16	40
50	1476	12	42	24	10	10,000	295,305	21	20	38	20

TABLE III

Showing the Number of Days, Hours, Minutes, and Seconds in Solar Years (Newton), from 1 to 10,000

Years	Days	Hours	Minutes	Seconds	Years	Days	Hours	Minutes	Seconds
1	365	5	48	57	60	21,914	12	57	
2	730	11	37	54	70	25,556	23	6	30
3	1095	17	26	51	80	29,219	9	16	
4	1460	23	15	48	90	32,871	19	25	30
5	1826	5	4	45	100	36,524	5	35	
6	2191	10	53	49	200	73,048	11	10	
7	2556	16	42	39	300	109,572	16	45	
8	2921	22	31	36	400	146,096	22	20	
9	3287	4	20	33	500	182,621	3	55	
10	3652	10	9	30	600	219,145	9	30	
11	4017	15	58	27	700	255,669	15	5	
12	4382	21	47	38	800	292,193	20	40	
20	7304	20	19		900	328,718	2	15	
30	10,957	6	28	30	1000	365,242	7	50	
40	14,610	16	38		5000	1,826,211	15	10	
50	18,262	2	47	30	10,000	3,652,423	6	20	

TABLE IV

Showing the Number of Days, Hours, Minutes, Seconds, and Thirds in Sidereal Years (Fergusson), from 1 to 10,000

Years	Days	Hours	Minutes	Seconds	Thirds	Years	Days	Hours	Minutes	Seconds	Thirds
1	365	6	9	14	30	60	21,915	9	14	13	
2	730	12	18	29		70	25,567	22	46	55	
3	1095	18	27	43	30	80	29,220	12	19	20	
4	1461	0	36	58		90	32,873	1	51	45	
5	1826	6	46	12	30	100	36,525	15	24	10	
6	2191	12	55	27		200	73,051	6	48	20	
7	2556	19	5	41	30	300	109,576	22	12	30	
8	2922	1	13	56		400	146,102	13	36	40	
9	3287	7	23	10	30	500	182,628	5	0	50	
10	3652	13	32	25		600	219,153	20	25	0	
11	4017	19	41	39	30	700	255,679	11	49	10	
12	4383	1	50	54		800	292,205	3	13	20	
20	7305	3	4	50		900	328,730	18	37	30	
30	10,957	16	37	15		1000	365,256	10	1	40	
40	14,610	6	9	40		5000	1,826,282	2		20	
50	18,262	19	42	5		10,000	3,652,593	4	16	30	

TABLE V

Showing Dates of Vernal Equinoxes from 3500 B C to 325 A C

B C 3500 April 20	B C 2300 April 10	B C 1105 April 1	B C 715 March 29	B C 325 March 26	A C 65 March 23
„ 3100 „ 17	„ 1900 „ 7	„ 975 Mar 31	„ 585 „ 28	„ 195 „ 25	„ 195 „ 22
„ 2700 „ 13	„ 1500 „ 4	„ 845 „ 30	„ 455 „ 27	„ 65 „ 24	„ 325 „ 21*

* Note.—The Vernal Equinoxes in 325 A C fell before March 21, or, more accurately, March 20, 8h 21m, according to Kennedy (Astron. p. 360).
Vide a very ingenious method of finding the dates of the Equinoxes and Solstices, arithmetically, in "Breviæ de Equinoctiis et Solstitiis," lib. II, cap. 2, pp. 145—154, third edit.

GENERAL TABLE I.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF SELUCIDES OR GREEK'S ERA			ERA OF PARSICAN.			SUNWATER.	SAKI ERA OF SĀLIVĀHANA.			SUMUT OF VIKRAMĀDITTA.			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER CALARY MONTH OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE VIKRAMI DITTA RECKONING	Kali Yuga	Buddhist Year of India, Ceylon, Ava, Shambal, &c	Buddhist Vulgar Era, Shambal in Armenia, &c	Bengal Sun
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences					
1	390	26	Nov	3762	5	Sept	9	313	2	Oct	177	14	Aug					53	4	Oct		3102	544	
2	391	26	Nov	3763	23	Sept.	6	314	2	Oct.	178	15	Aug					59	24	Sept	Shráwun	3103	545	
3	392	26	Nov	3764	13	Sept	4	315	2	Oct	179	15	Aug					60	12	Oct		3104	546	
4	393	25	Nov	3765	2	Sept.	10	316	1	Oct	180	14	Aug					61	2	Oct.	Ashádh	3105	547	
5	394	25	Nov	3766	21	Sept	1	317	2	Oct	181	15	Aug					62	21	Sept		3106	548	
6	395	25	Nov	3767	11	Sept	7	318	2	Oct	182	15	Aug					63	9	Oct		3107	549	
7	396	25	Nov	3768	30	Aug	10	319	2	Oct	183	15	Aug					64	29	Sept		3108	550	
8	397	24	Nov	3769	17	Sept	1	320	1	Oct	184	14	Aug					65	18	Sept	Vyshak	3109	551	
9	398	24	Nov	3770	7	Sept	13	321	2	Oct	185	15	Aug					66	6	Oct		3110	552	
10	399	24	Nov	3771	27	Sept	6	322	2	Oct.	186	15	Aug					67	26	Sept	Shráwun	3111	553	
11	400	24	Nov	3772	17	Sept	5	323	2	Oct	187	15	Aug					68	14	Oct.		3112	554	
12	401	23	Nov	3773	5	Sept.	9	324	1	Oct.	188	14	Aug					69	3	Oct		3113	555	
13	402	23	Nov	3774	23	Sept	6	325	2	Oct	189	15	Aug					70	23	Sept	Ashadh	3114	556	
14	403	23	Nov	3775	13	Sept	5	326	2	Oct	190	15	Aug					71	11	Oct		3115	557	
15	404	23	Nov	3776	2	Sept	8	327	2	Oct	191	15	Aug					72	1	Oct		3116	558	
16	405	22	Nov	3777	21	Sept.	2	328	1	Oct	192	14	Aug					73	20	Sept	Jyesht	3117	559	
17	406	22	Nov	3778	9	Sept	5	329	2	Oct	193	15	Aug.					74	8	Oct		3118	560	
18	407	22	Nov	3779	29	Aug	9	330	2	Oct.	194	15	Aug					75	27	Sept	{+Kartick & Falgoón}	3119	561	
19	408	22	Nov	3780	16	Sept	6	331	2	Oct	195	15	Aug					76	15	Oct		3120	562	
20	409	21	Nov	3781	5	Sept	11	332	1	Oct	196	14	Aug					77	4	Oct		3121	563	
21	410	21	Nov	3782	25	Sept	5	333	2	Oct.	197	15	Aug					78	24	Sept	Shráwun	3122	564	
22	411	21	Nov	3783	14	Sept	2	334	2	Oct	198	15	Aug					79	12	Oct		3123	565	
23	412	21	Nov	3784	2	Sept	11	335	2	Oct	199	15	Aug					80	2	Oct		3124	566	
24	413	20	Nov	3785	21	Sept	4	336	1	Oct	200	14	Aug					81	21	Sept	Ashadh	3125	567	
25	414	20	Nov	3786	11	Sept	3	337	2	Oct.	201	15	Aug					82	9	Oct		3126	568	
26	415	20	Nov	3787	31	Aug	14	338	2	Oct.	202	15	Aug					83	29	Sept		3127	569	
27	416	20	Nov	3788	18	Sept	4	339	2	Oct	203	15	Aug					84	18	Sept	Vyshak	3128	570	
28	417	19	Nov	3789	7	Sept	10	340	1	Oct	204	15	Aug					85	6	Oct		3129	571	
29	418	19	Nov	3790	26	Sept.	1	341	2	Oct	205	16	Aug					86	26	Sept.	Shráwun	3130	572	
30	419	19	Nov	3791	16	Sept.	7	342	2	Oct	206	16	Aug					87	14	Oct.		3131	573	
31	420	19	Nov	3792	4	Sept.	10	343	2	Oct	207	16	Aug					88	3	Oct.		3132	574	
32	421	18	Nov	3793	22	Sept	1	344	1	Oct.	208	15	Aug					89	23	Sept.	Ashadh	3133	575	
33	422	18	Nov	3794	12	Sept	6	345	2	Oct.	209	16	Aug					90	11	Oct		3134	576	
34	423	18	Nov	3795	2	Sept	12	346	2	Oct	210	16	Aug					91	1	Oct		3135	577	
35	424	18	Nov	3796	20	Sept	3	347	2	Oct.	211	16	Aug					92	20	Sept.	Jyesht	3136	578	
36	425	17	Nov	3797	8	Sept	6	348	1	Oct	212	15	Aug					93	8	Oct		3137	579	
37	426	17	Nov	3798	29	Aug	12	349	2	Oct	213	16	Aug					94	27	Sept	{+Ashwin & Falgoón}	3138	580	
38	427	17	Nov	3799				350	2	Oct	214	16	Aug					95	15	Oct		3139	581	
39	428	17	Nov	3800				351	2	Oct.	215	16	Aug					96	4	Oct.		3140	582	
40	429	16	Nov	3801				352	1	Oct.	216	15	Aug					97	24	Sept.	Shrawun	3141	583	

* The numbers in the first column of the pages facing each other are intended to obviate the difficulty of tracing the dates across the two pages

Chinese, Japanese, &c., commencing with the Christian Era, to the end of the 20th Century, showing and with the principal articles of the Calendar.

No of Distinction	ARABIC YEAR AS IT IS SPOKEN	SOOR SAN			HILJA			YEEDÉZED			The Year begins of 'Muharram, beginning of year year on the 21st March	NAMES OF CHINESE YEARS OR CYCLES	CHINESE YEAR OF THE CYCLE OF 60			Year in which Inter- calary months are intro- duced	NAMES OF JAPANESE YEARS OR CYCLES	CHRISTIAN ERA		Golden Number	1 Puck.	Solar Cycle	Dominical Letter	Roman Indiction	Julian Period	
		Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences			Year	Date	Month in which it commences			Years	Month							
1												Sin-yu	58	10	Feb		Kanno to-torri	661	1	Jan.	2	22	10	B	4	4714
2												Jin-suh	59	31	Jan	*	Midsno je-in	662	2	Jan	3	3	11	A	5	4715
3												Kwei-hai	60	20	Jan		Midsno to y	663	3	Jan	4	14	12	G	6	4716
4												Kiah-tse	1	7	Feb		Kino-je ne	664	4	Jan	5	25	13	F E	7	4717
5												Yih chau	2	28	Jan	*	Kino-to oos	665	5	Jan	6	8	14	D	8	4718
6												Ping-yin	3	17	Jan	*	Fino je torra	666	6	Jan	7	17	15	C	9	4719
7												Ting mau	4	4	Feb		Fino-to-ov	667	7	Jan	8	28	16	B	10	4720
8												Wu-shin	5	25	Jan		Tsutsno je-tats	668	8	Jan	9	9	17	A G	11	4721
9												Ki-se	6	14	Jan	*	Tsutsno to-mu	669	9	Jan	10	20	18	F	12	4722
10												Kang-wu	7	2	Feb		Kanno je ooma	670	10	Jan	11	1	19	E	13	4723
11												Sin-wi	8	22	Jan	*	Kanno to tsitsuse	671	11	Jan	12	12	20	D	14	4724
12												Jin-shin	9	9	Feb		Midsno je sar	672	12	Jan	13	23	21	C B	15	4725
13												Kwei yu	10	30	Jan	*	Midsno to torri	673	13	Jan	14	4	22	A	1	4726
14												Kiah-suh	11	19	Jan	*	Kino je in	674	14	Jan	15	15	23	G	2	4727
15												Yih-hai	12	6	Feb		Kino-to-y	675	15	Jan	16	26	24	F	3	4728
16												Ping-tse	13	27	Jan		Fino je ne	676	16	Jan	17	7	25	E D	4	4729
17												Ting chau	14	16	Jan.	*	Fino-to-oos	677	17	Jan	18	18	26	C	5	4730
18												Wu yin	15	3	Feb		Tsutsno je torra	678	18	Jan	19	9	27	B	6	4731
19												Ki-mau	16	23	Jan		Tsutseno to ov	679	19	Jan	1	11	28	A	7	4732
20												Kang shin	17	10	Feb	*	Kanno je tats	680	20	Jan	2	22	1	G F	8	4733
21												Sin se	18	31	Jan		Kanno to mi	681	21	Jan	3	3	2	E	9	4734
22												Jin wu	19	20	Jan.	*	Midsno je ooma	682	22	Jan	4	14	3	D	10	4735
23												Kwei wi	20	7	Feb		Midsno-to tsitsuse	683	23	Jan	5	25	4	C	11	4736
24												Kiah shin	21	28	Jan.		Kino je sar	684	24	Jan	6	6	5	B A	12	4737
25												Yih-yu	22	17	Jan	*	Kino to torri	685	25	Jan	7	17	6	G	13	4738
26												Ping suh	23	4	Feb		Fino-je in	686	26	Jan	8	23	7	F	14	4739
27												Tung-hai	24	25	Jan		Fino-to-y	687	27	Jan	9	9	8	E	15	4740
28												Wu tse	25	14	Jan	*	Tsutsno je ne	688	28	Jan	10	20	9	D C	1	4741
29												Ki chau	26	2	Feb		Tsutseno to oos	689	29	Jan	11	1	10	B	2	4742
30												Kang-yin	27	22	Jan	*	Kanno je torra	690	30	Jan	12	12	11	A	3	4741
31												Sin mau	28	9	Feb		Kanno to ov	691	31	Jan	13	23	12	G	4	4744
32												Jin shin	29	30	Jan	*	Midsno je tats	692	32	Jan	14	4	13	F E	5	4745
33												Kwei se	30	19	Jan		Midsno-to mi	693	33	Jan	15	15	15	D	6	4746
34												Kiah-wu	31	6	Feb		Kino je ooma	694	34	Jan	16	26	15	C	7	4747
35												Yih wi	32	27	Jan	*	Kino to tsitsuse	695	35	Jan	17	7	16	B	8	4748
36												Ping shin	33	16	Jan	*	Kino-je sar	696	36	Jan	18	18	17	A G	9	4749
37												Ting yu	34	3	Feb		Fino to torri	697	37	Jan	19	9	18	F	10	4750
38												Wu suh	35	23	Jan	*	Tsutsno-je in	698	38	Jan	1	11	19	E	11	4751
39												Ki hai	36	10	Feb		Tsutsno-to y	699	39	Jan	2	22	20	D	12	4752
40												Kang tse	37	31	Jan		Kanno je ne	700	40	Jan	3	3	21	C B	13	4753

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, then Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER			JEWISH ERA.				ERA OF Seleucides or Grecian Era.			ERA OF PARASURĀM			SUMYUTSUR.	SAKĀ ERA OF SĀLVĀHANA			SAKĀ ERA OF VIKRAMĀDITYA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER-CALENDARY MONTH OCCURES, ACCORDING TO THE VIKRAMĀDITYA RECKONING	Kali Yuga	Buddhist Era of India, Ceylon, Ava, Shm, &c	Judaico-Vulgar Era, &c	Christian Era in Africa, &c	Hindoo Era
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Table.	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences		Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences						
1	430	16	Nov	3802	14	Sept.	5	353	2	Oct	217	16	Aug					98	12	Oct		3142	584			
2	431	16	Nov	3803	3	Sept.	9	354	2	Oct	218	16	Aug					99	2	Oct		3143	585			
3	432	16	Nov	3804	21	Sept.	6	355	2	Oct	219	16	Aug					100	21	Sept	Ashādh	3144	586			
4	433	15	Nov	3805	10	Sept.	5	356	1	Oct	220	15	Aug					101	9	Oct		3145	587			
5	434	15	Nov	3806	30	Aug	8	357	2	Oct	221	16	Aug					102	29	Sept	Vyshāk	3146	588			
6	435	15	Nov	3807	19	Sept	2	358	2	Oct	222	16	Aug					103	18	Sept		3147	589			
7	436	15	Nov	3808	7	Sept	11	359	2	Oct	223	16	Aug					104	6	Oct		3148	590			
8	437	14	Nov	3809	26	Sept	5	360	1	Oct.	224	15	Aug					105	26	Sept	Shrāwun	3149	591			
9	438	14	Nov	3810	15	Sept	1	361	2	Oct	225	16	Aug					106	14	Oct.		3150	592			
10	439	14	Nov	3811	5	Sept	14	362	2	Oct.	226	16	Aug					107	3	Oct		3151	593			
11	440	14	Nov	3812	23	Sept	4	363	2	Oct	227	16	Aug					108	23	Sept	Ashādh	3152	594			
12	441	13	Nov	3813	12	Sept	3	364	1	Oct.	228	15	Aug					109	11	Oct		3153	595			
13	442	13	Nov	3814	1	Sept	13	365	2	Oct.	229	16	Aug					110	1	Oct		3154	596			
14	443	13	Nov	3815	19	Sept	4	366	2	Oct	230	16	Aug					111	20	Sept		3155	597			
15	444	13	Nov	3816	9	Sept	3	367	2	Oct.	231	16	Aug					112	8	Oct		3156	598			
16	445	12	Nov	3817	28	Aug	13	368	1	Oct	232	15	Aug					113	27	Sept	{ Bhadurpud & Falgoon* }	3157	599			
17	446	12	Nov	3818	17	Sept	7	369	2	Oct	233	16	Aug					114	15	Oct		3158	600			
18	447	12	Nov	3819	5	Sept.	10	370	2	Oct	234	16	Aug					115	4	Oct		3159	601			
19	448	12	Nov	3820	24	Sept	1	371	2	Oct	235	16	Aug					116	24	Sept	Shrāwun	3160	602			
20	449	11	Nov	3821	13	Sept	7	372	1	Oct	236	15	Aug					117	12	Oct		3161	603			
21	450	11	Nov	3822	3	Sept	12	373	2	Oct	237	16	Aug					118	2	Oct		3162	604			
22	451	11	Nov	3823	21	Sept	3	374	2	Oct	238	16	Aug					119	21	Sept	Ashādh	3163	605			
23	452	11	Nov	3824	10	Sept	6	375	2	Oct	239	16	Aug					120	9	Oct		3164	606			
24	453	10	Nov	3825	30	Aug	11	376	1	Oct	240	15	Aug					121	29	Sept		3165	607			
25	454	10	Nov	3826	19	Sept	3	377	2	Oct	241	16	Aug					122	18	Sept	Chytr	3166	608			
26	455	10	Nov	3827	8	Sept	9	378	2	Oct	242	16	Aug					123	6	Oct		3167	609			
27	456	10	Nov	3828	26	Sept	6	379	2	Oct	243	16	Aug					124	26	Sept	Shrawun	3168	610			
28	457	9	Nov	3829	15	Sept	4	380	1	Oct.	244	15	Aug					125	14	Oct		3169	611			
29	458	9	Nov	3830	5	Sept	10	381	2	Oct	245	16	Aug					126	3	Oct		3170	612			
30	459	9	Nov	3831	24	Sept	2	382	2	Oct	246	16	Aug					127	23	Sept	Ashādh	3171	613			
31	460	9	Nov	3832	12	Sept	4	383	2	Oct	247	16	Aug					128	11	Oct		3172	614			
32	461	8	Nov	3833	1	Sept	10	384	1	Oct	248	15	Aug					129	1	Oct.		3173	615			
33	462	8	Nov	3834	20	Sept	1	385	2	Oct	249	16	Aug					130	20	Sept	Vyshāk	3174	616			
34	463	8	Nov	3835	10	Sept	7	386	2	Oct	250	16	Aug					131	8	Oct		3175	617			
35	464	8	Nov	3836	29	Aug	10	387	2	Oct.	251	16	Aug					132	27	Sept	Bhadurpud	3176	618			
36	465	7	Nov	3837	16	Sept	1	388	1	Oct	252	15	Aug					133	15	Oct		3177	619			
37	466	7	Nov	3838	6	Sept	14	389	2	Oct	253	16	Aug					134	4	Oct		3178	620			
38	467	7	Nov	3839	24	Sept	4	390	2	Oct	254	16	Aug					135	24	Sept		3179	621			
39	468	7	Nov	3840	14	Sept	3	391	2	Oct	255	16	Aug	Prumathi	1	18	Feb	136	12	Oct	+Shrawun	3180	622			
40	469	6	Nov	3841	2	Sept	13	392	1	Oct	256	15	Aug	Vikrama	2	9	Mar	137	2	Oct		3181	623			
41	470	6	Nov	3842	22	Sept	7	393	2	Oct	257	16	Aug	Brisya	3	26	Feb	138	21	Sept		3182	624			
42	471	6	Nov	3843	10	Sept	3	394	2	Oct	258	16	Aug	Chitrabhanu	4	15	Feb	139	9	Oct	Jyesht	3183	625			
43	472	6	Nov	3844	30	Aug	13	395	2	Oct	259	16	Aug	Subhānu	5	6	Mar	140	29	Sept		3184	626			

* Pouch month retrenched and Bhadurpud and Falgoón intercalary month

ese, Japanese, &c., commencing with the Christian Era, to the end of the 20th Century, showing with the principal articles of the Calendar.

ADIC MAR IT IS KEN	SOOR SAN			HJRA			YEZDEKED.			The Jolli Era of India, beginning every year on the 21st March	NAMES OF CHINESE YEARS OR CYCLES	CHINESE YEAR OF THE CYCLE OF 60			Year in which Inten- tary Months are intro- duced	NAMES OF JAPANESE ERAS OR CYCLES	CHRISTIAN ERA			Golden Number	Years	Month	Era	Solar Cycle	Dominant Letter	Roman Indication	Julian Period
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences			Year	Date	Month in which it commences			Year	Date	Month								
											Sim-chau	38	20	Jan	*	Kanno to oos	701	41	Jan	4	14	22	A	14	4754		
											Jin-yin	39	7	Feb		Midsno-je-torra	702	42	Jan	5	25	23	G	15	4755		
											Kwei-mau	40	28	Jan		Midsno-to ov	703	43	Jan	6	6	24	F	1	4756		
											Kiah-shun	41	17	Jan	*	Kino je-tats	704	44	Jan	7	17	25	ED	2	4757		
											Yih-se	42	4	Feb		Kino-to mi	705	45	Jan	8	28	26	C	3	4758		
											Ping-wu	43	25	Jan	*	Fino je-ooma	706	46	Jan	9	9	27	B	4	4759		
											Ting-wi	44	14	Jan	*	Fino to-tsitsuse	707	47	Jan	10	20	28	A	5	4760		
											Wu-shun	45	2	Feb		Tsutsno-je sar	708	48	Jan	11	1	1	G F	6	4761		
											Ki-yu	46	22	Jan	*	Tsutsno-to-torri	709	49	Jan	12	12	2	E	7	4762		
											Kang-suh	47	9	Feb		Kanno je-in	710	50	Jan	13	23	3	D	8	4763		
											Sin-hai	48	30	Jan		Kanno-to-y	711	51	Jan	14	4	4	C	9	4764		
											Jin-tse	49	19	Jan	*	Midsno je ne	712	52	Jan	15	15	5	BA	10	4765		
											Kwei-chau	50	6	Feb		Midsno to-oos	713	53	Jan	16	26	6	G	11	4766		
											Kiah-yin	51	27	Jan		Kino je-torra	714	54	Jan	17	7	7	F	12	4767		
											Yih-man	52	16	Jan	*	Kino to ov	715	55	Jan	18	18	8	E	13	4768		
											Ping-shin	53	3	Feb		Fino je tats	716	56	Jan	19	9	9	DC	14	4769		
											Ting-wu	54	23	Jan	*	Fino to mi	717	57	Jan	1	11	10	B	15	4770		
											Wu-wu	55	10	Feb		Tsutsno je ooma	718	58	Jan	2	22	11	A	1	4771		
											Ki-wi	56	31	Jan		Tsutsno to tsitsuse	719	59	Jan	3	3	12	G	2	4772		
											Kang-shun	57	20	Jan	*	Kanno je sar	720	60	Jan	4	14	13	FE	3	4773		
											Siu-yu	58	7	Feb		Kanno-to torri	721	61	Jan	5	25	14	D	4	4774		
											Jin-suh	59	28	Jan		Midsno je in	722	62	Jan	6	6	15	C	5	4775		
											Kwei-hai	60	17	Jan	*	Midsno to y	723	63	Jan	7	17	16	B	6	4776		
											Kiah-tse	1	4	Feb		Kino je ne	724	64	Jan	8	28	17	AG	7	4777		
											Yih-chau	2	25	Jan		Kino to oos	725	65	Jan	9	9	18	F	8	4778		
											Ping-yin	3	14	Jan	*	Fino je torra	726	66	Jan	10	20	19	E	9	4779		
											Ting-mau	4	2	Feb		Fino-to ov	727	67	Jan	11	1	20	D	10	4780		
											Wu-shin	5	22	Jan	*	Tsutsno-je tats	728	68	Jan	12	12	21	CB	11	4781		
											Ki-se	6	9	Feb		Tsutsno-to mi	729	69	Jan	13	23	22	A	12	4782		
											Kang-wu	7	30	Jan		Kanno-je-ooma	730	70	Jan	14	4	23	G	13	4783		
											Siw-wi	8	19	Jan	*	Kanno-to-tsitsuse	731	71	Jan	15	15	24	F	14	4784		
											Jin-shun	9	6	Feb		Midsno je sar	732	72	Jan	16	26	25	ED	15	4785		
											Kwei-yu	10	27	Jan	*	Midsno-to torri	733	73	Jan	17	7	26	C	1	4786		
											Kiah-suh	11	16	Jan		Kino je in	734	74	Jan	18	18	27	B	2	4787		
											Yih-hai	12	3	Feb		Kino to y	735	75	Jan	19	9	28	A	3	4788		
											Ping-tse	13	23	Jan	*	Fino-je ne	736	76	Jan	1	11	1	GF	4	4789		
											Ting-chiu	14	10	Feb		Fino-to oos	737	77	Jan	2	22	2	E	5	4790		
											Wu-yin	15	31	Jan	*	Tsutsno-je-torra	738	78	Jan	3	3	3	D	6	4791		
											Ki-mau	16	20	Jan		Tsutsno-to-ov	739	79	Jan	4	14	4	C	7	4792		
											Kang-shun	17	7	Feb		Kanno-je tats	740	80	Jan	5	25	5	BA	8	4793		
											Siu-se	18	28	Jan		Kanno-to mi	741	81	Jan	6	6	6	G	9	4794		
											Jin-wu	19	17	Jan	*	Midsno-je-ooma	742	82	Jan	7	17	7	F	10	4795		
											Kwei-wi	20	4	Feb		Midsno-to-tsitsuse	743	83	Jan	8	22	8	E	11	4796		

* The interval by month will, from this place, be stated according to the Shalivahan reckoning, and not according to the Vimsatishya.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians
their Correspondence with the Christian Eras

No.	Era of Zoroaster			JEWISH ERA			ERA OF Seleucus, or Grecian Era			ERA OF PARASTRADE			SCHOLASTIC	SAKA ERA OF SHIVAHANA			SCHOOL OF VIKRA MADHVA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER- CALARY MONTH OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE SAKA EASA RECKONING	Kali Yuga	Buddhist Era of India, Ceylon, Ann., Siam, & Burma; Vedic Era, &c. beginning A.D. 571	Gregorian Date beginning A.D. 571	
	Year	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day		Year	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day					
1	473	5	Nov	3345	18	Sep ^t	6	396	1	Oct	260	15	Aug	Tárana	6	23	Feb	141	18	Sept	.	3185	627	
2	474	5	Nov	3346	8	Sep ^t	12	397	2	Oct	261	16	Aug	Parthiva	7	12	Feb	142	6	Oct	Chytr	3186	628	
3	475	5	Nov	3347	26	Sep ^t	3	398	2	Oct	262	16	Aug	Vraya	8	3	Mar	143	26	Sept	.	3187	629	
4	476	5	Nov	3348	15	Sep ^t	6	399	2	Oct	263	16	Aug	Sarvajit	9	20	Feb	144	14	Oct	Shrawan	3188	630	
5	477	4	Nov	3349	4	Sep ^t	11	400	1	Oct	264	16	Aug	Sarvadhan	10	11	Mar	145	3	Oct	.	3189	631	
6	478	4	Nov	3350	24	Sep ^t	5	401	2	Oct	265	17	Aug	Virodhī	11	29	Feb	146	23	Sept	.	3190	632	
7	479	4	Nov	3351	13	Sep ^t	2	402	2	Oct	266	17	Aug	Vikrita	12	17	Feb	147	11	Oct	Ashadh	3191	633	
8	480	4	Nov	3352	1	Sep ^t	11	403	2	Oct	267	17	Aug	Khāra	13	8	Mar	148	1	Oct	.	3192	634	
9	481	3	Nov	3353	20	Sep ^t	4	404	1	Oct	268	16	Aug	Nandana	14	25	Feb	149	20	Sept	.	3193	635	
10	482	3	Nov	3354	14	Sep ^t	3	405	2	Oct	269	17	Aug	Vijaya	15	14	Feb	150	8	Oct	Vyshák	3194	636	
11	483	3	Nov	3355	3	Sep ^t	14	406	2	Oct	270	17	Aug	Jya	16	5	Mar	151	27	Sept	.	3195	637	
12	484	3	Nov	3356	17	Sep ^t	5	407	2	Oct	271	17	Aug	Mannatka	17	21	Feb	152	15	Oct	Bhadurpad	3196	638	
13	485	2	Nov	3357	5	Sep ^t	8	408	1	Oct	272	16	Aug	Dormukha	18	12	Mar	153	4	Oct	.	3197	639	
14	486	2	Nov	3358	23	Sep ^t	9	409	2	Oct	273	17	Aug	Hemalamava	19	1	Mar	154	24	Sept	.	3198	640	
15	487	2	Nov	3359	13	Sep ^t	4	410	2	Oct	274	17	Aug	Vilamava	20	19	Feb	155	12	Oct	Shrawan	3199	641	
16	488	2	Nov	3360	3	Sep ^t	10	411	2	Oct	275	17	Aug	Vikari	21	9	Mar	156	2	Oct	.	3200	642	
17	489	1	Nov	3361	21	Sep ^t	1	412	1	Oct	276	16	Aug	Sarvari	22	26	Feb	157	21	Sept	.	3201	643	
18	490	1	Nov	3362	11	Sep ^t	7	413	2	Oct	277	17	Aug	Plava	23	15	Feb	158	9	Oct	Jyesht	3202	644	
19	491	1	Nov	3363	20	Sep ^t	10	414	2	Oct	278	17	Aug	Subhakrit	24	6	Mar	159	29	Sept	.	3203	645	
20	492	1	Nov	3364	18	Sep ^t	1	415	2	Oct	279	17	Aug	Sobhana	25	23	Feb	160	18	Sept	.	3204	646	
21	493	21	Okt	3365	7	Sep ^t	13	416	1	Oct	280	16	Aug	Krodhi	26	12	Feb	161	6	Oct	Chytr	3205	647	
22	494	1	Okt	3366	27	Sep ^t	7	417	2	Okt	281	17	Aug	Visvaravsu	27	3	Mar	162	26	Sep ^t	.	3206	648	
23	495	21	Okt	3367	15	Sep ^t	3	418	2	Okt	282	17	Aug	Parabhava	28	20	Feb	163	14	Oct	Shrawan	3207	649	
24	496	31	Okt	3368	4	Sep ^t	13	419	2	Okt	283	17	Aug	Pūrvanga	29	11	Mar	164	3	Oct	.	3208	650	
25	497	1	Okt	3369	25	Sep ^t	6	420	1	Okt	284	16	Aug	Kilaka	30	23	Feb	165	23	Sep ^t	.	3209	651	
26	498	1	Okt	3370	13	Sep ^t	5	421	2	Okt	285	17	Aug	Saumya	31	17	Feb	166	11	Oct	Ashadh	3210	652	
27	499	21	Okt	3371	2	Sep ^t	9	422	2	Okt	286	17	Aug	Sabbharana	32	8	Mar	167	1	Oct	.	3211	653	
28	500	21	Okt	3372	21	Sep ^t	6	423	2	Okt	287	17	Aug	Virodhabhakti	33	25	Feb	168	29	Sept	.	3212	654	
29	501	29	Okt	3373	4	Sep ^t	5	424	1	Okt	288	16	Aug	Paridhvavi	34	14	Feb	169	8	Oct	Vyshák	3213	655	
30	502	21	Okt	3374	29	Arg	9	425	2	Okt	289	17	Aug	Prumadi	35	5	Mar	170	27	Sept	.	3214	656	
31	503	21	Okt	3375	16	Sep ^t	6	426	2	Okt	290	17	Aug	Ananda	36	21	Feb	171	15	Oct	Bhadurpad	3215	657	
32	504	21	Okt	3376	6	Sep ^t	11	427	2	Okt	291	17	Aug	Rakesha	37	12	Mar	172	4	Oct	.	3216	658	
33	505	21	Okt	3377	25	Sep ^t	5	428	1	Okt	292	16	Aug	Amala	38	1	Mar	173	24	Sep ^t	.	3217	659	
34	506	21	Okt	3378	14	Sep ^t	2	429	2	Okt	293	17	Aug	Pingala	39	18	Feb	174	12	Oct	Shrawan	3218	660	
35	507	21	Okt	3379	2	Sep ^t	11	430	2	Okt	294	17	Aug	Kalayuktia	40	9	Mar	175	2	Oct	.	3219	661	
36	508	21	Okt	3380	22	Sep ^t	4	431	2	Okt	295	17	Aug	S. Bhārtha	41	26	Feb	176	21	Sept	.	3220	662	
37	509	21	Okt	3381	11	Sep ^t	1	432	1	Okt	296	16	Aug	Randra	42	15	Feb	177	9	Oct	Jyesht	3221	663	
38	510	21	Okt	3382	31	Arg	14	433	2	Okt	297	17	Aug	Darmati	43	6	Mar	178	29	Sept	.	3222	664	
39	511	21	Okt	3383	18	Arg	7	434	2	Okt	298	17	Aug	Dandabhu	44	23	Feb	179	15	Sept	.	3223	665	
40	512	21	Okt	3384	7	Arg	1	435	2	Okt	299	17	Aug	Rudradguru	45	12	Feb	180	6	Oct	Chytr	3224	666	
41	513	21	Okt	3385	2	Arg	1	436	1	Okt	300	16	Aug	Rai-k-hi	46	3	Mar	181	26	Sep ^t	.	3225	667	
42	514	21	Okt	3386	1	Arg	7	437	2	Okt	301	17	Aug	Kwachana	47	21	Feb	182	14	Oct	Shrawan	3226	668	
43	515	21	Okt	3387	4	Arg	10	438	2	Okt	302	17	Aug	Ketaki	48	11	Mar	183	3	Oct	.	3227	669	
44	516	21	Okt	3388	21	Arg	3	439	2	Okt	303	17	Aug	Prabhava	49	28	Feb	184	23	Sep ^t	.	3228	670	
45	517	21	Okt	3389	12	Arg	1	440	1	Okt	304	17	Aug	Vibhava	50	17	Feb	185	11	Oct	Asell	3229	671	
46	518	21	Okt	3390	12	Arg	12	441	2	Okt	305	17	Aug	S. kha	51	8	Mar	186	1	Oct	.	3230	672	

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No. of the Month	ERA OF ZOROASTER			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides or Gracian Era.			ERA OF PARASCEWAM.			SEASON.	SAKÄ ERA OF SALIVANANA.			SIXTY-EIGHT OF VIKRAMADITYA.			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER-CALENDAR MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SALIVA-SALANA RECKONING	Kali Yuga	Buddhist 1 in of India, Ceylon, &c.	Hindoo Yulmar 1 in West Asia, &c.	Buddhist 1 in Armenia, &c.	Buddhist 1 in Persia	
	Year	Month	Month in which it commences	Year	Month	Month in which it commences	Year	Month	Month in which it commences	Year	Month	Month in which it commences		Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences							
1	519	25	Oct.	3891	20	Sept.	3	412	2	Oct.	306	17	Aug	Pramodha	52	25	Feb	187	20	Sept	Vyashak	3231	673			
2	520	25	Oct.	3892	9	Sept.	6	413	2	Oct.	307	17	Aug	Prajapati	53	14	Feb	188	8	Oct.		3232	674			
3	521	24	Oct.	3893	29	Aug	12	414	1	Oct.	308	16	Aug	Angra	54	5	Mar	189	27	Sept		3233	675			
4	522	24	Oct.	3894	16	Sept.	3	415	2	Oct.	309	17	Aug	Srimukha	55	21	Feb	190	15	Oct.	Bhadurpud	3234	676			
5	523	24	Oct.	3895	5	Sept.	13	416	2	Oct.	310	17	Aug	Bhava	56	12	Mar	191	4	Oct.		3235	677			
6	524	24	Oct.	3896	25	Sept.	6	417	2	Oct.	311	17	Aug	Yava	57	1	Mar	192	24	Sept.		3236	678			
7	525	23	Oct.	3897	11	Sept.	5	418	1	Oct.	312	16	Aug	Dhata	58	18	Feb	193	12	Oct.	Shrawan	3237	679			
8	526	23	Oct.	3898	3	Sept.	9	419	2	Oct.	313	17	Aug	Iswara	59	9	Mar	194	2	Oct.		3238	680			
9	527	23	Oct.	3899	21	Sept.	6	420	2	Oct.	314	17	Aug	Bahudanya	60	28	Feb	195	21	Sept		3239	681			
10	528	23	Oct.	3900	11	Sept.	5	421	2	Oct.	315	17	Aug	Prumäthi	61	15	Feb	196	9	Oct.	Jyesht	3240	682			
11	529	22	Oct.	3901	30	Aug	8	422	1	Oct.	316	16	Aug	Vikrama	62	6	Mar	197	29	Sept		3241	683			
12	530	22	Oct.	3902	19	Sept.	2	423	2	Oct.	317	17	Aug	Brsya	63	23	Feb	198	18	Sept		3242	684			
13	531	22	Oct.	3903	7	Sept.	11	424	2	Oct.	318	17	Aug	Chitrabhanu	64	12	Feb	199	6	Oct.		3243	685			
14	532	22	Oct.	3904	27	Sept.	4	425	2	Oct.	319	17	Aug	Subhanu	65	3	Mar	200	26	Sept		3244	686			
15	533	21	Oct.	3905	10	Sept.	3	426	1	Oct.	320	16	Aug	Taruna	66	20	Feb	201	14	Oct.	Shrawan	3245	687			
16	534	21	Oct.	3906	5	Sept.	14	427	2	Oct.	321	17	Aug	Parthva	67	11	Mar	202	3	Oct.		3246	688			
17	535	21	Oct.	3907	23	Sept.	5	428	2	Oct.	322	17	Aug	Vyaya	68	28	Feb	203	23	Sept		3247	689			
18	536	21	Oct.	3908	12	Sept.	1	429	2	Oct.	323	17	Aug	Sarvajit	69	17	Feb	204	11	Oct.	Jyesht	3248	690			
19	537	20	Oct.	3909	1	Sept.	12	430	1	Oct.	324	17	Aug	Sarvadharini	70	8	Mar	205	1	Oct.		3249	691			
20	538	20	Oct.	3910	19	Sept.	1	431	2	Oct.	325	18	Aug	Virodhu	71	25	Feb	206	20	Sept		3250	692			
21	539	20	Oct.	3911	9	Sept.	3	432	2	Oct.	326	18	Aug	Vikrita	72	14	Feb	207	8	Oct.	Vyashak	3251	693			
22	540	20	Oct.	3912	21	Aug	13	433	2	Oct.	327	18	Aug	Khura	73	5	Mar	208	27	Sept		3252	694			
23	541	19	Oct.	3913	17	Sept.	7	434	1	Oct.	328	17	Aug	Nandana	74	21	Feb	209	15	Oct.	Bhadurpud	3253	695			
24	542	19	Oct.	3914	5	Sept.	10	435	2	Oct.	329	18	Aug	Vijaya	75	12	Mar	210	4	Oct.		3254	696			
25	543	19	Oct.	3915	21	Sept.	1	436	2	Oct.	330	18	Aug	Jya	76	1	Mar	211	21	Sept		3255	697			
26	544	19	Oct.	3916	14	Sept.	6	437	2	Oct.	331	18	Aug	Manmatha	77	18	Feb	212	12	Oct.	Ashadh	3256	698			
27	545	18	Oct.	3917	3	Sept.	12	438	1	Oct.	332	17	Aug	Durmukha	78	9	Mar	213	2	Oct.		3257	699			
28	546	18	Oct.	3918	21	Sept.	3	439	2	Oct.	333	18	Aug	Hemamalavina	79	26	Feb	214	21	Sept		3258	700			
29	547	18	Oct.	3919	10	Sept.	7	440	2	Oct.	334	18	Aug	Vilamva	80	15	Feb	215	9	Oct.	Jyesht	3259	701			
30	548	18	Oct.	3920	31	Aug	10	441	2	Oct.	335	18	Aug	Vikari	81	6	Mar	216	29	Sept		3260	702			
31	549	17	Oct.	3921	11	Sept.	1	442	1	Oct.	336	17	Aug	Sarvari	82	23	Feb	217	17	Oct.	Ashwin	3261	703			
32	550	17	Oct.	3922	8	Sept.	13	443	2	Oct.	337	18	Aug	Plava	83	14	Mar	218	6	Oct.		3262	704			
33	551	17	Oct.	3923	26	Sept.	6	444	2	Oct.	338	18	Aug	Subhikrit	84	3	Mar	219	26	Sept		3263	705			
34	552	17	Oct.	3924	16	Sept.	4	445	2	Oct.	339	18	Aug	Sohvana	85	20	Feb	220	14	Oct.	Shrawan	3264	706			
35	553	16	Oct.	3925	5	Sept.	10	446	1	Oct.	340	17	Aug	Krodihi	86	11	Mar	221	3	Oct.		3265	707			
36	554	16	Oct.	3926	24	Sept.	2	447	2	Oct.	341	18	Aug	Vishavasu	87	28	Feb	222	23	Sept		3266	708			
37	555	16	Oct.	3927	12	Sept.	5	448	2	Oct.	342	18	Aug	Parabhava	88	17	Feb	223	11	Oct.	Jyesht	3267	709			
38	556	16	Oct.	3928	1	Sept.	8	449	2	Oct.	343	18	Aug	Plavangi	89	8	Mar	224	1	Oct.		3268	710			
39	557	15	Oct.	3929	20	Sept.	1	450	1	Oct.	344	17	Aug	Kilaka	90	25	Feb	225	20	Sept		3269	711			
40	558	15	Oct.	3930	19	Sept.	7	451	2	Oct.	345	18	Aug	Sauanya	91	14	Feb	226	8	Oct.	Vyashak	3270	712			
41	559	15	Oct.	3931	29	Aug	10	452	2	Oct.	346	18	Aug	Sabbhana	92	5	Mar	227	17	Sept		3271	713			
42	560	15	Oct.	3932	17	Sept.	3	453	2	Oct.	347	18	Aug	Vridhikrit	93	21	Feb	228	15	Oct.	Bhadurpud	3272	714			
43	561	14	Oct.	3933	6	Sept.	14	454	1	Oct.	348	17	Aug	Pandhavi	94	12	Mar	229	4	Oct.		3273	715			
44	562	14	Oct.	3934	14	Sept.	6	455	2	Oct.	349	18	Aug	Pramudi	95	1	Mar	230	24	Sept		3274	716			
45	563	13	Oct.	3935	14	Sept.	1	456	2	Oct.	350	18	Aug	Ananta	96	18	Feb	231	12	Oct.	Ashadh	3275	717			

* Margas or months in Pehlavi, and Bahman intercalary month

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No. of Intermission	ERA OF ZOROASTER.			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides or Grecian Era.			ERA OF PARASURAM			SCAVITTA.	SAKA ERA OF SALIVAHANA			SAMYUT OF VIKRAMADITA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER CALARY MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SALESI HAMA RECKONING	INTER JAH						
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences		Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences								
1	564	14	Oct.	3936	3	Sept.	14	487	2	Oct.	351	18	Aug.	Rakshasa	97	9	Mar.	232	2	Oct.		3276	718				
2	565	13	Oct.	3937	20	Sept.	1	488	1	Oct.	352	17	Aug.	Anala	98	26	Feb.	233	21	Sept.	Jyesht	3277	719				
3	566	13	Oct.	3938	10	Sept.	3	489	2	Oct.	353	18	Aug.	Pingala	99	15	Feb.	234	9	Oct.	Ashwin	3278	720				
4	567	13	Oct.	3939	30	Aug.	13	490	2	Oct.	354	18	Aug.	Kalayukta	100	6	Mar.	235	29	Sept.		3279	721				
5	568	13	Oct.	3940	19	Sept.	6	491	2	Oct.	355	18	Aug.	Sidhurthu	101	23	Feb.	236	17	Oct.		3280	722				
6	569	12	Oct.	3941	8	Sept.	12	492	1	Oct.	356	17	Aug.	Randra	102	14	Mar.	237	6	Oct.		3281	723				
7	570	12	Oct.	3942	26	Sept.	3	493	2	Oct.	357	18	Aug.	Durmati	103	3	Mar.	238	26	Sept.		3282	724				
8	571	12	Oct.	3943	15	Sept.	6	494	2	Oct.	358	18	Aug.	Dundubhi	104	20	Feb.	239	14	Oct.	Shrawan	3283	725				
9	572	12	Oct.	3944	5	Sept.	11	495	2	Oct.	359	18	Aug.	Rudrādgari	105	11	Mar.	240	3	Oct.		3284	726				
10	573	11	Oct.	3945	24	Sept.	5	496	1	Oct.	360	17	Aug.	Raktalsha	106	28	Feb.	241	23	Sept.		3285	727				
11	574	11	Oct.	3946	13	Sept.	2	497	2	Oct.	361	18	Aug.	Krodhana	107	17	Feb.	242	11	Oct.	Jyesht	3286	728				
12	575	11	Oct.	3947	1	Sept.	11	498	2	Oct.	362	18	Aug.	Kshaya	108	8	Mar.	243	1	Oct.		3287	729				
13	576	11	Oct.	3948	21	Sept.	4	499	2	Oct.	363	18	Aug.	Prabhava	109	25	Feb.	244	20	Sept.	Vyshak	3288	730				
14	577	10	Oct.	3949	10	Sept.	3	500	1	Oct.	364	17	Aug.	Vibhava	110	14	Feb.	245	8	Oct.		3289	731				
15	578	10	Oct.	3950	30	Aug.	14	501	2	Oct.	365	18	Aug.	Sukla	111	5	Mar.	246	27	Sept.		3290	732				
16	579	19	Oct.	3951	17	Sept.	5	502	2	Oct.	366	18	Aug.	Pramodha	112	21	Feb.	247	15	Oct.	Bhadurpud	3291	733				
17	580	10	Oct.	3952	6	Sept.	8	503	2	Oct.	367	18	Aug.	Prajapati	113	12	Mar.	248	4	Oct.		3292	734				
18	581	9	Oct.	3953	25	Sept.	2	504	1	Oct.	368	17	Aug.	Angra	114	1	Mar.	249	24	Sept.	Ashadha	3293	735				
19	582	9	Oct.	3954	13	Sept.	4	505	2	Oct.	369	18	Aug.	Srimukha	115	18	Feb.	250	12	Oct.		3294	736				
20	583	9	Oct.	3955	3	Sept.	10	506	2	Oct.	370	18	Aug.	Bhava	116	9	Mar.	251	2	Oct.		3295	737				
21	584	9	Oct.	3956	22	Sept.	1	507	2	Oct.	371	18	Aug.	Yuva	117	26	Feb.	252	21	Sept.	Jyesht	3296	738				
22	585	8	Oct.	3957	11	Sept.	7	508	1	Oct.	372	17	Aug.	Dhāta	118	15	Feb.	253	9	Oct.		3297	739				
23	586	8	Oct.	3958	20	Aug.	10	509	2	Oct.	373	18	Aug.	Iswara	119	6	Mar.	254	29	Sept.	Ashwin	3298	740				
24	587	8	Oct.	3959	18	Sept.	1	510	2	Oct.	374	18	Aug.	Bahudanya	120	23	Feb.	255	17	Oct.		3299	741				
25	588	8	Oct.	3960	8	Sept.	13	511	2	Oct.	375	18	Aug.	Prumathu	121	14	Mar.	256	6	Oct.		3300	742				
26	589	7	Oct.	3961	27	Sept.	7	512	1	Oct.	376	17	Aug.	Vikrama	122	3	Mar.	257	26	Sept.		3301	743				
27	590	7	Oct.	3962	15	Sept.	3	513	2	Oct.	377	18	Aug.	Brisya	123	20	Feb.	258	14	Oct.	Shrawan	3302	744				
28	591	7	Oct.	3963	4	Sept.	13	514	2	Oct.	378	18	Aug.	Chitrabhanu	124	11	Mar.	259	3	Oct.		3303	745				
29	592	7	Oct.	3964	24	Sept.	6	515	2	Oct.	379	18	Aug.	Subhamu	125	29	Feb.	260	23	Sept.		3304	746				
30	593	6	Oct.	3965	13	Sept.	5	516	1	Oct.	380	17	Aug.	Tarana	126	17	Feb.	261	11	Oct.	Jyesht	3305	747				
31	594	6	Oct.	3966	3	Sept.	10	517	2	Oct.	381	18	Aug.	Pārthiva	127	8	Mar.	262	1	Oct.		3306	748				
32	595	6	Oct.	3967	22	Sept.	1	518	2	Oct.	382	18	Aug.	Vyaya	128	25	Feb.	263	20	Sept.		3307	749				
33	596	6	Oct.	3968	10	Sept.	5	519	2	Oct.	383	18	Aug.	Sarvapit	129	14	Feb.	264	8	Oct.	Chyir	3308	750				
34	597	5	Oct.	3969	29	Aug.	9	520	1	Oct.	384	17	Aug.	Sarvadharu	130	5	Mar.	265	27	Sept.		3309	751				
35	598	5	Oct.	3970	16	Sept.	6	521	2	Oct.	385	18	Aug.	Virodhu	131	21	Feb.	266	15	Oct.	Shrawan	3310	752				
36	599	5	Oct.	3971	6	Sept.	12	522	2	Oct.	386	18	Aug.	Vikrita	132	12	Mar.	267	4	Oct.		3311	753				
37	600	5	Oct.	3972	24	Sept.	3	523	2	Oct.	387	18	Aug.	Khara	133	1	Mar.	268	24	Sept.		3312	754				
38	601	4	Oct.	3973	12	Sept.	6	524	1	Oct.	388	18	Aug.	Nandana	134	18	Feb.	269	12	Oct.	Ashadha	3313	755				
39	602	4	Oct.	3974	2	Sept.	11	525	2	Oct.	389	19	Aug.	Vijya	135	9	Mar.	270	2	Oct.		3314	756				
40	603	4	Oct.	3975	22	Sept.	5	526	2	Oct.	390	19	Aug.	Jya	136	26	Feb.	271	21	Sept.		3315	757				
41	604	4	Oct.	3976	11	Sept.	1	527	2	Oct.	391	19	Aug.	Manmatka	137	15	Feb.	272	9	Oct.	Jyesht	3316	758				
42	605	3	Oct.	3977	31	Aug.	14	528	1	Oct.	392	18	Aug.	Durmukha	138	6	Mar.	273	29	Sept.		3317	759				
43	606	3	Oct.	3978	18	Sept.	5	529	2	Oct.	393	19	Aug.	Hemalambu	139	23	Feb.	274	17	Oct.	Ashwin	3318	760				
44	607	3	Oct.	3979	7	Sept.	8	530	2	Oct.	394	19	Aug.	Vilamva	140	14	Mar.	275	6	Oct.		3319	761				
45	608	3	Oct.	3980	27	Sept.	1	531	2	Oct.	395	19	Aug.	Vilari	141	3	Mar.	276	26	Sept.		3320	762				
46	609	2	Oct.	3981	16	Sept.	7	532	1	Oct.	396	18	Aug.	Sarvari	142	20	Feb.	277	14	Oct.	Shrawan	3321	763				
47	610	2	Oct.	3982	4	Sept.	10	533	2	Oct.	397	19	Aug.	Plava	143	11	Mar.	278	3	Oct.		3322	764				
48	611	2	Oct.	3983	23	Sept.	1	534	2	Oct.	398	19	Aug.	Subhakrt	144	28	Feb.	279	23	Sept.		3323	765				
49	612	2	Oct.	3984	13	Sept.	6	535	2	Oct.	399	19	Aug.	Sobhana	145	17	Feb.	280	11	Oct.	Jyesht	3324	766				

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Alabians,
their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No. of Distinction	ERA OF ZORROASTER.			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides or Grecian Era			ERA OF PARASURAM			SUMMUS.	SAXI ERA OF BHILAHANA.			SUMMUT OF VIKRAMADITIA.			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER- CALARY MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SALVA- HANA RECKONING	Lahush	Jubilat, Era of India, Guj. & Bar., S. & C.	Jurnus Vugar I m. tretobalik Armenia, &c.	Bengal Sun	Lahush correspond- ing with Solar Sun	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No. of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences							
1	613	1 Oct.	3935	2 Sept.	12	536	1 Oct.	400	18 Aug	Krodh	146	8 Mar	281	6 Oct.	3325	767										
2	614	1 Oct.	3936	20 Sept.	3	537	2 Oct.	401	19 Aug	Viswavasu	147	25 Feb	282	20 Sept.	3326	768										
3	615	1 Oct.	3937	9 Sept.	7	538	2 Oct.	102	19 Aug	Parabhava	148	14 Feb	283	8 Oct.	Chytr	3327	769									
4	616	1 Oct.	3938	23 Aug	10	539	2 Oct.	403	19 Aug	Plavanga	149	5 Mar	284	27 Sept.	3328	770										
5	617	30 Sept.	3939	15 Sept.	1	540	1 Oct.	404	18 Aug	Kilaka	150	21 Feb	285	15 Oct.	Shrawun	3329	771									
6	618	30 Sept.	3939	5 Sept.	13	541	2 Oct.	405	19 Aug	Saumya	151	12 Mar	286	4 Oct.		3330	772									
7	619	30 Sept.	3939	25 Sept.	7	542	2 Oct.	406	19 Aug	Sabharana	152	1 Mar	287	24 Sept.		3331	773									
8	620	30 Sept.	3939	13 Sept.	3	543	2 Oct.	407	19 Aug	Virodhakrit	153	18 Feb	288	12 Oct.	Ashadh	3332	774									
9	621	29 Sept.	3939	1 Sept.	13	544	1 Oct.	408	18 Aug	Paridhavi	154	9 Mar	289	2 Oct.		3333	775									
10	622	29 Sept.	3939	21 Sept.	6	545	2 Oct.	409	19 Aug	Pramadi	155	26 Feb	290	21 Sept.		3334	776									
11	623	29 Sept.	3939	11 Sept.	5	546	2 Oct.	410	19 Aug	Ananda	156	15 Feb	291	9 Oct.	Vyshak	3335	777									
12	624	29 Sept.	3939	31 Aug.	8	547	2 Oct.	411	19 Aug	Rakshasa	157	6 Mar	292	29 Sept.		3336	778									
13	625	28 Sept.	3937	19 Sept.	2	548	1 Oct.	412	18 Aug	Anala	158	23 Feb	293	17 Oct.	Bhadurpud.	3337	779									
14	626	28 Sept.	3938	7 Sept.	11	549	2 Oct.	413	19 Aug	Pingala	159	14 Mar	294	6 Oct.		3338	780									
15	627	28 Sept.	3939	27 Sept.	5	550	2 Oct.	414	19 Aug	Kalayukta	160	3 Mar	295	26 Sept.		3339	781									
16	628	28 Sept.	4000	16 Sept.	1	551	2 Oct.	415	19 Aug	Sidharthi	161	20 Feb	296	11 Oct.	Shrawun	3340	782									
17	629	27 Sept.	4001	5 Sept.	14	552	1 Oct.	416	18 Aug	Randra	162	11 Mar	297	3 Oct.		3341	783									
18	630	27 Sept.	4002	23 Sept.	4	553	2 Oct.	417	19 Aug	Darmata	163	28 Feb	298	23 Sept.		3342	784									
19	631	27 Sept.	4003	13 Sept.	3	554	2 Oct.	418	19 Aug	Dundubhu	164	17 Feb	299	11 Oct.	Jyeah	3343	785									
20	632	27 Sept.	4004	2 Sept.	13	555	2 Oct.	419	19 Aug	Rudirodgári	165	8 Mar	300	1 Oct.		3344	786									
21	633	26 Sept.	4005	21 Sept.	7	556	1 Oct.	420	18 Aug	Raktaksha	166	25 Feb	301	20 Sept.		3345	787									
22	634	26 Sept.	4006	9 Sept.	3	557	2 Oct.	421	19 Aug	Krodhana	167	14 Feb	302	8 Oct.	Chytr	3346	788									
23	635	26 Sept.	4007	29 Aug.	14	558	2 Oct.	422	19 Aug	Kshaya	168	5 Mar	303	29 Sept.		3347	789									
24	636	26 Sept.	4008	16 Sept.	5	559	2 Oct.	423	19 Aug	Prabava	169	21 Feb	304	15 Oct.	Shrawun	3348	790									
25	637	25 Sept.	4009	5 Sept.	10	560	1 Oct.	424	18 Aug	Vibhava	170	12 Mar	305	4 Oct.		3349	791									
26	638	25 Sept.	4010	24 Sept.	1	561	2 Oct.	425	19 Aug	Sukla	171	1 Mar	306	24 Oct.		3350	792									
27	639	25 Sept.	4011	14 Sept.	7	562	2 Oct.	426	19 Aug	Pramodha	172	18 Feb	307	12 Oct.	Ashadh	3351	793									
28	640	25 Sept.	4012	2 Sept.	10	563	2 Oct.	427	19 Aug	Prajapati	173	9 Mar	308	2 Oct.		3352	794									
29	641	24 Sept.	4013	20 Sept.	1	564	1 Oct.	428	18 Aug	Angura	174	26 Feb	309	21 Sept.		3353	795									
30	642	24 Sept.	4014	10 Sept.	6	565	2 Oct.	429	19 Aug	Srimukha	175	15 Feb	310	9 Oct.	Vyshak	3354	796									
31	643	24 Sept.	4015	31 Aug.	12	566	2 Oct.	430	19 Aug	Bhava	176	6 Mar	311	29 Sept.		3355	797									
32	644	24 Sept.	4016	18 Sept.	3	567	2 Oct.	431	19 Aug	Yava	177	23 Feb	312	17 Oct.	Bhadurpud	3356	798									
33	645	23 Sept.	4017	6 Sept.	13	568	1 Oct.	432	18 Aug	Dhata	178	14 Mar	313	6 Oct.		3357	799									
34	646	23 Sept.	4018	26 Sept.	6	569	2 Oct.	433	19 Aug	Iswara	179	3 Mar	314	26 Sept.		3358	800									
35	647	23 Sept.	4019	16 Sept.	5	570	2 Oct.	434	19 Aug	Bahudanya	180	20 Feb	315	14 Oct.	Shrawun	3359	801									
36	648	23 Sept.	4020	5 Sept.	8	571	2 Oct.	435	19 Aug	Prumathi	181	11 Mar	316	3 Oct.		3360	802									
37	649	22 Sept.	4021	24 Sept.	2	572	1 Oct.	436	18 Aug	Vikrama	182	28 Feb	317	23 Sept.		3361	803									
38	650	22 Sept.	4022	12 Sept.	4	573	2 Oct.	437	19 Aug	Brisya	183	17 Feb	318	11 Oct.	Jyeah	3362	804									
39	651	22 Sept.	4023	2 Sept.	10	574	2 Oct.	438	19 Aug	Chitrabhanu	184	8 Mar	319	1 Oct.		3363	805									
40	652	22 Sept.	4024	21 Sept.	1	575	2 Oct.	439	19 Aug	Subhanu	185*	25 Feb	320	20 Sept.		3364	806									
41	653	21 Sept.	4025	10 Sept.	7	576	1 Oct.	440	19 Aug	Tarana	186	14 Feb	321	8 Oct.	Chytr	3365	807									
42	654	21 Sept.	4026	29 Aug.	10	577	2 Oct.	441	20 Aug	Parthiva	187	5 Mar	322	27 Sept.		3366	808									
43	655	21 Sept.	4027	17 Sept.	2	578	2 Oct.	442	20 Aug	Vyaya	188	21 Feb	323	15 Oct.	Shrawun	3367	809									
44	656	21 Sept.	4028	5 Sept.	11	579	2 Oct.	443	20 Aug	Survajit	189	12 Mar	324	4 Oct.		3368	810									
45	657	20 Sept.	4029	24 Sept.	4	580	1 Oct.	444	19 Aug	Sarvadhar	190	1 Mar	325	24 Sept.		3369	811									
46	658	20 Sept.	4030	14 Sept.	3	581	2 Oct.	445	20 Aug	Virodhu	191	18 Feb	326	12 Oct.	Ashadh	3370	812									
47	659	20 Sept.	4031	3 Sept.	14	582	2 Oct.	446	20 Aug	Vikrita	192	9 Mar	327	2 Oct.		3371	813									
48	660	20 Sept.	4032	21 Sept.	4	583	2 Oct.	447	20 Aug	Khára	193	26 Feb	328	21 Sept.		3372	814									
49	661	19 Sept.	4033	10 Sept.	3	584	1 Oct.	448	19 Aug	Nundana	194	15 Feb	329	9 Oct.	Vyshak	3373	815									
50	662	19 Sept.	4034	30 Aug.	13	585	2 Oct.	449	20 Aug	Vijya	195	6 Mar	330	29 Sept.		3374	816									

* Kartick month retrenched, and Kartick intercalary month

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians,
their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

* Margashirs month retrenched, and Ashwin intercalary month.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No. of Mithraei in Era of Zoroaster	JEWISH ERA			ERA OF SELY-CIDES or GRACIAS ERA			ERA OF PARASCEVM.			SMAKERA OF SALYAHANA	SMAKERA OF VIRAKAMITA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER- CALARY MONTH OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE SALYAHANA RECKONING	Lunar Year	Jupiter 1 in India, Capricorn Aries, Moon, No. Numbered Volumes, P. including in African & Hongkong	Lunar Year Surrounding Hongkong	Lunar Year with Moon Half
	Year	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No. of days	Year	Date	Month in which it commences		Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences		
1	702	9 Sept.	4074	8 Sept.	10	625	2 Oct.	489	20 Aug	Srimukha	235	14 Mar	370	6 Oct.		3414	556	
2	703	9 Sept.	4075	27 Sept.	2	626	2 Oct.	490	20 Aug	Bhava	236	3 Mar	371	26 Sept.		3415	557	
3	704	9 Sept.	4076	15 Sept.	1	627	2 Oct.	491	20 Aug	Tura	237	20 Feb	372	14 Oct.	Vyshak	3416	558	
4	705	8 Sept.	4077	4 Sept.	10	628	1 Oct.	492	19 Aug	Dhata	238	11 Mar	373	3 Oct.		3417	559	
5	706	8 Sept.	4078	23 Sept.	1	629	2 Oct.	493	20 Aug	Iswara	239	23 Feb	374	26 Sept.		3418	560	
6	707	8 Sept.	4079	13 Sept.	7	630	2 Oct.	494	20 Aug	Bahudanya	240	17 Feb	375	11 Oct.	Jyesht	3419	561	
7	708	8 Sept.	4080	1 Sept.	10	631	2 Oct.	495	20 Aug	Prumathi	241	8 Mar	376	1 Oct.		3420	562	
8	709	7 Sept.	4081	19 Sept.	1	632	1 Oct.	496	19 Aug	Vikrama	242	25 Feb	377	19 Oct.	Ashwin	3421	563	
9	710	7 Sept.	4082	9 Sept.	7	633	2 Oct.	497	20 Aug	Brsya	243	16 Mar	378	8 Oct.		3422	564	
10	711	7 Sept.	4083	23 Aug.	10	634	2 Oct.	498	20 Aug	Chutrabhanu	244	5 Mar	379	27 Sept.		3423	565	
11	712	7 Sept.	4084	18 Sept.	1	635	2 Oct.	499	20 Aug	Subhanu	245	21 Feb	380	15 Oct.	Shrawan	3424	566	
12	713	6 Sept.	4085	5 Sept.	13	636	1 Oct.	500	20 Aug	Tarana	246	12 Mar	381	4 Oct.		3425	567	
13	714	6 Sept.	4086	25 Sept.	7	637	2 Oct.	501	21 Aug	Pardvra	247	1 Mar	382	14 Sept.		3426	568	
14	715	6 Sept.	4087	13 Sept.	3	638	2 Oct.	502	21 Aug	Vyaya	248	18 Feb	383	12 Oct.	Jyesht	3427	569	
15	716	6 Sept.	4088	2 Sept.	13	639	2 Oct.	503	21 Aug	Sarvajit	249	9 Mar	384	2 Oct.		3428	570	
16	717	5 Sept.	4089	21 Sept.	6	640	1 Oct.	504	20 Aug	Sarvadhari	250	26 Feb	385	21 Sept.		3429	571	
17	718	5 Sept.	4090	11 Sept.	5	641	2 Oct.	505	21 Aug	Virodhu	251	15 Feb	386	9 Oct.	Vyshak	3430	572	
18	719	5 Sept.	4091	31 Aug.	9	642	2 Oct.	506	21 Aug	Vikranta	252	6 Mar	387	29 Sept.		3431	573	
19	720	5 Sept.	4092	18 Sept.	6	643	2 Oct.	507	21 Aug	Khara	253	23 Feb	388	17 Oct.	Bhidurpud	3432	574	
20	721	4 Sept.	4093	7 Sept.	11	644	1 Oct.	508	20 Aug	Nandana	254	14 Mar	389	6 Oct.		3433	575	
21	722	4 Sept.	4094	27 Sept.	5	645	2 Oct.	509	21 Aug	Vijaya	255	3 Mar	390	28 Sept.		3434	576	
22	723	4 Sept.	4095	16 Sept.	2	646	2 Oct.	510	21 Aug	Jya	256	20 Feb	391	14 Oct.	Ashadh	3435	577	
23	724	4 Sept.	4096	1 Sept.	11	647	2 Oct.	511	21 Aug	Manmatha	257	11 Mar	392	3 Oct.		3436	578	
24	725	3 Sept.	4097	23 Sept.	4	648	1 Oct.	512	20 Aug	Durmukha	258	28 Feb	393	23 Sept.		3437	579	
25	726	3 Sept.	4098	13 Sept.	3	649	2 Oct.	513	21 Aug	Hemalamvra	259	17 Feb	394	11 Oct.	Jyesht	3438	580	
26	727	3 Sept.	4099	2 Sept.	11	650	2 Oct.	514	21 Aug	Vilamva	260	8 Mar	395	1 Oct.		3439	581	
27	728	3 Sept.	4100	29 Sept.	4	651	2 Oct.	515	21 Aug	Vikari	261	25 Feb	396	19 Oct.	Ashwin	3440	582	
28	729	2 Sept.	4101	9 Sept.	3	652	1 Oct.	516	20 Aug	Sarvari	262	16 Mar	397	8 Oct.		3441	583	
29	730	2 Sept.	4102	29 Aug.	14	653	2 Oct.	517	21 Aug	Plava	263	5 Mar	398	27 Sept.		3442	584	
30	731	2 Sept.	4103	16 Sept.	1	654	2 Oct.	518	21 Aug	Subhakrit	264	21 Feb	399	15 Oct.	Shrawan	3443	585	
31	732	2 Sept.	4104	6 Sept.	10	655	2 Oct.	519	21 Aug	Sobhana	265	12 Mar	400	4 Oct.		3444	586	
32	733	1 Sept.	4105	24 Sept.	1	656	1 Oct.	520	20 Aug	Krodu	266	1 Mar	401	24 Sept.		3445	587	
33	734	1 Sept.	4106	14 Sept.	7	657	2 Oct.	521	21 Aug	Viswavarasu	267	18 Feb	402	12 Oct.	Jyesht	3446	588	
34	735	1 Sept.	4107	2 Sept.	10	658	2 Oct.	522	21 Aug	Parabhava	268	9 Mar	403	2 Oct.		3447	589	
35	736	1 Sept.	4108	21 Sept.	1	659	2 Oct.	523	21 Aug	Plavanga	269	26 Feb	404	21 Sept.		3448	590	
36	737	1 Sept.	4109	10 Sept.	6	660	1 Oct.	524	20 Aug	Kulaka	270	15 Feb	405	9 Oct.	Chytr	3449	591	
37	738	31 Aug.	4110	31 Aug.	12	661	2 Oct.	525	21 Aug	Saumya	271	6 Mar	406	29 Sept.		3450	592	
38	739	31 Aug.	4111	15 Sept.	3	662	2 Oct.	526	21 Aug	Sahbarana	272	23 Feb	407	17 Oct.	Shrawan	3451	593	
39	740	31 Aug.	4112	7 Sept.	11	663	2 Oct.	527	21 Aug	Virodhakrit	273	14 Mar	408	6 Oct.		3452	594	
40	741	31 Aug.	4113	26 Sept.	6	664	1 Oct.	528	20 Aug	Paridhavi	274	3 Mar	409	20 Sept.		3453	595	
41	742	31 Aug.	4114	16 Sept.	5	665	-	529	21 Aug	Pramadi	275	29 Feb	410	14 Oct.	Ashadh	3454	596	
42	743	31 Aug.	4115	3 Sept.	3	666	2 Oct.	530	21 Aug	Anarda	276	11 Mar	411	3 Oct.		3455	597	
43	744	31 Aug.	4116	23 Sept.	6	667	2 Oct.	531	21 Aug	Rakshasa	277	25 Feb	412	23 Sept.		3456	598	
44	745	31 Aug.	4117	12 Sept.	4	668	1 Oct.	532	20 Aug	Anal-	278	17 Feb	413	11 Oct.	Jyesht	3457	599	
45	746	31 Aug.	4118	21 Sept.	10	669	2 Oct.	533	21 Aug	Pingala	279	8 Mar	414	1 Oct.		3458	600	
46	747	31 Aug.	4119	21 Sept.	2	670	2 Oct.	534	21 Aug	Kalyukta	280	15 Feb	415	19 Oct.	Ashwin	3459	601	
47	748	31 Aug.	4120	3 Sept.	3	671	2 Oct.	535	21 Aug	Siddhartha	281	16 Mar	416	8 Oct.		3460	602	

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians,
their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distribution	Era of Zoroaster		Jewish Era		Era of Saka Cycles or Grecian Era		Era of Parastava		Sakta Era of Salvatara		Sakta Era of Vizakaditta		The Year in which the Inter-Calary Month occurs according to the Salvatara Reckoning		The Year in which the Inter-Calary Month occurs according to the Vizakaditta Reckoning		The Year in which the Inter-Calary Month occurs according to the Indian Calendar					
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Jyotihi	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Jyotihi	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Jyotihi	Year	Date		
1	749	28	Aug	4121	28	Aug	8	672	1	Oct.	536	20	Aug	Ramdra	282	5	Mar	417	27	Sept.	3451	903
2	750	28	Aug	4122	17	Sept.	2	673	2	Oct.	537	21	Aug	Durmatali	283	21	Feb.	418	15	Oct.	3462	904
3	751	28	Aug	4123	5	Sept.	11	674	2	Oct.	538	21	Aug	Dundubhi	284	12	Mar	419	4	Oct.	3463	905
4	752	28	Aug	4124	25	Sept.	4	675	2	Oct.	539	21	Aug	Endurôdgari	285	1	Mar	420	24	Sept.	3464	906
5	753	27	Aug	4125	14	Sept.	3	676	1	Oct.	540	20	Aug	Baktahsha	286	18	Feb	421	12	Oct.	3465	907
6	754	27	Aug	4126	3	Sept.	14	677	2	Oct.	541	21	Aug	Krodhana	287	9	Mar	422	2	Oct.	3466	908
7	755	27	Aug	4127	21	Sept.	4	678	2	Oct.	542	21	Aug	Kshaya	288	26	Feb	423	21	Sept.	3467	909
8	756	27	Aug	4128	11	Sept.	3	679	2	Oct.	543	21	Aug	Prabhava	289	17	Mar	424	9	Oct.	3468	910
9	757	26	Aug	4129	30	Aug	13	680	1	Oct.	544	20	Aug	Vibhava	290	6	Mar	425	29	Sept.	3469	911
10	758	26	Aug	4130	19	Sept.	7	681	2	Oct.	545	21	Aug	Sukla	291	23	Feb	426	17	Oct.	3470	912
11	759	26	Aug	4131	7	Sept.	10	682	2	Oct.	546	21	Aug	Pramodha	292	14	Mar	427	6	Oct.	3471	913
12	760	26	Aug	4132	26	Sept.	1	683	2	Oct.	547	21	Aug	Prajapati	293	3	Mar	428	26	Sept.	3472	914
13	761	25	Aug	4133	15	Sept.	6	684	1	Oct.	548	20	Aug	Angra	294	20	Feb	429	14	Oct.	3473	915
14	762	25	Aug	4134	5	Sept.	12	685	2	Oct.	549	21	Aug	Srimukha	295	11	Mar	430	3	Oct.	3474	916
15	763	25	Aug	4135	23	Sept.	3	686	2	Oct.	550	21	Aug	Bhîra	296	28	Feb	431	23	Sept.	3475	917
16	764	25	Aug	4136	12	Sept.	6	687	2	Oct.	551	21	Aug	Turâ	297	17	Feb	432	11	Oct.	3476	918
17	765	24	Aug	4137	1	Sept.	11	688	1	Oct.	552	20	Aug	Dhatâ	298	8	Mar	433	1	Oct.	3477	919
18	766	24	Aug	4138	21	Sept.	5	689	2	Oct.	553	21	Aug	Iwara	299	25	Feb	434	19	Oct.	3478	920
19	767	24	Aug	4139	10	Sept.	2	690	2	Oct.	554	21	Aug	Bahudanya	300	16	Mar	435	8	Oct.	3479	921
20	768	24	Aug	4140	29	Aug	11	691	2	Oct.	555	21	Aug	Prumathi	301	5	Mar	436	27	Sept.	3480	922
21	769	23	Aug	4141	17	Sept.	5	692	1	Oct.	556	20	Aug	Vikrama	302	21	Feb	437	15	Oct.	3481	923
22	770	23	Aug	4142	6	Sept.	9	693	2	Oct.	557	21	Aug	Brisya	303	12	Mar	438	4	Oct.	3482	924
23	771	23	Aug	4143	24	Sept.	6	694	2	Oct.	558	21	Aug	Chitrabhanu	304	1	Mar	439	24	Sept.	3483	925
24	772	23	Aug	4144	14	Sept.	4	695	2	Oct.	559	21	Aug	Subkamu	305	13	Feb	440	12	Oct.	3484	926
25	773	22	Aug	4145	3	Sept.	10	696	1	Oct.	560	21	Aug	Târana	306	9	Mar	441	2	Oct.	3485	927
26	774	22	Aug	4146	22	Sept.	2	697	2	Oct.	561	22	Aug	Parthiva	307	26	Feb	442	21	Sept.	3486	928
27	775	22	Aug	4147	10	Sept.	5	698	2	Oct.	562	22	Aug	Vyaya	308	17	Mar	443	9	Oct.	3487	929
28	776	22	Aug	4148	30	Aug	8	699	2	Oct.	563	22	Aug	Sarvajit	309	6	Mar	444	29	Sept.	3488	930
29	777	21	Aug	4149	15	Sept.	1	700	1	Oct.	564	21	Aug	Sarvedhari	310	23	Feb	445	17	Oct.	3489	931
30	778	21	Aug	4150	8	Sept.	14	701	2	Oct.	565	22	Aug	Virodhu	311	14	Mar	446	6	Oct.	3490	932
31	779	21	Aug	4151	26	Sept.	4	702	2	Oct.	566	22	Aug	Vikrita	312	3	Mar	447	26	Sept.	3491	933
32	780	21	Aug	4152	16	Sept.	3	703	2	Oct.	567	22	Aug	Khara	313	20	Feb	448	14	Oct.	3492	934
33	781	20	Aug	4153	4	Sept.	13	704	1	Oct.	568	21	Aug	Nandana	314	11	Mar	449	3	Oct.	3493	935
34	782	20	Aug	4154	24	Sept.	7	705	2	Oct.	569	22	Aug	Vijya	315	23	Feb	450	23	Sept.	3494	936
35	783	20	Aug	4155	12	Sept.	3	706	2	Oct.	570	22	Aug	Jya	316	17	Feb	451	11	Oct.	3495	937
36	784	26	Aug	4156	1	Sept.	13	707	2	Oct.	571	21	Aug	Marmatka	317	8	Mar	452	1	Oct.	3496	938
37	785	19	Aug	4157	20	Sept.	6	708	1	Oct.	572	21	Aug	Durmukha	318	25	Feb	453	19	Oct.	3497	939
38	786	19	Aug	4158	19	Sept.	5	709	2	Oct.	573	22	Aug	Hemalambva	319	16	Mar	454	8	Oct.	3498	940
39	787	19	Aug	4159	30	Aug	9	710	2	Oct.	574	21	Aug	Vilamva	320	5	Mar	455	27	Sept.	3499	941
40	788	19	Aug	4160	17	Sept.	6	711	2	Oct.	575	21	Aug	Vilara	321	21	Feb	456	15	Oct.	3500	942
41	789	18	Aug	4161	6	Sept.	12	712	1	Oct.	576	21	Aug	Sarvari	322	12	Mar	457	4	Oct.	3501	943
42	790	18	Aug	4162	24	Sept.	3	713	2	Oct.	577	22	Aug	Plâra	323	1	Mar	458	24	Sept.	3502	944
43	791	18	Aug	4163	13	Sept.	6	714	2	Oct.	578	22	Aug	Subhakrit	324	13	Feb	459	12	Oct.	3503	945
44	792	18	Aug	4164	3	Sept.	11	715	2	Oct.	579	22	Aug	Sothana	325	9	Mar	460	2	Oct.	3504	946
45	793	17	Aug	4165	22	Sept.	5	716	1	Oct.	580	21	Aug	Krodh.	326	26	Feb	461	21	Sept.	3505	947

* Kartek mouth re-enacted, and Kartek intercalary mouth.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians,
then Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

* Margashirs month refrenched, and Ashwin intercalary month.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, then Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No. of Instigation	ERA OF ZORROASTER			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides OR GREGORIAN ERA.			ERA OF PARASURĀM			SUMMERTIME.	SAKA ERA OF SALIVĀHANA.			SUMMER OF VIKRAMĀDITYA.			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE LATER CALANDER MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SALIVĀHANA RECKONING*	AD. 1000	Buddhist Era of India & Ceylon A.D., Shaka, to	Interius Year of P.M. & Saka reckoned in Africa, &c.	Arabian Year	Laharī Shaka corresponding in h. with Solar Shaka.	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No. of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences							
1	837	6	Aug	4209	16	Sept.	5	760	1	Oct.	624	22	Aug	Sarvadharī	370	20	Feb	505	11	Oct.	Jyesht	3549	991			
2	838	6	Ang	4210	5	Sept.	9	761	2	Oct.	625	23	Aug	Virodhī	371	11	Mar	506	3	Oct.		3550	992			
3	839	6	Aug	4211	23	Sept.	6	762	2	Oct.	626	23	Aug	Vikṛita	372	23	Feb	507	23	Sept.		3551	993			
4	840	6	Aug	4212	13	Sept.	4	763	2	Oct.	627	23	Aug	Khara	373	17	Feb	508	11	Oct.	Vyshak	3552	994			
5	841	5	Aug	4213	2	Sept.	10	764	1	Oct.	628	22	Aug	Nandana	374	8	Mar	509	1	Oct.		3553	995			
6	842	5	Aug	4214	21	Sept.	2	765	2	Oct.	629	23	Aug	Vijaya	375	23	Feb	510	19	Oct.	Bhadurpud	3554	996			
7	843	5	Aug	4215	9	Sept.	5	766	2	Oct.	630	23	Aug	Jya	376	16	Mar	511	8	Oct.		3555	997			
8	844	5	Aug	4216	29	Aug	8	767	2	Oct.	631	23	Aug	Manmatha	377	5	Mar	512	27	Sept.		3556	998			
9	845	4	Aug	4217	17	Sept.	2	768	1	Oct.	632	22	Aug	Durmukha	378	21	Feb	513	15	Oct.	Ashadh	3557	999			
10	846	4	Aug	4218	5	Sept.	11	769	2	Oct.	633	23	Aug	Hemalambava	379	12	Mar	514	4	Oct.		3558	1000			
11	847	4	Aug	4219	25	Sept.	5	770	2	Oct.	634	23	Aug	Vilamva	380	1	Mar	515	24	Sept.		3559	1001			
12	848	4	Aug	4220	14	Sept.	1	771	2	Oct.	635	23	Aug	Vikari	381	18	Feb	516	12	Oct.	Jyesht	3560	1002			
13	849	3	Aug	4221	3	Sept.	14	772	1	Oct.	636	22	Aug	Sarvari	382	9	Mar	517	2	Oct.		3561	1003			
14	850	3	Aug	4222	21	Sept.	4	773	2	Oct.	637	23	Aug	Plava	383	26	Feb	518	20	Oct.	Bhadurpud	3562	1004			
15	851	3	Aug	4223	11	Sept.	3	774	2	Oct.	638	23	Aug	Subhalārti	384	16	Mar	519	9	Oct.		3563	1005			
16	852	3	Aug	4224	31	Aug	13	775	2	Oct.	639	23	Aug	Sobhana	385	6	Mar	520	29	Sept.		3564	1006			
17	853	2	Aug	4225	19	Sept.	7	776	1	Oct.	640	22	Aug	Krodhī	386	23	Feb	521	17	Oct.	Shrawan	3565	1007			
18	854	2	Aug	4226	7	Sept.	10	777	2	Oct.	641	23	Aug	Viswavarasu	387	14	Mar	522	6	Oct.		3566	1008			
19	855	2	Aug	4227	26	Sept.	1	778	2	Oct.	642	23	Aug	Parabhava	388	3	Mar	523	26	Sept.		3567	1009			
20	856	2	Aug	4228	16	Sept.	6	779	2	Oct.	643	23	Aug	Plavanga	389	20	Feb	524	14	Oct.	Jyesht	3568	1010			
21	857	1	Aug	4229	5	Sept.	12	780	1	Oct.	644	22	Aug	Kilaka	390	11	Mar	525	3	Oct.		3569	1011			
22	858	1	Aug	4230	23	Sept.	3	781	2	Oct.	645	23	Aug	Saumya	391	23	Feb	526	23	Sept.		3570	1012			
23	859	1	Aug	4231	12	Sept.	6	782	2	Oct.	646	23	Aug	Sabharana	392	17	Feb	527	11	Oct.	Vyshak	3571	1013			
24	860	1	Aug	4232	2	Sept.	11	783	2	Oct.	647	23	Aug	Virodhakriti	393	8	Mar	528	1	Oct.		3572	1014			
25	861	31	July	4233	21	Sept.	5	784	1	Oct.	648	22	Aug	Pandhavi	394	25	Feb	529	19	Oct.	Bhadurpud	3573	1015			
26	862	31	July	4234	10	Sept.	2	785	2	Oct.	649	23	Aug	Pramādi	395	16	Mar	530	8	Oct.		3574	1016			
27	863	31	July	4235	29	Aug	12	786	2	Oct.	650	23	Aug	Ananda	396	5	Mar	531	27	Sept.		3575	1017			
28	864	31	July	4236	16	Sept.	3	787	2	Oct.	651	23	Aug	Rakshasa	397	21	Feb	532	15	Oct.	Ashadh	3576	1018			
29	865	30	July	4237	4	Sept.	13	788	1	Oct.	652	22	Aug	Anala	398	12	Mar	533	4	Oct.		3577	1019			
30	866	30	July	4238	24	Sept.	6	789	2	Oct.	653	23	Aug	Pingala	399	1	Mar	534	24	Sept.		3578	1020			
31	867	30	July	4239	3	Sept.	5	790	2	Oct.	654	23	Aug	Kalayukta	400	18	Feb	535	12	Oct.	Jyesht	3579	1021			
32	868	30	July	4240	22	Sept.	8	791	2	Oct.	655	23	Aug	Sidharthi	401	9	Mar	536	2	Oct.		3580	1022			
33	869	29	July	4241	10	Sept.	2	792	1	Oct.	656	22	Aug	Randra	402	26	Feb	537	20	Oct.	Ashwin	3581	1023			
34	870	29	July	4242	30	Aug	5	793	2	Oct.	657	23	Aug	Durmati	403	17	Mar	538	9	Oct.		3582	1024			
35	871	29	July	4243	19	Sept.	8	794	2	Oct.	658	23	Aug	Dundubhi	404	6	Mar	539	29	Sept.		3583	1025			
36	872	29	July	4244	8	Sept.	1	795	2	Oct.	659	23	Aug	Rudirodgari	405	23	Feb	540	17	Oct.	Shrawan	3584	1026			
37	873	28	July	4245	26	Sept.	14	796	1	Oct.	660	22	Aug	Raktalsha	406	14	Mar	541	6	Oct.		3585	1027			
38	874	28	July	4246	16	Sept.	4	797	2	Oct.	661	23	Aug	Krodhana	407	3	Mar	542	26	Sept.		3586	1028			
39	875	28	July	4247	5	Sept.	3	798	2	Oct.	662	23	Aug	Kshaya	408	20	Feb	543	14	Oct.	Jyesht	3587	1029			
40	876	28	July	4248	24	Sept.	13	799	2	Oct.	663	23	Aug	Prabhava	409	11	Mar	544	3	Oct.		3588	1030			
41	877	27	July	4249	12	Sept.	7	800	1	Oct.	664	22	Aug	Vibhava	410	28	Feb	545	23	Sept.		3589	1031			
42	878	27	July	4250	1	Sept.	3	801	2	Oct.	665	23	Aug	Sukla	411	17	Feb	546	11	Oct.	Ghytr	3590	1032			
43	879	27	July	4251	21	Sept.	13	802	2	Oct.	666	23	Aug	Pramodha	412	8	Mar	547	1	Oct.		3591	1033			
44	880	27	July	4252	10	Sept.	6	803	2	Oct.	667	23	Aug	Prajapati	413	25	Feb	548	19	Oct.	Bhadurpud	3592	1034			
45	881	26	July	4253	30	'Ang	5	804	1	Oct.	668	22	Aug	Angara	414	16	Mar	549	8	Oct.		3593	1035			
46	882	26	July	4254	17	Sept.	9	805	2	Oct.	669	23	Aug	Srimukha	415	5	Mar	550	27	Sept.		3594	1036			
47	883	26	July	4255	5	Sept.	7	806	2	Oct.	670	23	Aug	Bhava	416	21	Feb	551	15	Oct.	Ashadh	3595	1037			
48	884	26	July	4256	23	Sept.	10	807	2	Oct.	671	23	Aug	Yuva	417	12	Mar	552	4	Oct.		3596	1038			
49	885	25	July	4257	13	Sept.	1	808	1	Oct.	672	22	Aug	Dhata	418	1	Mar	553	24	Sept.		3597	1039			
50	886	25	July	4258	3	Sept.	6	809	2	Oct.	673	23	Aug	Iswara	419	18	Feb	554	12	Oct.	Jyesht	3598	1040			

* Kartick month retrenched, and Kartick intercalary month.

+ Margashirsa month retrenched, and Kartick intercalary month.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Dushashira	ERA OF ZOROASTER.			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides OR GREEK ERA.			ERA OF PARASURAM			SOMVATRI	SAKÄ ERA OF SALIVAHANA.			SOMVATRI OF VIKRAMADITIYA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THIS LATTER CALLS MOST OCCUR, ACCORDING TO THE SALIVAHANA ECKONING	Hindu Year	Hindu Year in India Ceylon Ann. Shaw & Bhadurpud	Jewish Year in Africa, &c.	It is full moon.	
	Year	Month	in which it commences	Year	Month	in which it commences	Year	Month	in which it commences	Year	Month	in which it commences		Year	Month	in which it commences	Year	Month	in which it commences						
1	887	25	July	4259	3	Sept	12	810	2	Oct.	674	23	Ang	Bahudanya	490	9	Mar	555	2	Oct.	Ashwini	3599	1041		
2	888	25	July	4260	21	Sept	3	811	2	Oct.	675	23	Ang	Pramathu	491	26	Feb	556	20	Oct.	-	3600	1042		
3	889	24	July	4261	9	Sept	6	812	1	Oct.	676	23	Ang	Vikrama	492	17	Mar	557	9	Oct.	-	3601	1043		
4	890	24	July	4262	30	Aug	11	813	2	Oct.	677	24	Ang	Brisya	493	6	Mar	558	29	Sept.	-	3602	1044		
5	891	24	July	4263	19	Sept	5	814	2	Oct.	678	24	Ang	Chitrabhanu	494	23	Feb	559	17	Oct.	Ashadh	3603	1045		
6	892	24	July	4264	8	Sept	8	815	2	Oct.	679	24	Ang	Subhanu	495	14	Mar	560	8	Oct.	-	3604	1046		
7	893	23	July	4265	27	Sept	2	816	1	Oct.	680	23	Ang	Tarana	496	3	Mar	561	26	Sept.	-	3605	1047		
8	894	23	July	4266	15	Sept	4	817	2	Oct.	681	24	Ang	Parthiva	497	20	Feb	562	14	Oct.	Jyeah	3606	1048		
9	895	23	July	4267	5	Sept	10	818	2	Oct.	682	24	Ang	Vyaya	498	11	Mar	563	3	Oct.	-	3607	1049		
10	896	23	July	4268	24	Sept	1	819	2	Oct.	683	24	Ang	Sarvajit	*499	23	Feb	564	23	Sept.	Falgoon	3608	1050		
11	897	22	July	4269	13	Sept	7	820	1	Oct.	684	23	Ang	Sarvadharu	500	19	Mar	565	11	Oct.	-	3609	1051		
12	898	22	July	4270	1	Sept	10	821	2	Oct.	685	24	Ang	Virodhu	501	8	Mar	566	1	Oct.	-	3610	1052		
13	899	22	July	4271	20	Sept	1	822	2	Oct.	686	24	Ang	Vikrita	502	25	Feb	567	19	Oct.	Shrawan	3611	1053		
14	900	22	July	4272	10	Sept	7	823	2	Oct.	687	24	Ang	Khara	503	16	Mar	568	8	Oct.	-	3612	1054		
15	901	21	July	4273	23	Aug	10	824	1	Oct.	688	23	Ang	Nandana	504	5	Mar	569	27	Sept.	-	3613	1055		
16	902	21	July	4274	16	Sept	1	825	2	Oct.	689	24	Ang	Vijya	505	21	Feb	570	15	Oct.	Ashadh	3614	1056		
17	903	21	July	4275	6	Sept	14	826	2	Oct.	690	24	Ang	Jya	506	12	Mar	571	4	Oct.	-	3615	1057		
18	904	21	July	4276	24	Sept	4	827	2	Oct.	691	24	Ang	Mannmatha	507	1	Mar	572	24	Sept.	-	3616	1058		
19	905	20	July	4277	13	Sept	3	828	1	Oct.	692	23	Ang	Durmukha	508	18	Feb	573	12	Oct.	Vyshak	3617	1059		
20	906	20	July	4278	2	Sept	13	829	2	Oct.	693	24	Ang	Hemalamava	509	9	Mar	574	2	Oct.	-	3618	1060		
21	907	20	July	4279	29	Sept	7	830	2	Oct.	694	24	Ang	Vilamava	510	26	Feb	575	20	Oct.	Bhadurpud	3619	1061		
22	908	20	July	4280	10	Sept	3	831	2	Oct.	695	24	Ang	Vihari	511	17	Mar	576	9	Oct.	-	3620	1062		
23	909	19	July	4281	29	Aug	13	832	1	Oct.	696	23	Ang	Sarvan	512	6	Mar	577	29	Sept.	-	3621	1063		
24	910	19	July	4282	18	Sept	6	833	2	Oct.	697	24	Ang	Plava	513	23	Feb	578	17	Oct.	Ashadh	3622	1064		
25	911	19	July	4283	8	Sept	12	834	2	Oct.	698	24	Ang	Subhakrit	514	14	Mar	579	6	Oct.	-	3623	1065		
26	912	19	July	4284	26	Sept	3	835	2	Oct.	699	24	Ang	Sobhana	515	3	Mar	580	26	Sept.	-	3624	1066		
27	913	18	July	4285	14	Sept	6	836	1	Oct.	700	23	Ang	Krodi	516	20	Feb	581	14	Oct.	Jyesht	3625	1067		
28	914	18	July	4286	4	Sept	11	837	2	Oct.	701	24	Ang	Viswavasu	517	11	Mar	582	3	Oct.	-	3626	1068		
29	915	18	July	4287	24	Sept	5	838	2	Oct.	702	24	Ang	Parabhava	518	28	Feb	583	23	Sept.	Falgoon	3627	1069		
30	916	18	July	4288	13	Sept	1	839	2	Oct.	703	24	Ang	Plavanga	519	19	Mar	584	11	Oct.	-	3628	1070		
31	917	17	July	4289	2	Sept	14	840	1	Oct.	704	23	Ang	Kilaka	520	8	Mar	585	1	Oct.	-	3629	1071		
32	918	17	July	4290	20	Sept	4	841	2	Oct.	705	24	Ang	Saumya	521	25	Feb	586	19	Oct.	Shrawan	3630	1072		
33	919	17	July	4291	10	Sept	3	842	2	Oct.	706	24	Ang	Sabharana	522	16	Mar	587	8	Oct.	-	3631	1073		
34	920	17	July	4292	30	Aug	14	843	2	Oct.	707	24	Ang	Virodhakrit	523	5	Mar	588	27	Sept.	-	3632	1074		
35	921	16	July	4293	16	Sept	4	844	1	Oct.	708	23	Ang	Paridhavi	524	21	Feb	589	15	Oct.	Ashadh	3633	1075		
36	922	16	July	4294	6	Sept	10	845	2	Oct.	709	24	Ang	Pramadi	525	12	Mar	590	4	Oct.	-	3634	1076		
37	923	16	July	4295	25	Sept	2	846	2	Oct.	710	24	Ang	Ananda	526	1	Mar	591	24	Sept.	-	3635	1077		
38	924	16	July	4296	18	Sept	4	847	2	Oct.	711	24	Ang	Rikshasa	527	18	Feb	592	12	Oct.	Vyshak	3636	1078		
39	925	15	July	4297	2	Sept	10	848	1	Oct.	712	23	Ang	Anala	528	9	Mar	593	2	Oct.	-	3637	1079		
40	926	15	July	4298	21	Sept	1	849	2	Oct.	713	24	Ang	Pingala	529	26	Feb	594	20	Oct.	Bhadurpud	3638	1080		
41	927	15	July	4299	11	Sept	7	850	2	Oct.	714	24	Ang	Kalayukta	530	17	Mar	595	9	Oct.	-	3639	1081		
42	928	15	July	4300	30	Aug	10	851	2	Oct.	715	24	Ang	Sidharthu	531	6	Mar	596	29	Sept.	-	3640	1082		
43	929	14	July	4301	17	Sept	1	852	1	Oct.	716	23	Ang	Randra	532	23	Feb	597	17	Oct.	Ashadh	3641	1083		
44	930	14	July	4302	7	Sept	13	853	2	Oct.	717	24	Ang	Durmatis	533	14	Mar	598	6	Oct.	-	3642	1084		
45	931	14	July	4303	27	Sept	7	854	2	Oct.	718	24	Ang	Dundubhi	534	3	Mar	599	26	Sept.	-	3643	1085		

* Pôush month retrenched, and Kartick intercalary month

+ Margashura month retrenched, and Kartick intercalary month.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER.			JEWISH ERA			ERA OF Seleucides OR Grecian Era			ERA OF PARASHARĀM.			SCHOLAR.	SAKĀ ERA OF SĀLVĀHĀNA.			SUMMIT OF VIKRAMĀDITYA.			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER GALAXY MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SĀLIVĀHĀNA RECKONING	Anti Year	Buddhist Era of India, Ceylon, Ava, Siam, &c	Buddhist vulgar Era according to Arrian, &c	Buddhist Sun correspond with Moon Sun	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences		Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences						
1	932	14	July	1301	15	Sept	3	855	2	Oct	719	24	Aug	Rudirodgari	465	20	Feb	600	14	Oct		3644	1086		
2	933	13	July	1305	3	Sept	13	856	1	Oct	720	23	Aug	Raktaksha	466	11	Mar	601	3	Oct		3645	1087		
3	934	13	July	1306	23	Sept	6	857	2	Oct	721	24	Aug	Krodhana	467*	28	Feb	602	23	Sept	Falgoón	3646	1088		
4	935	13	July	1307	13	Sept	5	858	2	Oct	722	24	Aug	Kshaya	468	19	Mar	603	11	Oct		3647	1089		
5	936	13	July	1308	2	Sept	8	859	2	Oct	723	24	Aug	Prabhava	469	8	Mar	604	1	Oct		3648	1090		
6	937	12	July	1309	21	Sept	2	860	1	Oct	724	23	Aug	Vibhava	470	25	Feb	605	19	Oct	Shrawan	3649	1091		
7	938	12	July	1310	9	Sept	5	861	2	Oct	725	24	Aug	Sukla	471	16	Mar	606	8	Oct		3650	1092		
8	939	12	July	1311	29	Aug	9	862	2	Oct	726	24	Aug	Pramodha	472	5	Mar	607	27	Sept		3651	1093		
9	940	12	July	1312	16	Sept	6	863	2	Oct	727	24	Aug	Prajápati	473	21	Feb	608	15	Oct	Ashádh	3652	1094		
10	941	11	July	1313	5	Sept	11	864	1	Oct	728	23	Aug	Angra	474	12	Mar	609	4	Oct		3653	1095		
11	942	11	July	1314	25	Sept	5	865	2	Oct	729	24	Aug	Srimukha	475	1	Mar	610	24	Sept		3654	1096		
12	943	11	July	1315	14	Sept	2	866	2	Oct	730	24	Aug	Bhává	476	18	Feb	611	12	Oct	Vyshák	3655	1097		
13	944	11	July	1316	2	Sept	11	867	2	Oct	731	24	Aug	Yuvá	477	9	Mar	612	2	Oct		3656	1098		
14	945	10	July	1317	21	Sept	5	868	1	Oct	732	23	Aug	Dhatá	478	26	Feb	613	20	Oct	Bhádurpud	3657	1099		
15	946	10	July	1318	10	Sept	1	869	2	Oct	733	24	Aug	Iswara	479	17	Mar	614	9	Oct		3658	1100		
16	947	10	July	1319	31	Aug	14	870	2	Oct	734	24	Aug	Bahudanya	480	6	Mar	615	29	Sept		3659	1101		
17	948	10	July	1320	18	Sept	4	871	2	Oct	735	24	Aug	Prumathi	481	23	Feb	616	17	Oct	Ashádh	3660	1102		
18	949	9	July	1321	7	Sept	10	872	1	Oct	736	24	Aug	Vikrama	482	14	Mar	617	6	Oct		3661	1103		
19	950	9	July	1322	26	Sept	1	873	2	Oct	737	25	Aug	Brasya	483	3	Mar	618	26	Sept		3662	1104		
20	951	9	July	1323	16	Sept	7	874	2	Oct	738	25	Aug	Chitrabhanu	484	20	Feb	619	14	Oct	Jyeáht	3663	1105		
21	952	9	July	1324	4	Sept	10	875	2	Oct	739	25	Aug	Subhánu	485	11	Mar	620	3	Oct		3664	1106		
22	953	8	July	1325	22	Sept	1	876	1	Oct	740	24	Aug	Taruna	486†	28	Feb	621	23	Oct	Ashwin	3665	1107		
23	954	8	July	1326	12	Sept	6	877	2	Oct	741	25	Aug	Parthiva	487	19	Mar	622	11	Oct		3666	1108		
24	955	8	July	1327	2	Sept	12	878	2	Oct	742	25	Aug	Vyáya	488	8	Mar	623	1	Oct		3667	1109		
25	956	8	July	1328	20	Sept	3	879	2	Oct	743	25	Aug	Sarvajit	489	25	Feb	624	19	Oct	Shrawan	3668	1110		
26	957	7	July	1329	8	Sept	6	880	1	Oct	744	24	Aug	Sarvadharí	490	16	Mar	625	8	Oct		3669	1111		
27	958	7	July	1330	29	Aug	12	881	2	Oct	745	25	Aug	Virodhi	491	5	Mar	626	27	Sept		3670	1112		
28	959	7	July	1331	16	Sept	3	882	2	Oct	746	25	Aug	Vikrita	492	21	Feb	627	15	Oct	Jyeáht	3671	1113		
29	960	7	July	1332	5	Sept	13	883	2	Oct	747	25	Aug	Khara	493	12	Mar	628	4	Oct		3672	1114		
30	961	6	July	1333	21	Sept	6	884	1	Oct	748	24	Aug	Nandana	494	1	Mar	629	24	Sept		3673	1115		
31	962	6	July	1334	14	Sept	5	885	2	Oct	749	25	Aug	Vijya	495	18	Feb	630	12	Oct	Vyshak	3674	1116		
32	963	6	July	1335	3	Sept	9	886	2	Oct	750	25	Aug	Jya	496	9	Mar	631	2	Oct		3675	1117		
33	964	6	July	1336	21	Sept	6	887	2	Oct	751	25	Aug	Manmatka	497	26	Feb	632	20	Oct	Bhadurpud	3676	1118		
34	965	5	July	1337	10	Sept	5	888	1	Oct	752	24	Aug	Durmukha	498	17	Mar	633	9	Oct		3677	1119		
35	966	5	July	1338	30	Aug	8	889	2	Oct	753	25	Aug	Hémalamáta	499	6	Mar	634	29	Sept		3678	1120		
36	967	5	July	1339	19	Sept	2	890	2	Oct	754	25	Aug	Vilamva	500	23	Feb	635	17	Oct	Ashádh	3679	1121		
37	968	5	July	1340	7	Sept	11	891	2	Oct	755	25	Aug	Vikari	501	14	Mar	636	6	Oct		3680	1122		
38	969	4	July	1341	26	Sept	4	892	1	Oct	756	24	Aug	Sarvari	502	3	Mar	637	26	Sept		3681	1123		
39	970	4	July	1342	16	Sept	3	893	2	Oct	757	25	Aug	Plava	503	20	Feb	638	14	Oct	Vyshak	3682	1124		
40	971	4	July	1343	5	Sept	14	894	2	Oct	758	25	Aug	Subhakrit	504	11	Mar	639	3	Oct		3683	1125		
41	972	4	July	1344	23	Sept	1	895	2	Oct	759	25	Aug	Sobhana	505	28	Feb	640	22	Oct	Bhadurpud	3684	1126		
42	973	3	July	1345	12	Sept	3	896	1	Oct	760	24	Aug	Krodh	506	19	Mar	641	11	Oct		3685	1127		

* Margashira month retrogressed, and Kartik intercalary month

† Poush month retrogressed, and Falgoón intercalary month.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Alabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASDTER			JEWISH ERA			ERA OF Seleucides OR GREEK ERA.			ERA OF PARASURAM			SOMVATRI.			SAKI ERA OF SAMVARANA			SCMUTU OF VIKRAMADITI			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER CALARY MONTH OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE SAMVARANA RECKONING			Malabar	India, Ceylon, &c	Burma, Yunnan, &c, usually also in Arakan, &c	Bengal, Bur	Kashmir, Sikkim, and parts of Nepal
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	SOMVATRI.	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences							
1	974	3 July	4346	1 Sept.	13	897	2 Oct.	761	25 Aug	Viswavasu	507	8 Mar	642	1 Oct.	Shrawun	3686	1128												
2	975	3 July	4347	21 Sept.	7	898	2 Oct.	762	25 Aug	Parabhava	508	25 Feb	643	19 Oct.		3687	1129												
3	976	3 July	4348	9 Sept.	3	899	2 Oct.	763	25 Aug	Plavanga	509	16 Mar	644	8 Oct.		3688	1130												
4	977	2 July	4349	28 Aug	13	900	1 Oct.	764	24 Aug	Kilaka	510	5 Mar	645	27 Sept.		3689	1131												
5	978	2 July	4350	17 Sept.	7	901	2 Oct.	765	25 Aug	Sanmya	511	21 Feb	646	15 Oct.	Jyesht	3690	1132												
6	979	2 July	4351	5 Sept.	10	902	2 Oct.	766	25 Aug	Sabharana	512	12 Mar	647	4 Oct.		3691	1133												
7	980	2 July	4352	24 Sept.	1	903	2 Oct.	767	25 Aug	Virodhakrit	513	1 Mar	648	24 Sept.		3692	1134												1
8	981	1 July	4353	13 Sept.	6	904	1 Oct.	768	24 Aug	Paridhavri	514	18 Feb	649	12 Oct.	Vyshak	3693	1135												2
9	982	1 July	4354	3 Sept.	12	905	2 Oct.	769	25 Aug	Pramadu	515	9 Mar	650	2 Oct.		3694	1136												3
10	983	1 July	4355	21 Sept.	3	906	2 Oct.	770	25 Aug	Ananda	516	26 Feb	651	20 Oct.	Bhadurpud	3695	1137												1
11	984	1 July	4356	10 Sept.	6	907	2 Oct.	771	25 Aug	Rakshasa	517	17 Mar	652	9 Oct.		3696	1138												2
12	985	20 June	4357	30 Aug	11	908	1 Oct.	772	24 Aug	Anala	518	6 Mar	653	29 Sept.		3697	1139											3	
13	986	30 June	4358	19 Sept.	5	909	2 Oct.	773	25 Aug	Pingala	519	23 Feb	654	17 Oct.	Ashadh	3698	1140											4	
14	987	30 June	4359	8 Sept.	9	910	2 Oct.	774	25 Aug	Kalayukta	520	14 Mar	655	6 Oct.		3699	1141											5	
15	988	30 June	4360	26 Sept.	6	911	2 Oct.	775	25 Aug	Sudharthi	521	3 Mar	656	26 Sept.		3700	1142											6	
16	989	29 June	4361	15 Sept.	4	912	1 Oct.	776	24 Aug	Randra	522	20 Feb	657	14 Oct.	Vyshak	3701	1143											7	
17	990	29 June	4362	5 Sept.	10	913	2 Oct.	777	25 Aug	Durmati	523	11 Mar	658	3 Oct.		3702	1144											8	
18	991	29 June	4363	24 Sept.	2	914	2 Oct.	778	25 Aug	Dundubhu	524	28 Feb	659	22 Oct.	Bhadurpud	3703	1145											9	
19	992	29 June	4364	12 Sept.	4	915	2 Oct.	779	25 Aug	Rudirodgari	525	19 Mar	660	11 Oct.		3704	1146											10	
20	993	28 June	4365	1 Sept.	10	916	1 Oct.	780	24 Aug	Raktalsha	526	8 Mar	661	1 Oct.		3705	1147											11	
21	994	23 June	4366	20 Sept.	1	917	2 Oct.	781	25 Aug	Krodhana	527	25 Feb	662	19 Oct.	Shrawun	3706	1148											12	
22	995	23 June	4367	10 Sept.	7	918	2 Oct.	782	25 Aug	Kshaya	528	16 Mar	663	8 Oct.		3707	1149											13	
23	996	23 June	4368	29 Aug	10	919	2 Oct.	783	25 Aug	Prabhava	529	5 Mar	664	27 Sept.		3708	1150											14	
24	997	27 June	4369	16 Sept.	1	920	1 Oct.	784	24 Aug	Vibhava	530	21 Feb	665	15 Oct.	Jyesht	3709	1151											15	
25	998	27 June	4370	6 Sept.	14	921	2 Oct.	785	25 Aug	Sukla	531	12 Mar	666	4 Oct.		3710	1152											16	
26	999	27 June	4371	24 Sept.	4	922	2 Oct.	786	25 Aug	Pramodha	532	1 Mar	667	24 Sept.		3711	1153											17	
27	1000	27 June	4372	14 Sept.	3	923	2 Oct.	787	25 Aug	Prajapati	533	18 Feb	668	12 Oct.	Vyshak	3712	1154											18	
28	1001	26 June	4373	2 Sept.	13	924	1 Oct.	788	24 Aug	Angra	534	9 Mar	669	2 Oct.		3713	1155											19	
29	1002	26 June	4374	22 Sept.	7	925	2 Oct.	789	25 Aug	Srimulha	535	26 Feb	670	20 Oct.	Bhadurpud	3714	1156											20	
30	1003	26 June	4375	10 Sept.	3	926	2 Oct.	790	25 Aug	Bhava	536	17 Mar	671	9 Oct.		3715	1157											21	
31	1004	26 June	4376	30 Aug	13	927	2 Oct.	791	25 Aug	Yura	537	6 Mar	672	29 Sept.		3716	1158											22	
32	1005	25 June	4377	18 Sept.	6	928	1 Oct.	792	24 Aug	Dhata	538	23 Feb	673	17 Oct.	Ashadh	3717	1159											23	
33	1006	25 June	4378	8 Sept.	12	929	2 Oct.	793	25 Aug	Iswara	539	14 Mar	674	6 Oct.		3718	1160											24	
34	1007	25 June	4379	26 Sept.	3	930	2 Oct.	794	25 Aug	Bahudanya	540	3 Mar	675	26 Sept.		3719	1161											25	
35	1008	25 June	4380	15 Sept.	6	931	2 Oct.	795	25 Aug	Pramathu	541	20 Feb	676	14 Oct.	Vyshak	3720	1162											26	
36	1009	24 June	4381	4 Sept.	11	932	1 Oct.	796	25 Aug	Vikrama	542	11 Mar	677	3 Oct.		3721	1163											27	
37	1010	24 June	4382	24 Sept.	5	933	2 Oct.	797	26 Aug	Brisya	543	28 Feb	678	22 Oct.	Bhadurpud	3722	1164											28	
38	1011	24 June	4383	13 Sept.	2	934	2 Oct.	798	26 Aug	Chitrabhanu	544	19 Mar	679	12 Oct.		3723	1165											29	
39	1012	24 June	4384	1 Sept.	11	935	2 Oct.	799	26 Aug	Subhanu	545	8 Mar	680	1 Oct.		3724	1166											30	
40	1013	23 June	4385	20 Sept.	4	936	1 Oct.	800	25 Aug	Tarana	546	25 Feb	681	19 Oct.	Shrawun	3725	1167											31	
41	1014	23 June	4386	10 Sept.	3	937	2 Oct.	801	26 Aug	Parthava	547	16 Mar	682	8 Oct.		3726	1168											32	
42	1015	23 June	4387	30 Aug	14	938	2 Oct.	802	26 Aug	Vyaya	548	5 Mar	683	27 Sept.	Jyesht	3727	1169											33	
43	1016	23 June	4388	17 Sept.	4	939	2 Oct.	803	26 Aug	Survajit	549	22 Feb	684	17 Oct.		3728	1170											34	
44	1017	22 June	4389	6 Sept.	10	940	1 Oct.	804	25 Aug	Sarvadharu	550	12 Mar	685	5 Oct.		3729	1171											35	

* Kartick month retrenched, and Kartick intercalary month

Table of Chionological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Era,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER.		JEWISH ERA			ERA OF Seleucides OR GREECAN ERA.			ERA OF PARASRAM.			SOMVATI.	SAKI ERA OF SHIVĀMĀNA			SOMVATI OF VIKRĀMĀDITYA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER CALARY MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SALĀVI HĀKA RECKONING.	Full Year	Judaist Era of India Ceylon, Aya Shau, &c Burmese Vulgar Year used in Astralun, &c	Buddhist Era of India Ceylon, Aya Shau, &c	Jongali Era	Year corresponding with Solar Year	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No. of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences						
1	1018	22	June	4300	25	Sept	1	941	2	Oct	805	26	Aug	Virodhī	551	1	Mar	686	25	Sept		3730	1172	36	39
2	1019	22	June	4391	15	Sept	7	942	2	Oct	806	26	Aug	Vikṛita	552	19	Feb	687	13	Oct	Chytr	3731	1173	37	40
3	1020	22	June	4392	3	Sept	10	943	2	Oct	807	26	Aug	Khāra	553	10	Mar	688	2	Oct		3732	1174	38	41
4	1021	21	June	4393	21	Sept	1	944	1	Oct	808	25	Aug	Nandana	554	27	Feb	689	21	Oct	Bhadurpud	3733	1175	39	42
5	1022	21	June	4394	11	Sept	6	945	2	Oct	809	26	Aug	Vijya	555	17	Mar	690	10	Oct		3734	1176	40	43
6	1023	21	June	4395	1	Sept	11	946	2	Oct	810	26	Aug	Jya	556	6	Mar	691	29	Sept	Ashadh	3735	1177	41	44
7	1024	21	June	4396	21	Sept	5	947	2	Oct	811	26	Aug	Manmatika	557	24	Feb	692	18	Oct		3736	1178	42	45
8	1025	20	June	4397	9	Sept	9	948	1	Oct	812	25	Aug	Durmukha	558	14	Mar	693	6	Oct		3737	1179	43	46
9	1026	20	June	4398	27	Sept	7	949	2	Oct	813	26	Aug	Hēmaḥamva	559	3	Mar	694	25	Sept		3738	1180	44	47
10	1027	20	June	4399	15	Sept	3	950	2	Oct	814	26	Aug	Vilamya	560	21	Feb	695	15	Oct	Vyshak	3739	1181	45	48
11	1028	20	June	4400	4	Sept	13	951	2	Oct	815	26	Aug	Vikari	561	11	Mar	696	4	Oct		3740	1182	1	46
12	1029	19	June	4401	23	Sept	6	952	1	Oct	816	25	Aug	Sarvari	562	29	Feb	697	22	Oct	Bhadurpud	3741	1183	2	47
13																									
14	1030	19	June	4402	13	Sept	5	953	2	Oct	817	26	Aug	Plava	563	19	Mar	698	11	Oct		3742	1184	3	18
15	1031	19	June	4403	2	Sept	9	954	2	Oct	818	26	Aug	Subhakrit	564	8	Mar	699	30	Sept		3743	1185	4	49
16	1032	19	June	4404	20	Sept	6	955	2	Oct	819	26	Aug	Sobhana	565	26	Feb	700	20	Oct	Ashadh	3744	1186	5	50
17	1033	18	June	4405	9	Sept	5	956	1	Oct	820	25	Aug	Kroḍhi	566	15	Mar	701	8	Oct		3745	1187	6	51
18	1034	18	June	4406	29	Aug	8	957	2	Oct	821	26	Aug	Viśvāvasu	567	1	Mar	702	27	Sept		3746	1188	7	52
19	1035	18	June	4407	18	Sept	2	958	2	Oct	822	26	Aug	Parabhabha	568	22	Feb	703	16	Oct	Jyesht	3747	1189	8	53
20	1036	18	June	4408	6	Sept	11	959	2	Oct	823	26	Aug	Plavanga	569	13	Mar	704	6	Oct		3748	1190	9	54
21	1037	17	June	4409	25	Sept	5	960	1	Oct	824	25	Aug	Kilaka	570	2	Mar	705	24	Sept	Kartick	3749	1191	10	55
22	1038	17	June	4410	14	Sept	1	961	2	Oct	825	26	Aug	Saumya	571	20	Mar	706	13	Oct		3750	1192	11	56
23	1039	17	June	4411	4	Sept	13	962	2	Oct	826	26	Aug	Sābharaṇa	572	9	Mar	707	3	Oct		3751	1193	12	57
24	1040	17	June	4412	24	Sept	7	963	2	Oct	827	26	Aug	Virodhaḥakrit	573	27	Feb	708	21	Oct	Shrawan	3752	1194	13	58
25	1041	16	June	4413	11	Sept	3	964	1	Oct	828	25	Aug	Paridhāvi	574	17	Mar	709	9	Oct		3753	1195	14	59
26	1042	16	June	4414	31	Aug	11	965	2	Oct	829	26	Aug	Framādi	575	6	Mar	710	29	Sept		3754	1196	15	60
27	1043	16	June	4415	18	Sept	4	966	2	Oct	830	26	Aug	Ananda	576	24	Feb	711	18	Oct	Ashadh	3755	1197	16	61
28	1044	16	June	4416	8	Sept	10	967	2	Oct	831	26	Aug	Rakshasa	577	14	Mar	712	6	Oct		3756	1198	17	62
29	1045	15	June	4417	26	Sept	1	968	1	Oct	832	25	Aug	Amala	578	2	Mar	713	26	Sept		3757	1199	18	63
30	1046	15	June	4418	16	Sept	6	969	2	Oct	833	26	Aug	Pingala	579	20	Feb	714	14	Oct	Vyshak	3758	1200	19	64
31	1047	15	June	4419	6	Sept	12	970	2	Oct	834	26	Aug	Kalayukta	580	11	Mar	715	4	Oct		3759	1201	20	65
32	1048	15	June	4420	24	Sept	3	971	2	Oct	835	26	Aug	Sidharthi	581	1	Mar	716	23	Oct	Bhadurpud	3760	1202	21	66
33	1049	14	June	4421	12	Sept	7	972	1	Oct	836	25	Aug	Randra	582	18	Mar	717	11	Oct		3761	1203	22	67
34	1050	14	June	4422	2	Sept	12	973	2	Oct	837	26	Aug	Durmati	583	7	Mar	718	1	Oct		3762	1204	23	68
35	1051	14	June	4423	20	Sept	3	974	2	Oct	838	26	Aug	Dundubhi	584	25	Feb	719	19	Oct	Ashadh	3763	1205	24	69
36	1052	14	June	4424	9	Sept	6	975	2	Oct	839	26	Aug	Rudrōdgari	585	16	Mar	720	8	Oct		3764	1206	25	70
37	1053	13	June	4425	29	Aug	12	976	1	Oct	840	25	Aug	Raktaksha	586	4	Mar	721	27	Sept		3765	1207	26	71
38	1054	13	June	4426	10	Sept	3	977	2	Oct	841	26	Aug	Kroḍhina	587	22	Feb	722	16	Oct	Jyesht	3766	1208	27	72
39	1055	13	June	4427	5	Sept	13	978	2	Oct	842	26	Aug	Kshaya	588	12	Mar	723	5	Oct		3767	1209	28	73
40	1056	13	June	4428	20	Sept	6	979	2	Oct	843	26	Aug	Prabhava	589	2	Mar	724	23	Sept	Kartick	3768	1210	29	74
41	1057	12	June	4429	14	Sept	5	980	1	Oct	844	25	Aug	Vibhava	590	20	Mar	725	12	Oct		3769	1211	30	75
42	1058	12	June	4430	3	Sept	9	981	2	Oct	845	26	Aug	Sukla	591	10	Mar	726	2	Oct		3770	1212	31	76
43	1059	12	June	4431	21	Sept	6	982	2	Oct	846	26	Aug	Pramodha	592	27	Feb	727	21	Oct	Shrawan	3771	1213	32	77

* Pōash month retrenched, and Kartick intercalary month.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No. of J. D. in section	Era of Zoroaster			JEWISH ERA			ERA OF Seleucides or Greek Era			ERA OF PARASURAMA			SCENARIUS	SAKA ERA OF SALIVAHANA			SCENARIUS OF VIKRAMADITYA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER-CALARY MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SHIVA-HANU RECKONING	Julian Year	Julian Year of India, Ceylon, Ayr, Siam, & Bengal	Julian Year of Armenia, Georgia, & Armenia	Julian Year with Solar Equinox
	Era of Zoroaster		Date	Month in which it commences	Year	No.	Era of Zoroaster		Date	Month in which it commences	No.	Era of Zoroaster		Date	Month in which it commences	No.	Era of Zoroaster		Date	Month in which it commences				
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	No.	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No.	Year	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No.	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No.					
1	1000	12 June	4432	11 Sept	5	983	2 Oct	847	26 Aug	Prajapati	593	17 Mar	728	10 Oct.	•	3772	1214	33	78	81				
2	1001	11 June	4433	30 Aug	9	984	1 Oct	848	25 Aug	Angura	594	6 Mar	729	29 Sept.		3773	1215	34	79	82				
3										Srimukha	595	23 Feb	730	17 Oct.	Ashadh	3774	1216	35	80	83				
4	1002	11 June	4434	19 Sept	1	985	2 Oct	849	26 Aug	Bhava	596	14 Mar	731	6 Oct.		3775	1217	36	81	84				
5	1003	11 June	4435	7 Sept	11	986	2 Oct	850	25 Aug	Yuya	597	4 Mar	732	26 Sept.		3776	1218	37	82	85				
6	1004	11 June	4436	27 Sept.	4	987	2 Oct	851	26 Aug	Dhata	598	21 Feb	733	14 Oct.	Chytr	3777	1219	38	83	86				
7	1005	10 June	4437	16 Sept	3	988	1 Oct	852	26 Aug	Iswara	599	11 Mar	734	4 Oct.		3778	1220	39	84	87				
8	1006	10 June	4438	5 Sept	14	989	2 Oct	853	27 Aug	Bahudanya	600	28 Feb	735	22 Oct.	Bhadurpad	3779	1221	40	85	88				
9	1007	10 June	4439	23 Sept	1	990	2 Oct	854	27 Aug	Prumathi	601	19 Mar	736	12 Oct.		3780	1222	41	86	89				
10	1008	10 June	4440	13 Sept	3	991	2 Oct	855	27 Aug	Vikrama	602	8 Mar	737	13 Sept.		3781	1223	42	87	90				
11	1009	9 June	4441	1 Sept	13	992	1 Oct	856	26 Aug	Briysha	603	25 Feb	738	19 Oct.	Ashadh	3782	1224	43	88	91				
12	1070	9 June	4442	21 Sept	7	993	2 Oct	857	27 Aug	Chitrabhanu	604	15 Mar	739	9 Oct.		3783	1225	44	89	92				
13	1071	9 June	4443	9 Sept	3	994	2 Oct	858	27 Aug	Subhānu	605	5 Mar	740	28 Sept.		3784	1226	45	90	93				
14	1072	9 June	4444	29 Aug	13	995	2 Oct	859	27 Aug	Tarāṇa	606	22 Feb	741	15 Oct.	Jyesht	3785	1227	46	91	94				
15	1073	8 June	4445	17 Sept	7	996	1 Oct	860	26 Aug	Parthuva	607	12 Mar	742	4 Oct.		3786	1228	47	92	95				
16	1074	8 June	4446	5 Sept	10	997	2 Oct	861	27 Aug	Vyaya	608	2 Mar	743	21 Oct.	Ashwin	3787	1229	48	93	96				
17	1075	8 June	4447	24 Sept	1	998	2 Oct	862	27 Aug	Sarvajit	609	20 Mar	744	14 Oct.		3788	1230	49	94	97				
18	1076	8 June	4448	14 Sept	6	999	2 Oct	863	27 Aug	Sarvadharī	610	9 Mar	745	2 Oct.		3789	1231	50	95	98				
19	1077	7 June	4449	3 Sept	11	1000	1 Oct	864	26 Aug	Virodhu	611	26 Feb	746	20 Oct.	Shrawan	3790	1232	51	96	99				
20	1078	7 June	4450	20 Sept	5	1001	2 Oct	865	27 Aug	Vikrita	612	17 Mar	747	10 Oct.		3791	1233	52	97	100				
21	1079	7 June	4451	12 Sept	2	1002	2 Oct	866	27 Aug	Khura	613	7 Mar	748	29 Sept.		3792	1234	53	98	101				
22	1080	7 June	4452	31 Aug	11	1003	2 Oct	867	27 Aug	Nandana	614	24 Feb	749	17 Oct.	Ashadh	3793	1235	54	99	102				
23	1081	6 June	4453	19 Sept	5	1004	1 Oct	868	26 Aug	Vijya	615	13 Mar	750	7 Oct.		3794	1236	55	100	103				
24	1082	6 June	4454	8 Sept	9	1005	2 Oct	869	27 Aug	Manmatka	616	3 Mar	751	26 Sept.		3795	1237	56	101	104				
25	1083	6 June	4455	26 Sept	6	1006	2 Oct	870	27 Aug	Durmukha	617	20 Feb	752	14 Oct.	Chytr	3796	1238	57	102	105				
26	1084	6 June	4456	16 Sept	4	1007	2 Oct	871	27 Aug	Himalamava	618	10 Mar	753	3 Oct.		3797	1239	58	103	106				
27	1085	5 June	4457	5 Sept	10	1008	1 Oct	872	26 Aug	Plava	619	29 Feb	754	22 Oct.	Bhadurpad	3798	1240	59	104	107				
28	1086	5 June	4458	21 Sept	2	1009	2 Oct	873	27 Aug	Subhakrit	620	19 Mar	755	12 Oct.		3799	1241	60	105	108				
29	1087	5 June	4459	12 Sept	4	1010	2 Oct	874	27 Aug	Sobhana	621	8 Mar	756	1 Oct.		3800	1242	61	106	109				
30	1088	5 June	4460	2 Sept	10	1011	2 Oct	875	27 Aug	Krodihi	622	25 Feb	757	18 Oct.	Ashadh	3801	1243	62	107	110				
31	1089	4 June	4461	20 Sept	1	1012	1 Oct	876	26 Aug	Viswavarasu	623	15 Mar	758	5 Oct.		3802	1244	63	108	111				
32	1090	4 June	4462	10 Sept	7	1013	2 Oct	877	27 Aug	Parabhatta	624	5 Mar	759	27 Sept.		3803	1245	64	109	112				
33	1091	4 June	4463	29 Aug	10	1014	2 Oct	878	27 Aug	Plavanga	625	22 Feb	760	16 Oct.	Jyesht	3804	1246	65	110	113				
34	1092	4 June	4464	17 Sept	1	1015	2 Oct	879	27 Aug	Kilaka	626	12 Mar	761	5 Oct.		3805	1247	66	111	114				
35	1093	3 June	4465	6 Sept	14	1016	1 Oct	880	26 Aug	Saumya	627	1 Mar	762	23 Oct.	Ashwin	3806	1248	67	112	115				
36	1094	3 June	4466	24 Sept	4	1017	2 Oct	881	27 Aug	Sabharana	628	21 Mar	763	13 Oct.										
37	1095	3 June	4467	13 Sept	13	1018	2 Oct	882	27 Aug	Virodhalakriti	629	10 Mar	764	2 Oct.		3807	1249	68	113	116				
38	1096	3 June	4468	3 Sept	13	1019	2 Oct	883	27 Aug	Pandhvi	630	27 Feb	765	20 Oct.	Shrawan	3808	1250	69	114	117				
39	1097	2 June	4469	22 Sept	7	1020	1 Oct	884	26 Aug	Framadi	631	15 Mar	766	10 Oct.		3809	1251	70	115	118				
40	1098	2 June	4470	10 Sept	3	1021	2 Oct	885	27 Aug	Ananda	632	6 Mar	767	29 Sept.		3810	1252	71	116	119				
41	1099	2 June	4471	29 Aug	13	1022	2 Oct	886	27 Aug	Rakshasa	633	23 Feb	768	18 Oct.	Jyesht	3811	1253	72	117	120				
42	1100	2 June	4472	8 Sept	6	1023	2 Oct	887	27 Aug							3812	1254	73	118	121				
43	1101	1 June	4473	28 Sept	12	1024	1 Oct	888	26 Aug							3813	1255	74	119	122				
44	1102	1 June	4474	16 Sept	3	1025	2 Oct	889	27 Aug							3814	1256	75	120	123				
45	1103	1 June	4475	4 Sept	6	1026	2 Oct	890	27 Aug							3815	1257	76	121	124				
46	1104	1 June	4476	22 Sept	11	1027	2 Oct	891	27 Aug							3816	1258	77	122	125				

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Persians, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Era.

¹ This is chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Era.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No. of distinction	Era of Zoroaster			Jewish Era.			Era of Seleucius or Grecian Era			Era of Parthian			Saka Era of Satavahana	Saka Era of Vakatakites			The Year in which the Inter calation most occurs according to the Saka-Haya reckoning			Kali Yuga	Indhu-Vikram 1 in Indhu-Lanka	Indhu-Vikram 1 in Indhu-Ava-Maha-Av	Indhu-Vikram 1 in Indhu-Bhadravati	Bhadravati	Relation of frequenting with Saka Era	
	Year	Month	in which it commences	Year	Month	in which it commences	Year	Month	in which it commences	Year	Month	in which it commences		Year	Month	in which it commences	Year	Month	in which it commences							
1	1150	20	May	4522	5	Sept.	13	1073	2	Oct.	937	28	Aug	Plava	683	12	Mar	818	4	Oct.	-	3862	1304	123	163	171
2	1151	20	May	4523	25	Sept.	6	1074	2	Oct.	938	23	Aug	Subhakrit	684	1	Mar	819	24	Oct.	Bhidurpud	3863	1305	124	169	172
3	1152	20	May	4524	15	Sept.	5	1075	2	Oct.	939	23	Aug	Sobhana	685	20	Mar	820	13	Oct.	-	3864	1306	125	170	173
4	1153	19	May	4525	8	Sept.	8	1076	1	Oct.	940	27	Aug	Krodh	686	9	Mar	821	2	Oct.	-	3865	1307	126	171	174
5	1154	19	May	4526	23	Sept.	2	1077	2	Oct.	941	28	Aug	Wiswarasu	687	26	Feb	822	20	Oct.	Shrawun	3866	1308	127	172	175
6	1155	19	May	4527	11	Sept.	5	1078	2	Oct.	942	23	Aug	Parabhava	688	17	Mar	823	9	Oct.	-	3867	1309	128	173	176
7	1156	19	May	4528	31	Aug	9	1079	2	Oct.	943	28	Aug	Plavanga	689	7	Mar	824	29	Sept.	-	3868	1310	129	174	177
8	1157	18	May	4529	17	Sept.	6	1080	1	Oct.	944	27	Aug	Kilaka	690	24	Feb	825	17	Oct.	Jyesht	3869	1311	130	175	178
9	1158	18	May	4530	7	Sept.	11	1081	2	Oct.	945	28	Aug	Saumya	691	13	Mar	826	6	Oct.	-	3870	1312	131	176	179
10	1159	18	May	4531	27	Sept.	5	1082	2	Oct.	946	28	Aug	Sabharana	692	3	Mar	827	26	Sept.	-	3871	1313	132	177	180
11																										
12	1160	18	May	4532	16	Sept.	2	1083	2	Oct.	947	28	Aug	Virodhakrit	693	20	Feb	828	14	Oct.	Chytr	3872	1314	133	173	181
13	1161	17	May	4533	3	Sept.	11	1084	1	Oct.	948	27	Aug	Paridhavri	694	10	Mar	829	2	Oct.	-	3873	1315	134	179	182
14	1162	17	May	4534	23	Sept.	5	1085	2	Oct.	949	23	Aug	Pramadi	695	23	Feb	830	22	Oct.	Shrawun	3874	1316	133	180	183
15	1163	17	May	4535	12	Sept.	1	1086	2	Oct.	950	23	Aug	Ananda	696	18	Mar	831	11	Oct.	-	3875	1317	136	181	184
16	1164	17	May	4536	2	Sept.	14	1087	2	Oct.	951	28	Aug	Rishashna	697	8	Mar	832	1	Oct.	-	3876	1318	137	182	185
17	1165	16	May	4537	19	Sept.	5	1088	1	Oct.	952	27	Aug	Anala	698	25	Feb	833	18	Oct.	Ashadh	3877	1319	133	183	186
18	1166	16	May	4538	8	Sept.	1	1089	2	Oct.	953	28	Aug	Pungala	699	15	Mar	834	8	Oct.	-	3878	1320	139	184	187
19	1167	16	May	4539	29	Aug	14	1090	2	Oct.	954	23	Aug	Kalayukta	700	5	Mar	835	27	Sept.	-	3879	1321	140	185	188
20	1168	16	May	4540	16	Sept.	4	1091	2	Oct.	955	28	Aug	Sidharthu	701	22	Feb	836	16	Oct.	Vyshak	3880	1322	141	186	189
21	1169	15	May	4541	5	Sept.	10	1092	1	Oct.	956	27	Aug	Randra	702	11	Mar	837	5	Oct.	-	3881	1323	142	187	190
22	1170	15	May	4542	24	Sept.	7	1093	2	Oct.	957	28	Aug	Durmati	703	1	Mar	838	23	Oct.	Bhadurpud	3882	1324	143	188	191
23	1171	15	May	4543	11	Sept.	6	1094	2	Oct.	958	28	Aug	Dundubhi	704	20	Mar	839	12	Oct.	-	3883	1325	144	189	192
24	1172	15	May	4544	1	Sept.	12	1095	2	Oct.	959	23	Aug	Rudurodgar	705	9	Mar	840	2	Oct.	-	3884	1326	145	190	193
25	1173	14	May	4545	21	Sept.	3	1096	1	Oct.	960	27	Aug	Raktaksha	706	27	Feb	841	20	Oct.	Ashadh	3885	1327	146	191	194
26	1174	14	May	4546	10	Sept.	6	1097	2	Oct.	961	23	Aug	Krodhana	707	16	Mar	842	10	Oct.	-	3886	1328	147	192	185
27	1175	14	May	4547	31	Aug	11	1098	2	Oct.	962	28	Aug	Kshaya	708	6	Mar	843	29	Sept.	-	3887	1329	148	193	186
28	1176	14	May	4548	20	Sept.	5	1099	2	Oct.	963	28	Aug	Prabhava	709	23	Feb	844	17	Oct.	Jyesht	3888	1330	149	194	187
29	1177	13	May	4549	8	Sept.	9	1100	1	Oct.	964	27	Aug	Vibhava	710	13	Mar	845	6	Oct.	-	3889	1331	150	185	193
30	1178	13	May	4550	26	Sept.	6	1101	2	Oct.	965	28	Aug	Sukla	711	3	Mar	846	25	Oct.	Ashvin	3890	1332	151	186	199
31	1179	13	May	4551	16	Sept.	3	1102	2	Oct.	966	28	Aug	Pramodha	712	21	Mar	847	14	Oct.	-	3891	1333	152	187	200
32	1180	13	May	4552	5	Sept.	9	1103	2	Oct.	967	28	Aug	Prajipati	713	10	Mar	848	4	Oct.	-	3892	1334	153	188	201
33	1181	12	May	4553	22	Sept.	6	1104	1	Oct.	968	27	Aug	Angura	714	23	Feb	849	21	Oct.	Shrawun	3893	1335	154	193	202
34	1182	12	May	4554	12	Sept.	5	1105	2	Oct.	969	28	Aug	Samukha	715	18	Mar	850	11	Oct.	-	3894	1336	155	200	203
35	1183	12	May	4555	1	Sept.	9	1106	2	Oct.	970	23	Aug	Bhava	716	8	Mar	851	30	Sept.	-	3895	1337	156	201	204
36	1184	12	May	4556	19	Sept.	6	1107	2	Oct.	971	28	Aug	Tura	717	25	Feb	852	19	Oct.	Ashadh	3896	1338	157	202	205
37	1185	11	May	4557	8	Sept.	5	1108	1	Oct.	972	28	Aug	Dhata	718	15	Mar	853	8	Oct.	-	3897	1339	158	203	206
38	1186	11	May	4558	28	Aug	8	1109	2	Oct.	973	29	Aug	Iswara	719	4	Mar	854	27	Sept.	-	3898	1340	159	204	207
39	1187	11	May	4559	17	Sept.	1	1110	2	Oct.	974	20	Aug	Bahudanya	720	21	Feb	855	15	Oct.	Vyshak	3899	1341	160	205	208
40	1188	11	May	4560	7	Sept.	14	1111	2	Oct.	975	29	Aug	Prumathu	721	13	Mar	856	5	Oct.	-	3900	1342	161	206	209
41	1189	10	May	4561	24	Sept.	5	1112	1	Oct.	976	28	Aug	Vikrama	722	1	Mar	857	23	Oct.	Bhidurpud	3901	1343	162	207	210
42	1190	10	May	4562	13	Sept.	1	1113	2	Oct.	977	29	Aug	Brsya	723	19	Mar	858	12	Oct.	-	3902	1344	163	208	211
43	1191	10	May	4563	3	Sept.	10	1114	2	Oct.	978	23	Aug	Chitrabhanu	724	9	Mar	859	2	Oct.	-	3903	1345	164	209	212
44	1192	10	May	4564	23	Sept.	6	1115	2	Oct.	979	20	Aug	Subhanu	725	26	Feb	860	20	Oct.	Ashadh	3904	1346	165	210	213

* Margashira month retrenched and Ashwin intercalary month

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, then Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER.			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF SELECTED GREEK'S ERA.			ERA OF PARASCEAM			SOMVATRA.	SAKA ERA OF SALYAHANA			SOMVATRA OF VIKRAMADITYA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE LATER CALDAY MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SALYAHANA RECKONING *	Jahnu, An Indian King	Jahnu, King of India, & in Asia	Jahnu, King of India, & in Africa, &c.	Jahnu, King of India, & in Asia	Jahnu, King of India, & in Africa, &c.		
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences								
1	1193	9 May	4565	12 Sept.	5	1116	1 Oct.	980	28 Aug	Turana	726	17 Mar	861	9 Oct	3905	1347	166	211	214								
2	1194	9 May	4566	1 Sept.	9	1117	2 Oct.	981	29 Aug	Parthava	727	6 Mar	862	29 Sept.	3906	1348	167	212	215								
3	1195	9 May	4567	19 Sept.	7	1118	2 Oct.	982	29 Aug	Vyaya	728	23 Feb	863	17 Oct.	Jyesht	3907	1349	168	213	216							
4	1196	9 May	4568	7 Sept.	10	1119	2 Oct.	983	29 Aug	Saravajit	729	14 Mar	864	7 Oct.		3908	1350	169	214	217							
5	1197	8 May	4569	25 Sept.	1	1120	1 Oct.	984	28 Aug	Sarvadhan	730	2 Mar	865	24 Oct.	Ashwin	3909	1351	170	215	218							
6	1198	8 May	4570	15 Sept.	6	1121	2 Oct.	985	29 Aug	Virodh	731	21 Mar	866	14 Oct.		3910	1352	171	216	219							
7	1199	8 May	4571	5 Sept.	12	1122	2 Oct.	986	29 Aug	Vikrita	732	11 Mar	867	3 Oct.		3911	1353	172	217	220							
8	1200	8 May	4572	23 Sept.	3	1123	2 Oct.	987	29 Aug	Khara	733	28 Feb	868	22 Oct.	Shrawan	3912	1354	173	218	221							
9	1201	7 May	4573	11 Sept.	6	1124	1 Oct.	988	23 Aug	Nandana	734	17 Mar	869	11 Oct.		3913	1355	174	219	222							
10	1202	7 May	4574	1 Sept.	11	1125	2 Oct.	989	29 Aug	Vijya	735	7 Mar	870	30 Sept.		3914	1356	175	220	223							
11	1203	7 May	4575	21 Sept.	5	1126	2 Oct.	990	29 Aug	Jya	736	24 Feb	871	19 Oct.	Ashadh	3915	1357	176	221	224							
12	1204	7 May	4576	10 Sept.	1	1127	2 Oct.	991	29 Aug	Mannatha	737	16 Mar	872	8 Oct.		3916	1358	177	222	225							
13	1205	6 May	4577	30 Aug.	14	1128	1 Oct.	992	29 Aug	Durmukha	738	4 Mar	873	26 Sept.		3917	1359	178	223	226							
14	1206	6 May	4578	17 Sept.	5	1129	2 Oct.	993	29 Aug	Hemalambra	739	21 Feb	874	16 Oct.	Vyashak	3918	1360	179	224	227							
15	1207	6 May	4579	6 Sept.	8	1130	2 Oct.	994	29 Aug	Vilamva	740	12 Mar	875	5 Oct.		3919	1361	180	225	228							
16	1208	6 May	4580	26 Sept.	2	1131	2 Oct.	995	29 Aug	Vikari	741	1 Mar	876	23 Oct.	Bhadurpad	3920	1362	181	226	229							
17	1209	5 May	4581	13 Sept.	1	1132	1 Oct.	996	28 Aug	Sarvari	742	19 Mar	877	12 Oct.		3921	1363	182	227	230							
18	1210	5 May	4582	3 Sept.	10	1133	2 Oct.	997	29 Aug	Plava	743	9 Mar	878	1 Oct.		3922	1364	183	228	231							
19	1211	5 May	4583	22 Sept.	2	1134	2 Oct.	998	29 Aug	Subhakrit	744	26 Feb	879	21 Oct.	Ashadh	3923	1365	184	229	232							
20	1212	5 May	4584	10 Sept.	5	1135	2 Oct.	999	29 Aug	Sobhana	745	17 Mar	880	10 Oct.		3924	1366	185	230	233							
21	1213	4 May	4585	29 Aug.	8	1136	1 Oct.	1000	23 Aug	Krodh	746	5 Mar	881	28 Sept.		3925	1367	186	231	234							
22	1214	4 May	4586	18 Sept.	1	1137	2 Oct.	1001	29 Aug	Viswavasu	747	22 Feb	882	17 Oct.	Jyesht	3926	1368	187	232	235							
23	1215	4 May	4587	8 Sept.	14	1138	2 Oct.	1002	29 Aug	Parabhava	748	14 Mar	883	6 Oct.		3927	1369	188	233	236							
24	1216	4 May	4588	26 Sept.	4	1139	2 Oct.	1003	29 Aug	Plavanga	749	3 Mar	884	25 Oct.	Ashwin	3928	1370	189	234	237							
25	1217	3 May	4589	15 Sept.	3	1140	1 Oct.	1004	28 Aug	Kulaka	750	21 Mar	885	14 Oct.		3929	1371	190	235	238							
26	1218	3 May	4590	4 Sept.	14	1141	2 Oct.	1005	29 Aug	Saumya	751	10 Mar	886	3 Oct.		3930	1372	191	236	239							
27	1219	3 May	4591	22 Sept.	4	1142	2 Oct.	1006	29 Aug	Sibharana	752	27 Feb	887	21 Oct.	Shrawan	3931	1373	192	237	240							
28	1220	3 May	4592	12 Sept.	3	1143	2 Oct.	1007	29 Aug	Virodhakrit	753	19 Mar	888	11 Oct.		3932	1374	193	238	241							
29	1221	2 May	4593	31 Aug.	13	1144	1 Oct.	1008	28 Aug	Pandhavi	754	7 Mar	889	29 Sept.		3933	1375	194	239	242							
30	1222	2 May	4594	20 Sept.	7	1145	2 Oct.	1009	29 Aug	Pramadi	755	25 Feb	890	19 Oct.	Ashadh	3934	1376	195	240	243							
31	1223	2 May	4595	8 Sept.	3	1146	2 Oct.	1010	29 Aug	Ananda	756	15 Mar	891	8 Oct.		3935	1377	196	241	244							
32	1224	2 May	4596	28 Aug.	13	1147	2 Oct.	1011	29 Aug	Rakshasa	757	4 Mar	892	27 Sept.		3936	1378	197	242	245							
33																											
34	1225	1 May	4597	16 Sept.	6	1148	1 Oct.	1012	28 Aug	Anala	758	29 Feb	893	15 Oct.	Chytr	3937	1379	198	243	246							
35	1226	1 May	4598	6 Sept.	12	1149	2 Oct.	1013	29 Aug	Pingala	759	12 Mar	894	4 Oct.		3938	1380	199	244	247							
36	1227	1 May	4599	24 Sept.	3	1150	2 Oct.	1014	29 Aug	Kalayukta	760	1 Mar	895	23 Oct.	Shrawan	3939	1381	200	245	248							
37	1228	1 May	4600	13 Sept.	6	1151	2 Oct.	1015	29 Aug	Sidharthu	761	20 Mar	896	13 Oct.		3940	1382	201	246	249							
38	1229	30 Apr.	4601	2 Sept.	11	1152	1 Oct.	1016	28 Aug	Randra	762	8 Mar	897	1 Oct.		3941	1383	202	247	250							
39	1230	30 Apr.	4602	22 Sept.	5	1153	2 Oct.	1017	29 Aug	Durmata	763	25 Feb	898	20 Oct.	Ashadh	3942	1384	203	248	251							
40	1231	30 Apr.	4603	11 Sept.	2	1154	2 Oct.	1018	29 Aug	Dundubhi	764	17 Mar	899	9 Oct.		3943	1385	204	249	252							
41	1232	30 Apr.	4604	30 Aug.	11	1155	2 Oct.	1019	29 Aug	Rudrodgari	765	6 Mar	900	29 Sept.		3944	1386	205	250	253							
42	1233	29 Apr.	4605	18 Sept.	4	1156	1 Oct.	1020	28 Aug	Rakuksha	766	24 Feb	901	17 Oct.	Jyesht	3945	1387	206	251	254							
43	1234	29 Apr.	4606	8 Sept.	10	1157	2 Oct.	1021	29 Aug	Krodhana	767	13 Mar	902	6 Oct.		3946	1388	207	252	255							
44	1235	29 Apr.	4607	27 Sept.	2	1158	2 Oct.	1022	29 Aug	Kshaya	768	2 Mar	903	25 Oct.	Ashwin	3947	1389	208	253	256							
45	1236	29 Apr.	4608	15 Sept.	4	1159	2 Oct.	1023	29 Aug	Prabhava	769	22 Mar	904	14 Oct.		3948	1390	209	254	257							
46	1237	28 Apr.	4609	1 Sept.	13	1160	1 Oct.	1024	28 Aug	Vibhava	770	10 Mar	905	2 Oct.		3949	1391	210	255	258							
47	1238	28 Apr.	4610	23 Sept.	1	1161	2 Oct.	1025	29 Aug	Sukla	771	27 Feb	906	22 Oct.	Shrawan	3950	1392	211	256	259							
48	1239	28 Apr.	4611	13 Sept.	7	1162	2 Oct.	1026	29 Aug	Pramodha	772	18 Mar	907	11 Oct.		3951	1393	212	257	260							
49	1240	28 Apr.	4612	1 Sept.	10	1163	2 Oct.	1027	29 Aug	Prajapati	773	7 Mar	908	18 Oct.		3952	1394	213	258	261							
50	1241	27 Apr.	4613	19 Sept.	1	1164	1 Oct.	1028	28 Aug	Angura	774	25 Feb	909	7 Oct.	Ashadh	3953	1395	214	259	262							

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, then Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER.			JEWISH ERA			ERA OF SELUCIDES OR GREEKIAN ERA			ERA OF PARASURAM			SUMYUSTR.	SAKĀ ERA OF SĀLVĀHANA			SUMYUSTR. OF VIKRAMĀDITYA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER-CALENDAR MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SĀLVĀHANA RECKONING	Jali 1991	Buddha & India Ceylon, Ava Bham &c	Buddha & Indian P.M. used also in Armenia &c	Bengali Sun	Tulsi Sun corresponding with Bengali Sun
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	1 year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences						
1	1242	27 April	4614	9 Sept	6	1165	2 Oct	1029	29 Aug	Srimukha	775	15 Mar	910	7 Oct				3954	1396	215	260	263			
2	1243	27 April	4615	30 Aug	12	1166	2 Oct	1030	29 Aug	Bhavā	776	4 Mar	911	27 Sept				3955	1397	216	261	264			
3	1244	27 April	4616	17 Sept	3	1167	2 Oct	1031	29 Aug	Yura	777	22 Feb	912	16 Oct	Chytr			3956	1398	217	262	265			
4	1245	26 April	4617	5 Sept	13	1168	1 Oct	1032	29 Aug	Dhātu	778	11 Mar	913	4 Oct				3957	1399	218	263	266			
5	1246	26 April	4618	25 Sept.	7	1169	2 Oct	1033	30 Aug	Iswara	779	28 Feb	914	23 Oct	Shrawun			3958	1400	219	264	267			
6	1247	26 April	4619	13 Sept.	3	1170	2 Oct	1034	30 Aug	Bahudanya	780	20 Mar	915	12 Oct				3959	1401	220	265	268			
7	1248	26 April	4620	2 Sept.	13	1171	2 Oct	1035	30 Aug	Prumāthi	781	9 Mar	916	1 Oct	Ashadh			3960	1402	221	266	269			
8	1249	25 April	4621	21 Sept.	6	1172	1 Oct	1036	29 Aug	Vikrama	782	26 Feb	917	20 Oct				3961	1403	222	267	270			
9	1250	25 April	4622	11 Sept.	5	1173	2 Oct	1037	30 Aug	Brasya	783	16 Mar	918	9 Oct				3962	1404	223	268	271			
10	1251	25 April	4623	31 Aug	9	1174	2 Oct	1038	30 Aug	Ohitrabhanu	784	6 Mar	919	29 Sept	Vyshak			3963	1405	224	269	272			
11	1252	25 April	4624	18 Sept.	6	1175	2 Oct	1039	30 Aug	Subhanu	785	23 Feb	920	17 Oct				3964	1406	225	270	273			
12	1253	24 April	4625	7 Sept.	11	1176	1 Oct	1040	29 Aug	Tarāna	786	13 Mar	921	5 Oct.	Bhudurpud			3965	1407	226	271	274			
13	1254	24 April	4626	27 Sept.	5	1177	2 Oct	1041	30 Aug	Parthivna	787	3 Mar	922	25 Oct.				3966	1408	227	272	275			
14	1255	24 April	4627	16 Sept.	2	1178	2 Oct	1042	30 Aug	Vyaya	788	21 Mar	923	11 Oct.				3967	1409	228	273	276			
15	1256	24 April	4628	1 Sept.	11	1179	2 Oct	1043	30 Aug	Suravajit	789	10 Mar	924	3 Oct.	Shrawun			3968	1410	229	271	277			
16	1257	23 April	4629	23 Sept.	4	1180	1 Oct.	1044	29 Aug	Sarvadharī	790	28 Feb	925	21 Oct				3969	1411	230	275	278			
17																									
18	1258	23 April	4630	13 Sept.	3	1181	2 Oct	1045	30 Aug	Virodhī	791	18 Mar	926	10 Oct				3970	1412	231	276	279			
19	1259	23 April	4631	2 Sept.	14	1182	2 Oct	1046	30 Aug	Vikrita	792	8 Mar	927	30 Sept	Jyesht			3971	1413	232	277	280			
20	1260	23 April	4632	20 Sept.	4	1183	2 Oct	1047	30 Aug	Khāra	793	25 Feb	928	19 Oct.				3972	1414	233	278	281			
21	1261	22 April	4633	9 Sept.	3	1184	1 Oct	1048	29 Aug	Nandana	794	14 Mar	929	7 Oct				3973	1415	234	279	283			
22	1262	22 April	4634	29 Aug	14	1185	2 Oct	1049	30 Aug	Vijya	795	4 Mar	930	27 Sept.				3974	1416	235	280	283			
23	1263	22 April	4635	16 Sept.	4	1186	2 Oct	1050	30 Aug	Jya	796	21 Feb	931	15 Oct	Chytr			3975	1417	236	281	284			
24	1264	22 April	4636	6 Sept.	10	1187	2 Oct	1051	30 Aug	Manmatka	797	12 Mar	932	5 Oct				3976	1418	237	282	285			
25	1265	21 April	4637	23 Sept.	5	1188	1 Oct	1052	29 Aug	Durmukha	798	1 Mar	933	23 Oct.	Shrawun			3977	1419	238	283	286			
26	1266	21 April	4638	12 Sept.	4	1189	2 Oct	1053	30 Aug	Hēmalambu	799	19 Mar	934	12 Oct				3978	1420	239	284	287			
27	1267	21 April	4639	2 Sept.	10	1190	2 Oct	1054	30 Aug	Vilamva	800	8 Mar	935	2 Oct				3979	1421	240	285	288			
28	1268	21 April	4640	21 Sept.	1	1191	2 Oct	1055	30 Aug	Vihari	801	26 Feb	936	20 Oct	Ashadh			3980	1422	241	286	289			
29	1269	20 April	4641	10 Sept.	6	1192	1 Oct	1056	29 Aug	Sarvāra	802	16 Mar	937	9 Oct.				3981	1423	242	287	290			
30	1270	20 April	4642	31 Aug	12	1193	2 Oct	1057	30 Aug	Plava	803	6 Mar	938	28 Sept				3982	1424	243	288	291			
31	1271	20 April	4643	18 Sept.	3	1194	2 Oct	1058	30 Aug	Subhakrit	804	23 Feb	939	17 Oct	Vyshak			3983	1425	244	289	292			
32	1272	20 April	4644	7 Sept.	13	1195	2 Oct	1059	30 Aug	Sobhana	805	13 Mar	940	7 Oct.				3984	1426	245	290	293			
33	1273	19 April	4645	26 Sept.	6	1196	1 Oct	1060	29 Aug	Kroḍhi	806	2 Mar	941	24 Oct	Bhudurpud			3985	1427	246	291	294			
34	1274	19 April	4646	16 Sept.	5	1197	2 Oct	1061	30 Aug	Viswavaṣu	807	21 Mar	942	13 Oct				3986	1428	247	292	295			
35	1275	19 April	4647	5 Sept.	9	1198	2 Oct	1062	30 Aug	Parabhabava	808	10 Mar	943	3 Oct				3987	1429	248	293	296			
36	1276	19 April	4648	23 Sept.	6	1199	2 Oct	1063	30 Aug	Plavanga	809	28 Feb	944	22 Oct	Shrawun			3988	1430	249	294	297			
37	1277	18 April	4649	12 Sept.	4	1200	1 Oct	1064	29 Aug	Kulaka	810	18 Mar	945	10 Oct				3989	1431	250	295	298			
38	1278	18 April	4650	2 Sept.	10	1201	2 Oct	1065	30 Aug	Saumya	811	6 Mar	946	30 Sept				3990	1432	251	296	299			
39	1279	18 April	4651	21 Sept.	2	1202	2 Oct	1066	30 Aug	Sabbhāraṇa	812	24 Feb	947	18 Oct.	Jyeṣṭha			3991	1433	252	297	300			
40	1280	18 April	4652	9 Sept.	5	1203	2 Oct	1067	30 Aug	Virodhakrit	813	15 Mar	948	8 Oct.				3992	1434	253	298	301			
41	1281	17 April	4653	28 Aug	8	1204	1 Oct	1068	29 Aug	Paridhāvi	814*	4 Mar	949	26 Sept				3993	1435	254	299	302			
42	1282	17 April	4654	17 Sept.	2	1205	2 Oct	1069	30 Aug	Pramādi	815	21 Feb	950	15 Oct.	Chytr			3994	1436	255	300	303			
43	1283	17 April	4655	5 Sept.	11	1206	2 Oct	1070	30 Aug	Ananda	816	12 Mar	951	5 Oct.				3995	1437	256	301	304			
44	1284	17 April	4656	25 Sept.	4	1207	2 Oct	1071	30 Aug	Rakshasa	817	1 Mar	952	23 Oct.	Shrawun			3996	1438	257	302	305			
45	1285	16 April	4657	14 Sept.	3	1208	1 Oct	1072	29 Aug	Anala	818	19 Mar	953	11 Oct				3997	1439	258	303	306			

* Kartick month retrenched, and Kartick intercalary month

PARTHIL'S CHRONOLOGY.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No. of ZORASHTER.	JEWISH ERA.	ERA OF SHAKAUS		ERA OF PARSU-SHAH.		SACRED	SACRED ERA OF SHAKAUS.		SACRED ERA OF PARSU-SHAH.		THE ERA IN WHICH THE INTER-CALCULATED MONTHS OCCUR, ACCORDING TO THE SAKHA-DA RASAYA.	INTER-CALCULATED MONTHS.		INTER-CALCULATED MONTHS.		No. of ZORASHTER.				
		Year	Date	Month	Year		Year	Date	Month	Year		Year	Date	Month	Year	Date				
32 4 th	Apr.	4706	13 Sept.	7	1257	2 Oct.	1121	31 Aug.	Vishwartzai	867	13 Mar.	1042	16 Oct.	-	446	1458	307	352	355	
33 4 th	Apr.	4707	1 Sept.	19	1258	2 Oct.	1122	31 Aug.	Purabharva	868	7 Mar.	1043	29 Sept.	-	447	1459	308	353	356	
34 4 th	Apr.	4708	29 Sept.	1	1259	2 Oct.	1123	31 Aug.	Plavanga	869	24 Feb.	1044	19 Oct.	Jyeant	448	1460	309	354	357	
35 3 rd	Apr.	4709	9 Sept.	7	1260	1 Oct.	1124	31 Aug.	Kilra	870	14 Mar.	1045	7 Oct.	-	449	1461	310	355	358	
36 3 rd	Apr.	4710	28 Aug.	19	1261	2 Oct.	1125	31 Aug.	Sarmaya	871	3 Mar.	1046	26 Oct.	Ashwin	450	1462	311	356	359	
37 3 rd	Apr.	4711	18 Sept.	1	1262	2 Oct.	1126	31 Aug.	Sibcarana	872	23 Mar.	1047	15 Oct.	-	451	1463	312	357	360	
38 3 rd	Apr.	4712	6 Sept.	14	1263	2 Oct.	1127	31 Aug.	Virodhakar	873	12 Mar.	1048	2 Oct.	-	452	1464	313	358	361	
39 2 nd	Apr.	4713	26 Sept.	4	1264	1 Oct.	1128	31 Aug.	Purilka	874	29 Feb.	1049	22 Oct.	Shrawan	453	1465	314	359	362	
40 2 nd	Apr.	4714	13 Sept.	3	1265	2 Oct.	1129	31 Aug.	Pramadi	875	19 Mar.	1050	12 Oct.	-	454	1466	315	360	363	
41 2 nd	Apr.	4715	2 Sept.	13	1266	2 Oct.	1130	31 Aug.	Aravda	876	8 Mar.	1051	1 Oct.	-	455	1467	316	361	364	
42 2 nd	Apr.	4716	20 Sept.	13	1267	2 Oct.	1131	31 Aug.	Rat-hasa	877	25 Feb.	1052	20 Oct.	Jyeant	456	1468	317	362	365	
43 1 st	Apr.	4717	9 Sept.	3	1268	1 Oct.	1132	30 Aug.	Amala	878	16 Mar.	1053	8 Oct.	-	457	1469	318	363	366	
44 1 st	Apr.	4718	29 Aug.	13	1269	2 Oct.	1133	31 Aug.	Pingala	879	5 Mar.	1054	27 Sept.	-	458	1470	319	364	367	
45 1 st	Apr.	4719	13 Sept.	6	1270	2 Oct.	1134	31 Aug.	Kaliyatra	880	12 Feb.	1055	17 Oct.	Vishak	459	1471	320	365	368	
46 1 st	Apr.	4720	8 Sept.	12	1271	2 Oct.	1135	31 Aug.	S. Bhadrati	881	13 Mar.	1056	6 Oct.	-	460	1472	321	366	369	
47 31 st	Mar.	4721	26 Sept.	3	1272	1 Oct.	1136	30 Aug.	Randra	882	2 Mar.	1057	24 Oct.	Baldurpad	461	1473	322	367	370	
48 31 st	Mar.	4722	14 Sept.	6	1273	2 Oct.	1137	31 Aug.	Dormaz	883	21 Mar.	1058	13 Oct.	-	462	1474	323	368	371	
49 31 st	Mar.	4723	4 Sept.	11	1274	2 Oct.	1138	31 Aug.	Dundubhi	884	10 Mar.	1059	2 Oct.	-	463	1475	324	369	372	
50 31 st	Mar.	4724	24 Sept.	5	1275	2 Oct.	1139	31 Aug.	Rudrodayan	885	18 Feb.	1060	22 Oct.	Ashvin	464	1476	325	370	373	
51 30 th	Mar.	4725	12 Sept.	2	1276	1 Oct.	1140	30 Aug.	Rakshaka	886	17 Mar.	1061	10 Oct.	-	465	1477	326	371	374	
52 30 th	Mar.	4726	31 Aug.	11	1277	2 Oct.	1141	31 Aug.	Krodrhana	887	6 Mar.	1062	29 Sept.	-	466	1478	327	372	375	
53 29 th	Mar.	4727	29 Sept.	5	1278	2 Oct.	1142	31 Aug.	Ketava	888	24 Feb.	1063	18 Oct.	Jyeant	-	467	1479	328	373	376
54 29 th	Mar.	4728	9 Sept.	1	1279	2 Oct.	1143	31 Aug.	Prabhava	889	15 Mar.	1064	7 Oct.	-	468	1480	329	374	377	
55 29 th	Mar.	4729	29 Aug.	14	1280	1 Oct.	1144	30 Aug.	Vibhava	890	1 Mar.	1065	26 Oct.	Ashwin	469	1481	330	375	378	
56 29 th	Mar.	4730	16 Sept.	5	1281	2 Oct.	1145	31 Aug.	Sokha	891	22 Mar.	1066	15 Oct.	-	470	1482	331	376	379	
57 29 th	Mar.	4731	5 Sept.	8	1282	2 Oct.	1146	31 Aug.	Pramodha	892	11 Mar.	1067	4 Oct.	-	471	1483	332	377	380	
58 29 th	Mar.	4732	25 Sept.	2	1283	2 Oct.	1147	31 Aug.	Prayagati	893	1 Mar.	1068	23 Oct.	Shrawan	472	1484	333	378	381	
59 28 th	Mar.	4733	12 Sept.	5	1284	1 Oct.	1148	31 Aug.	Angara	894	19 Mar.	1069	11 Oct.	-	473	1485	334	379	382	
60 28 th	Mar.	4734	1 Sept.	8	1285	2 Oct.	1149	1 Sept.	Sematika	895	8 Mar.	1070	1 Oct.	-	474	1486	335	380	383	
61 28 th	Mar.	4735	21 Sept.	2	1286	2 Oct.	1150	1 Sept.	Bhava	896	25 Feb.	1071	20 Oct.	Jyeant	475	1487	336	381	384	
62 28 th	Mar.	4736	9 Sept.	4	1287	2 Oct.	1151	1 Sept.	Furi	897	16 Mar.	1072	9 Oct.	-	476	1488	337	382	385	
63 27 th	Mar.	4737	29 Aug.	10	1288	1 Oct.	1152	31 Aug.	Dava	898	4 Mar.	1073	28 Sept.	-	477	1489	338	383	386	
64 27 th	Mar.	4738	17 Sept.	1	1289	2 Oct.	1153	1 Sept.	Iswara	899	22 Feb.	1074	16 Oct.	Chitr	478	1490	339	384	387	
65 27 th	Mar.	4739	7 Sept.	14	1290	2 Oct.	1154	1 Sept.	R-hadana	900	13 Mar.	1075	6 Oct.	-	479	1491	340	385	388	
66 26 th	Mar.	4740	25 Sept.	4	1291	2 Oct.	1155	1 Sept.	Pramati	901	3 Mar.	1076	25 Oct.	Baldurpad	480	1492	341	386	389	
67 26 th	Mar.	4741	14 Sept.	3	1292	1 Oct.	1156	31 Aug.	Vishama	902	18 Mar.	1077	13 Oct.	-	481	1493	342	387	390	
68 25 th	Mar.	4742	3 Sept.	13	1293	2 Oct.	1157	1 Sept.	Briyga	903	9 Mar.	1078	3 Oct.	-	482	1494	343	388	391	
69 25 th	Mar.	4743	23 Sept.	6	1294	2 Oct.	1158	1 Sept.	Chitrabhanu	904	27 Feb.	1079	21 Oct.	Ashvin	483	1495	344	389	392	
70 25 th	Mar.	4744	12 Sept.	5	1295	2 Oct.	1159	1 Sept.	Sibhamu	905	15 Mar.	1080	10 Oct.	-	484	1496	345	390	393	
71 25 th	Mar.	4745	1 Sept.	9	1296	1 Oct.	1160	31 Aug.	Taraza	906	6 Mar.	1081	29 Sept.	Jyeant	485	1497	346	391	394	
72 25 th	Mar.	4746	10 Sept.	6	1297	2 Oct.	1161	1 Sept.	Parthava	907	24 Feb.	1082	18 Oct.	-	486	1498	347	392	395	
73 25 th	Mar.	4747	9 Sept.	5	1298	2 Oct.	1162	1 Sept.	Vaya	908	14 Mar.	1083	7 Oct.	-	487	1499	348	393	396	
74 25 th	Mar.	4748	23 Aug.	3	1299	2 Oct.	1163	1 Sept.	Sarayu	909	3 Mar.	1084	26 Oct.	Ashvin	488	1500	349	394	397	
75 24 th	Mar.	4749	15 Sept.	6	1300	1 Oct.	1164	31 Aug.	Saradhan	910	22 Mar.	1085	14 Oct.	-	489	1501	350	395	398	

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Pasees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER.			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides OR GREECAN ERA			ERA OF PARASURAM			SUMVUTSAM	SAXI ERA OF SÁLIVÁHANA			SUMVUT OF VIKRAMÁDITTA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTEGALAY MONTH OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE SÁLIVÁHANA RECKONING	Kali Yug.	Buddhist Era of India Ceylon, Ayr, Burma &c	Intrinsic Vulgar Era, used also in Armenia, &c.	Rough Sam.	True & Sun, corresponding with Solar Sun	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Tribu	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences							
1	1378	24	Mar	4750	5	Sept	12	1301	2	Oct.	1165	1	Sept	Virodhi	911	11	Mar	1046	4	Oct.		4090	1532	351	396	399
2	1379	24	Mar	4751	23	Sept	3	1302	2	Oct.	1166	1	Sept	Vikrita	912	1	Mar	1047	23	Oct.		4091	1533	352	397	400
3	1380	24	Mar	4752	12	Sept	6	1303	2	Oct.	1167	1	Sept	Khára	913	19	Mar	1048	12	Oct.		4092	1534	353	398	401
4	1381	23	Mar	4753	1	Sept	11	1304	1	Oct.	1168	31	Aug	Nandana	914	8	Mar	1049	1	Oct.		4093	1535	354	399	403
5	1382	23	Mar	4754	21	Sept	5	1305	2	Oct.	1169	1	Sept	Vijya	915	25	Feb	1050	19	Oct.		4094	1536	355	400	403
6	1383	23	Mar	4755	10	Sept	1	1306	2	Oct.	1170	1	Sept	Jya	916	16	Mar	1051	8	Oct.		4095	1537	356	401	404
7	1384	23	Mar	4756	31	Aug	14	1307	2	Oct.	1171	1	Sept	Manmatka	917	6	Mar	1052	28	Sept.		4096	1538	357	402	405
8	1385	22	Mar	4757	17	Sept	5	1308	1	Oct.	1172	31	Aug	Durmukha	918	23	Feb	1053	16	Oct.		4097	1539	358	403	406
9	1386	22	Mar	4758	6	Sept	8	1309	2	Oct.	1173	1	Sept	Hémalamvva	919	13	Mar	1054	6	Oct.		4098	1540	359	404	407
10	1387	22	Mar	4759	26	Sept	2	1310	2	Oct.	1174	1	Sept	Vilamva	920	2	Mar	1055	25	Oct.		4099	1541	360	405	408
11																										
12	1388	22	Mar	4760	14	Sept	4	1311	2	Oct.	1175	1	Sept	Vikari	921	19	Mar	1056	13	Oct.		4100	1542	361	406	409
13	1389	21	Mar	4761	3	Sept	10	1312	1	Oct.	1176	31	Aug	Sarvari	922	10	Mar	1057	2	Oct.		4101	1543	362	407	410
14	1390	21	Mar	4762	22	Sept	2	1313	2	Oct.	1177	1	Sept	Plava	923	27	Feb	1058	21	Oct.		4102	1544	363	408	411
15	1391	21	Mar	4763	10	Sept	4	1314	2	Oct.	1178	1	Sept	Subhakrit	924	17	Mar	1059	10	Oct.		4103	1545	364	409	412
16	1392	21	Mar	4764	31	Aug	10	1315	2	Oct.	1179	1	Sept	Sobhana	925	7	Mar	1060	30	Sept.		4104	1546	365	410	413
17	1393	20	Mar	4765	18	Sept	1	1316	1	Oct.	1180	31	Aug	Krodh	926	26	Feb	1061	17	Oct.		4105	1547	366	411	414
18	1394	20	Mar	4766	8	Sept	6	1317	2	Oct.	1181	1	Sept	Viswavasu	927	14	Mar	1062	7	Oct.		4106	1548	367	412	415
19	1395	20	Mar	4767	29	Aug	11	1318	2	Oct.	1182	1	Sept	Parábhava	928	4	Mar	1063	26	Sept.		4107	1549	368	413	416
20	1396	20	Mar	4768	18	Sept	5	1319	2	Oct.	1183	1	Sept	Plavanga	929	22	Mar	1064	16	Oct.		4108	1550	369	414	417
21	1397	19	Mar	4769	6	Sept	9	1320	1	Oct.	1184	31	Aug	Kílaka	930	11	Mar	1065	4	Oct.		4109	1551	370	415	418
22	1398	19	Mar	4770	24	Sept	6	1321	2	Oct.	1185	1	Sept	Saumya	931	28	Feb	1066	22	Oct.		4110	1552	371	416	419
23	1399	19	Mar	4771	14	Sept	5	1322	2	Oct.	1186	1	Sept	Sabharana	932	19	Mar	1067	12	Oct.		4111	1553	372	417	420
24	1400	19	Mar	4772	3	Sept	9	1323	2	Oct.	1187	1	Sept	Virodhakrit	933	9	Mar	1068	1	Oct.		4112	1554	373	418	421
25	1401	18	Mar	4773	20	Sept	6	1324	1	Oct.	1188	31	Aug	Paridhavi	934	26	Feb	1069	19	Oct.		4113	1555	374	419	422
26	1402	18	Mar	4774	10	Sept	5	1325	2	Oct.	1189	1	Sept	Pramádi	935	15	Mar	1070	9	Oct.		4114	1556	375	420	423
27	1403	18	Mar	4775	30	Aug	9	1326	2	Oct.	1190	1	Sept	Ananda	936	5	Mar	1071	28	Sept.		4115	1557	376	421	424
28	1404	18	Mar	4776	17	Sept	6	1327	2	Oct.	1191	1	Sept	Rakshasa	937	22	Feb	1072	16	Oct.		4116	1558	377	422	425
29	1405	17	Mar	4777	6	Sept	11	1328	1	Oct.	1192	31	Aug	Anala	938	12	Mar	1073	5	Oct.		4117	1559	378	423	426
30	1406	17	Mar	4778	26	Sept	5	1329	2	Oct.	1193	1	Sept	Pingala	939	2	Mar	1074	24	Oct.		4118	1560	379	424	427
31	1407	17	Mar	4779	15	Sept	1	1330	2	Oct.	1194	1	Sept	Kálayukta	940	26	Mar	1075	14	Oct.		4119	1561	380	425	428
32	1408	17	Mar	4780	5	Sept	14	1331	2	Oct.	1195	1	Sept	Sidharthi	941	10	Mar	1076	3	Oct.		4120	1562	381	426	429
33	1409	16	Mar	4781	22	Sept	5	1332	1	Oct.	1196	31	Aug	Randra	942	27	Feb	1077	20	Oct.		4121	1563	382	427	430
34	1410	16	Mar	4782	11	Sept	1	1333	2	Oct.	1197	1	Sept	Durmati	943	17	Mar	1078	10	Oct.		4122	1564	383	428	431
35	1411	16	Mar	4783	1	Sept	14	1334	2	Oct.	1198	1	Sept	Dundubhi	944	7	Mar	1079	29	Sept.		4123	1565	384	429	433
36	1412	16	Mar	4784	19	Sept	5	1335	2	Oct.	1199	1	Sept	Edurodgári	945	24	Feb	1080	18	Oct.		4124	1566	385	430	433
37	1413	15	Mar	4785	7	Sept	1	1336	1	Oct.	1200	31	Aug	Baktaksha	946	14	Mar	1081	7	Oct.		4125	1567	386	431	434
38	1414	15	Mar	4786	28	Aug	13	1337	2	Oct.	1201	1	Sept	Kródhana	947	3	Mar	1082	25	Oct.		4126	1568	387	432	435
39	1415	15	Mar	4787	17	Sept	7	1338	2	Oct.	1202	1	Sept	Kshaya	948	23	Mar	1083	17	Oct.		4127	1569	388	433	436
40	1416	15	Mar	4788	5	Sept	10	1339	2	Oct.	1203	1	Sept	Prabhava	949	12	Mar	1084	4	Oct.		4128	1570	389	434	437
41	1417	14	Mar	4789	23	Sept	1	1340	1	Oct.	1204	31	Aug	Vibhava	950	29	Feb	1085	22	Oct.		4129	1571	390	435	438
42	1418	14	Mar	4790	13	Sept	6	1341	2	Oct.	1205	1	Sept	Sukla	951	19	Mar	1086	12	Oct.		4130	1572	391	436	439
43	1419	14	Mar	4791	3	Sept	12	1342	2	Oct.	1206	1	Sept	Pramodha	952	8	Mar	1087	1	Oct.		4131	1573	392	437	440
44																										
45	1420	14	Mar	4792	21	Sept	3	1343	2	Oct.	1207	1	Sept	Prajapati	953	25	Feb	1088	19	Oct.		4132	1574	393	438	441

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Dialection	ERA OF ZOROASTER.			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF SKYRUCIDES OR GREECAN ERA			ERA OF PARASURĀM			SUMVUTSU.	SAKĀ ERA OF SĀLIVĀHANA			SUMVUTU OF VIKRAMĀDITYA.			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER CALARY MONTH OCCURES, ACCORDING TO THE SĀLIVĀHANA RECKONING	Kali Yuga.	Buddhist Era of India Ceylon, Ayr, Siam &c	Buddhist Year used also in Armenia, &c	Bengali Sun	Tamil Sun correspond ing with Solar Sun.
	Year	Date	Month in Month it commences	Year	Date	Month in Month it commences	Year	Date	Month in Month it commences	Year	Date	Month in Month it commences		Year	Date	Month in Month it commences	Year	Date	Month in Month it commences						
	Year	Date	Month in Month it commences																						
1	1773	16 Dec	5144 29 Aug	13	1695	2 Oct.	1559	7 Sept	Rudirodgari	1305	5 Mar	1440	27 Oct	Bhadurpud	4484	1926	745	790	793						
2	1771	15 Dec	5145 17 Sept	6	1696	1 Oct.	1560	6 Sept	Raktaksha	1306	24 Mar	1441	16 Oct		4485	1927	746	791	794						
3	1775	15 Dec	5146 7 Sept	3	1697	2 Oct.	1561	7 Sept	Krōdhanā	1307	13 Mar	1442	5 Oct		4486	1928	747	792	795						
4	1776	15 Dec	5147 27 Aug	9	1698	2 Oct.	1562	7 Sept	Kahaya	1308	3 Mar	1443	25 Oct	Ashadh	4487	1929	748	793	796						
5	1777	15 Dec	5148 11 Sept.	6	1699	2 Oct.	1563	7 Sept.	Prabhava	1309	21 Mar	1444	14 Oct		4488	1930	749	794	797						
6	1778	14 Dec	5149 3 Sept.	11	1700	1 Oct.	1564	7 Sept	Vibhava	1310	9 Mar	1445	2 Oct		4489	1931	750	795	798						
7																									
8	1779	14 Dec	5150 23 Sept	5	1701	2 Oct.	1565	8 Sept	Sukla	1311	27 Feb	1446	21 Oct	Jyesht	4490	1932	751	796	799						
9	1780	14 Dec	5151 12 Sept	2	1702	2 Oct.	1566	8 Sept	Pramodha	1312	18 Mar	1447	10 Oct		4491	1933	752	797	800						
10	1781	14 Dec	5152 31 Aug	11	1703	2 Oct.	1567	8 Sept	Prajāpati	1313	7 Mar	1448	29 Oct	Bhadurpud	4492	1934	753	798	801						
11	1782	13 Dec	5153 19 Sept.	5	1704	1 Oct.	1568	7 Sept	Angra	1314	25 Mar	1449	18 Oct		4493	1935	754	799	802						
12	1783	13 Dec	5154 8 Sept	2	1705	2 Oct.	1569	8 Sept	Srimukha	1315	14 Mar	1450	7 Oct		4494	1936	755	800	803						
13	1784	13 Dec	5155 27 Aug	11	1706	2 Oct.	1570	8 Sept.	Bhava	1316	3 Mar	1451	26 Oct	Shrawan	4495	1937	756	801	804						
14	1785	13 Dec	5156 16 Sept	5	1707	2 Oct.	1571	8 Sept	Yuvā	1317	23 Mar	1452	15 Oct		4496	1938	757	802	805						
15	1786	12 Dec	5157 4 Sept.	8	1708	1 Oct.	1572	7 Sept	Dhāta	1318	11 Mar	1453	4 Oct		4497	1939	758	803	806						
16	1787	12 Dec	5158 24 Sept	2	1709	2 Oct.	1573	8 Sept	Iswara	1319	1 Mar	1454	23 Oct.	Jyesht	4498	1940	759	804	807						
17	1788	12 Dec	5159 12 Sept	4	1710	2 Oct.	1574	8 Sept.	Bahudanya	1320	19 Mar	1455	12 Oct		4499	1941	760	805	808						
18	1789	12 Dec	5160 2 Sept	10	1711	2 Oct.	1575	8 Sept	Prumāthi	1321	8 Mar	1456	1 Oct		4500	1942	761	806	809						
19	1790	11 Dec	5161 20 Sept	1	1712	1 Oct.	1576	7 Sept	Vikrama	1322	25 Feb	1457	19 Oct	Chytr	4501	1943	762	807	810						
20	1791	11 Dec	5162 10 Sept	6	1713	2 Oct.	1577	8 Sept	Brisya	1323	16 Mar	1458	8 Oct		4502	1944	763	808	811						
21	1792	11 Dec	5163 31 Aug	12	1714	2 Oct.	1578	8 Sept	Chitrabhanu	1324	5 Mar	1459	28 Oct	Bhadurpud	4503	1945	764	809	812						
22	1793	11 Dec	5164 18 Sept	3	1715	2 Oct.	1579	8 Sept.	Sūbhānu	1325	24 Mar	1460	17 Oct		4504	1946	765	810	813						
23	1794	10 Dec	5165 6 Sept	6	1716	1 Oct.	1580	7 Sept	Tarana	1326	12 Mar	1461	6 Oct		4505	1947	766	811	814						
24	1795	10 Dec	5166 27 Aug	11	1717	2 Oct.	1581	8 Sept	Parthiva	1327	2 Mar	1462	24 Oct	Ashadh	4506	1948	767	812	815						
25	1796	10 Dec	5167 16 Sept	5	1718	2 Oct.	1582	8 Sept	Vyaya	1328	21 Mar	1463	13 Oct		4507	1949	768	813	816						
26	1797	10 Dec	5168 5 Sept	8	1719	2 Oct.	1583	8 Sept	Sarvajit	1329	10 Mar	1464	3 Oct		4508	1950	769	814	817						
27	1798	9 Dec	5169 24 Sept	2	1720	1 Oct.	1584	7 Sept	Sarvadhanī	1330	28 Feb	1465	21 Oct	Vyshak	4509	1951	770	815	818						
28	1799	9 Dec	5170 12 Sept	5	1721	2 Oct.	1585	8 Sept	Virodhī	1331	17 Mar	1466	10 Oct		4510	1952	771	816	819						
29	1800	9 Dec	5171 1 Sept	9	1722	2 Oct.	1586	8 Sept	Vikrita	1332	6 Mar	1467	29 Oct	Bhadurpud	4511	1953	772	817	820						
30	1801	9 Dec	5172 19 Sept	6	1723	2 Oct.	1587	8 Sept	Khāra	1333	26 Mar	1468	18 Oct		4512	1954	773	818	821						
31	1802	8 Dec	5173 8 Sept	5	1724	1 Oct.	1588	7 Sept	Nandana	1334	14 Mar	1469	6 Oct		4513	1955	774	819	822						
32	1803	8 Dec	5174 28 Aug	9	1725	2 Oct.	1589	8 Sept	Vijya	1335	3 Mar	1470	26 Oct	Ashadh	4514	1956	775	820	823						
33	1804	8 Dec	5175 15 Sept	6	1726	2 Oct.	1590	8 Sept	Jya	1336	22 Mar	1471	15 Oct		4515	1957	776	821	824						
34	1805	8 Dec	5176 5 Sept	11	1727	2 Oct.	1591	8 Sept	Manmatka	1337	12 Mar	1472	5 Oct		4516	1958	777	822	825						
35	1806	7 Dec	5177 24 Sept	5	1728	1 Oct.	1592	7 Sept	Durzmukha	1338	29 Feb	1473	22 Oct	Jyesht	4517	1959	778	823	826						
36	1807	7 Dec	5178 13 Sept	1	1729	2 Oct.	1593	8 Sept	Hēmalambīva	1339	19 Mar	1474	11 Oct		4518	1960	779	824	827						
37	1808	7 Dec	5179 3 Sept.	14	1730	2 Oct.	1594	8 Sept	Vilamva	1340	9 Mar	1475	1 Oct	Kartick	4519	1961	780	825	828						
38	1809	7 Dec	5180 21 Sept	5	1731	2 Oct.	1595	8 Sept	Vikari	1341	27 Mar	1476	20 Oct		4520	1962	781	826	829						
39	1810	6 Dec	5181 9 Sept	1	1732	1 Oct.	1596	7 Sept	Sarvari	1342	15 Mar	1477	8 Oct		4521	1963	782	827	830						
40	1811	6 Dec	5182 30 Aug	14	1733	2 Oct.	1597	8 Sept	Plava	1343	5 Mar	1478	27 Oct	Shrawan	4522	1964	783	828	831						
41																									
42	1812	6 Dec	5183 17 Sept	5	1734	2 Oct.	1598	8 Sept	Subhakrit	1344	24 Mar	1479	16 Oct		4523	1965	784	829	832						
43	1813	6 Dec	5184 6 Sept	1	1735	2 Oct.	1599	8 Sept	Sobhana	1345	13 Mar	1480	5 Oct		4524	1966	785	830	833						
44	1814	5 Dec	5185 26 Aug	13	1736	1 Oct.	1600	7 Sept	Krodhu	1346	2 Mar	1481	24 Oct	Ashadh	4525	1967	786	831	834						
45	1815	5 Dec	5186 15 Sept	7	1737	2 Oct.	1601	8 Sept	Viswawasu	1347	19 Mar	1482	13 Oct		4526	1968	787	832	835						
46	1816	5 Dec	5187 3 Sept	10	1738	2 Oct.	1602	8 Sept	Parabhava	1348	10 Mar	1483	3 Oct		4527	1969	788	833	836						

* Margashās month retrenched, and Kartick intercalary month.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Pasees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, then Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTERIAN.			JEWISH ERA			ERA OF SELEUCIUS OR GREGORIAN ERA.			ERA OF PARASCEVM			SOMVATRI	SAKÄ ERA OF BHĀGAVATA			SOMVATRI OF VIKRAMADITTA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE LITTLE CALYAN MONTH OF CERES ACCORDING TO THE SAHIVANA DECLINING	Kali Yuga	Jyotiśālīra (India, Egypt, Abyssinia)	Jurn. & Val. to Hindoos in Africa, Asia	Jurnal Saman	Kali Yuga found in other Books	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No. of Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences		Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences							
1	1817	5	Dec.	5188	22	Sept.	1	1739	2	Oct.	1603	8	Sept.	Plavanga	1349	27	Feb.	1484	21	Oct.	Vyshak	4528	1970	789	834	237
2	1818	1	Dec.	5189	11	Sept.	6	1740	1	Oct.	1604	7	Sept.	Kilaka	1350	17	Mar.	1485	10	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4529	1971	790	835	238
3	1819	4	Dec.	5190	1	Sept.	12	1741	2	Oct.	1605	8	Sept.	Saumya	1351	7	Mar.	1486	29	Oct.		4530	1972	791	836	239
4	1820	4	Dec.	5191	19	Sept.	3	1742	2	Oct.	1606	8	Sept.	Subharana	1352	23	Mar.	1487	18	Oct.		4531	1973	792	837	240
5	1821	4	Dec.	5192	8	Sep.t	6	1743	2	Oct.	1607	8	Sep.t	Virodhakrt	1353	11	Mar.	1488	8	Oct.		4532	1974	793	838	241
6	1822	3	Dec.	5193	23	Aug.	11	1744	1	Oct.	1608	7	Sept.	Paridhavi	1354	3	Mar.	1489	20	Oct.	Ashadh	4533	1975	794	839	242
7	1823	3	Dec.	5194	17	Sept.	5	1745	2	Oct.	1609	8	Sep.t	Pramadi	1355	22	Mar.	1490	15	Oct.		4534	1976	795	840	243
8	1824	3	Dec.	5195	6	Sep.t	9	1746	2	Oct.	1610	8	Sept.	Ananda	1356	12	Mar.	1491	4	Oct.		4535	1977	796	841	244
9	1825	3	Dec.	5196	24	Sep.t	6	1747	2	Oct.	1611	8	Sept.	Rakshasa	1357	1	Mar.	1492	23	Oct.	Jyesht	4536	1978	797	842	245
10	1826	2	Dec.	5197	13	Sept.	5	1748	1	Oct.	1612	7	Sept.	Anala	1358	18	Mar.	1493	12	Oct.		4537	1979	798	843	246
11	1827	2	Dec.	5198	2	Sept.	9	1749	2	Oct.	1613	8	Sep.t	Pungala	1359	8	Mar.	1494	1	Oct.	Kartick	4538	1980	799	844	247
12	1828	2	Dec.	5199	20	Sept.	6	1750	2	Oct.	1614	8	Sep.t	Kdayukta	1360	27	Mar.	1495	19	Oct.		4539	1981	800	845	248
13	1829	2	Dec.	5200	10	Sept.	5	1751	2	Oct.	1615	8	Sep.t	Sidharthi	1361	10	Mar.	1496	9	Oct.		4540	1982	801	846	249
14	1830	1	Dec.	5201	29	Aug.	9	1752	1	Oct.	1616	7	Sep.t	Randra	1362	5	Mar.	1497	27	Oct.	Shrawan	4541	1983	802	847	250
15	1831	1	Dec.	5202	16	Sept.	6	1753	2	Oct.	1617	8	Sept.	Durmati	1363	23	Mar.	1498	18	Oct.		4542	1984	803	848	251
16	1832	1	Dec.	5203	6	Sep.t	5	1754	2	Oct.	1618	8	Sept.	Dundubhi	1364	12	Mar.	1499	6	Oct.		4543	1985	804	849	252
17	1833	1	Dec.	5204	26	Aug.	8	1755	2	Oct.	1619	9	Sep.t	Rudirodgari	1365	2	Mar.	1500	24	Oct.	Ashadh	4544	1986	805	850	253
18	1834	30	Nov.	5205	14	Sept.	1	1756	1	Oct.	1620	8	Sep.t	Raktalsha	1366	20	Mar.	1501	1	Oct.		4545	1987	806	851	254
19	1835	30	Nov.	5206	4	Sept.	14	1757	2	Oct.	1621	9	Sep.t	Krodhama	1367	10	Mar.	1502	2	Oct.		4546	1988	807	852	255
20	1836	30	Nov.	5207	22	Sep.t	5	1758	2	Oct.	1622	9	Sep.t	Kahaya	1368	27	Feb.	1503	21	Oct.	Vyshak	4547	1989	808	853	256
21	1837	30	Nov.	5208	11	Sept.	1	1759	2	Oct.	1623	9	Sep.t	Prabhava	1369	18	Mar.	1504	11	Oct.		4548	1990	809	854	257
22	1838	29	Nov.	5209	31	Aug.	14	1760	1	Oct.	1624	8	Sept.	Vibhava	1370	6	Mar.	1505	28	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4549	1991	810	855	258
23	1839	29	Nov.	5210	18	Sept.	4	1761	2	Oct.	1625	9	Sept.	Sukla	1371	25	Mar.	1506	17	Oct.		4550	1992	811	856	259
24	1840	29	Nov.	5211	8	Sept.	3	1762	2	Oct.	1626	9	Sep.t	Pramodha	1372	15	Mar.	1507	7	Oct.		4551	1993	812	857	260
25	1841	29	Nov.	5212	28	Aug.	13	1763	2	Oct.	1627	9	Sep.t	Prajapati	1373	4	Mar.	1508	26	Oct.	Ashadh	4552	1994	813	858	261
26	1842	28	Nov.	5213	16	Sept.	7	1764	1	Oct.	1628	8	Sept.	Angira	1374	21	Mar.	1509	14	Oct.		4553	1995	814	859	262
27	1843	28	Nov.	5214	4	Sept.	10	1765	2	Oct.	1629	9	Sept.	Srimukha	1375	11	Mar.	1510	4	Oct.		4554	1996	815	860	263
28	1844	28	Nov.	5215	23	Sept.	1	1766	2	Oct.	1630	9	Sept.	Bhava	1376	28	Feb.	1511	22	Oct.	Jyesht	4555	1997	816	861	264
29																										
30	1845	28	Nov.	5216	13	Sept.	6	1767	2	Oct.	1631	9	Sept.	Yuvā	1377	20	Mar.	1512	12	Oct.		4556	1998	817	862	265
31	1846	27	Nov.	5217	2	Sept.	12	1768	1	Oct.	1632	8	Sep.t	Dvātā	1378	8	Mar.	1513	30	Sept.	Kartick	4557	1999	818	863	266
32	1847	27	Nov.	5218	19	Sept.	1	1769	2	Oct.	1633	9	Sept.	Iṣvara	1379	26	Mar.	1514	19	Oct.		4558	2000	819	864	267
33	1848	27	Nov.	5219	9	Sept.	6	1770	2	Oct.	1634	9	Sept.	Bahudanya	1380	16	Mar.	1515	9	Oct.		4559	2001	820	865	268
34	1849	27	Nov.	5220	30	Aug.	11	1771	2	Oct.	1635	9	Sept.	Prumathu	1381	5	Mar.	1516	27	Oct.	Shrawan	4560	2002	821	866	269
35	1850	26	Nov.	5221	18	Sept.	5	1772	1	Oct.	1636	8	Sept.	Vikrama	1382	23	Mar.	1517	16	Oct.		4561	2003	822	867	270
36	1851	26	Nov.	5222	7	Sept.	2	1773	2	Oct.	1637	9	Sep.t	Bṛhasya	1383	13	Mar.	1518	5	Oct.		4562	2004	823	868	271
37	1852	26	Nov.	5223	26	Aug.	11	1774	2	Oct.	1638	9	Sept.	Chitrabhanu	1384	2	Mar.	1519	25	Oct.	Ashadh	4563	2005	824	869	272
38	1853	26	Nov.	5224	15	Sept.	5	1775	2	Oct.	1639	9	Sept.	Subhanu	1385	21	Mar.	1520	14	Oct.		4564	2006	825	870	273
39	1854	25	Nov.	5225	3	Sept.	8	1776	1	Oct.	1640	8	Sept.	Tarana	1386	9	Mar.	1521	2	Oct.		4565	2007	826	871	274
40	1855	25	Nov.	5226	23	Sept.	2	1777	2	Oct.	1641	9	Sept.	Parthiva	1387	26	Feb.	1522	21	Oct.	Chytr	4566	2008	827	872	275
41	1856	25	Nov.	5227	11	Sept.	5	1778	2	Oct.	1642	9	Sept.	Vyaya	1388	18	Mar.	1523	10	Oct.		4567	2009	828	873	276
42	1857	25	Nov.	5228	31	Aug.	8	1779	2	Oct.	1643	9	Sept.	Sarrajit	1389	7	Mar.	1524	29	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4568	2010	829	874	277
43	1858	24	Nov.	5229	19	Sept.	2	1780	1	Oct.	1644	8	Sept.	Sarvadhar	1390	24	Mar.	1525	18	Oct.		4569	2011	830	875	278
44	1859	24	Nov.	5230	7	Sept.	5	1781	2	Oct.	1645	9	Sept.	Virodhi	1391	14	Mar.	1526	7	Oct.		4570	2012	831	876	279
45	1860	24	Nov.	5231	27	Aug.	8	1782	2	Oct.	1646	9	Sept.	Vikrita	1392	3	Mar.	1527	25	Oct.	Ashadh	4571	2013	832	877	280
46	1861	24	Nov.	5232	16	Sept.	1	1783	2	Oct.	1647	9	Sept.	Khāra	1393	22	Mar.	1528	15	Oct.		4572	2014	833	878	281
47	1862	23	Nov.	5233	5	Sept.	13	1784	1	Oct.	1648	8	Sept.	Nandana	1394	11	Mar.	1529	3	Oct.		4573	2015	834	879	282

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Alabians, then Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF SELUCIDES OR GREEKIAN ERA.			ERA OF PARASURĀM			SUMVUTIVE.	SAVĀ ERA OF ŚĀVIĀHĀNA			SUMVUT OF VIKRAMĀDITTA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER-GALAXY MONTH OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE ŚĀVIĀHĀNA RECKONING	Kalī Yuga	Buddhist Era of India Ceylon &c, Siam, &c	Burmese Vulgar Year used also in Arakan, &c	Jengal San	Jengal San corresponding with Solar San	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences							
1	1863	23	Nov	5234	25	Sept.	7	1785	2	Oct	1649	9	Sept.	Vajya	1395	28	Feb	1530	23	Oct.	Jyesht	4574	2016	885	880	883
2	1864	23	Nov	5235	13	Sept	3	1786	2	Oct	1650	9	Sept.	Jya	1396	19	Mar	1531	12	Oct		4575	2017	886	881	884
3	1865	23	Nov	5236	2	Sept	13	1787	2	Oct	1651	9	Sept.	Manmatka	1397	8	Mar	1532	30	Oct	Ashwin	4576	2018	887	882	885
4	1866	22	Nov	5237	21	Sept	7	1788	1	Oct	1652	8	Sept.	Durmukha	1398	26	Mar	1533	19	Oct		4577	2019	888	883	886
5	1867	22	Nov	5238	9	Sept	3	1789	2	Oct	1653	9	Sept.	Hemalamava	1399	16	Mar	1534	8	Oct		4578	2020	889	884	887
6	1868	22	Nov	5239	29	Aug	13	1790	2	Oct	1654	9	Sept.	Vilamva	1400	5	Mar	1535	27	Oct	Shrawun	4579	2021	890	885	888
7	1869	22	Nov	5240	18	Sept	7	1791	2	Oct	1655	9	Sept.	Vikari	1401	24	Mar	1536	17	Oct		4580	2022	891	886	889
8	1870	21	Nov	5241	5	Sept	3	1792	1	Oct	1656	8	Sept.	Sarvari	1402	12	Mar	1537	5	Oct		4581	2023	892	887	890
9	1871	21	Nov	5242	25	Aug	13	1793	2	Oct	1657	9	Sept.	Plava	1403	1	Mar	1538	23	Oct	Ashadh	4582	2024	893	888	891
10	1872	21	Nov	5243	14	Sept	6	1794	2	Oct	1658	9	Sept.	Subhakrit	1404	21	Mar	1539	13	Oct		4583	2025	894	889	892
11	1873	21	Nov	5244	4	Sept	12	1795	2	Oct	1659	9	Sept.	Sobhana	1405	10	Mar	1540	2	Oct		4584	2026	895	890	893
12	1874	20	Nov	5245	21	Sept	3	1796	1	Oct	1660	8	Sept.	Kroddu	1406	28	Feb	1541	21	Oct	Chytr	4585	2027	896	891	894
13	1875	20	Nov	5246	10	Sept	6	1797	2	Oct	1661	9	Sept.	Viswāvasu	1407	17	Mar	1542	10	Oct		4586	2028	897	892	895
14	1876	20	Nov	5247	31	Aug	11	1798	2	Oct	1662	9	Sept.	Parabhava	1408	6	Mar	1543	23	Oct	Shrawun	4587	2029	898	893	896
15																										
16	1877	20	Nov	5248	20	Sept	5	1799	2	Oct	1663	9	Sept.	Plavanga	1409	26	Mar	1544	18	Oct		4588	2030	899	894	897
17	1878	19	Nov	5249	8	Sept	2	1800	1	Oct	1664	8	Sept.	Kilaka	1410	14	Mar	1545	6	Oct		4589	2031	900	895	898
18	1879	19	Nov	5250	27	Aug	11	1801	2	Oct	1665	9	Sept.	Saumya	1411	3	Mar	1546	25	Oct	Ashadh	4590	2032	901	896	899
19	1880	19	Nov	5251	16	Sept	5	1802	2	Oct	1666	9	Sept.	Sabbhārama	1412	22	Mar	1547	15	Oct		4591	2033	902	897	900
20	1881	19	Nov	5252	5	Sept	8	1803	2	Oct	1667	9	Sept.	Virodhakrit	1413	11	Mar	1548	4	Oct	Vyshak	4592	2034	903	898	901
21	1882	18	Nov	5253	24	Sept	2	1804	1	Oct	1668	8	Sept.	Paridhavi	1414	29	Feb	1549	22	Oct		4593	2035	904	899	902
22	1883	18	Nov	5254	12	Sept	5	1805	2	Oct	1669	9	Sept.	Framadi	1415	19	Mar	1550	11	Oct	Bhādurdupud	4595	2037	905	900	903
23	1884	18	Nov	5255	1	Sept	8	1806	2	Oct	1670	9	Sept.	Ananda	1416	8	Mar	1551	31	Oct		4596	2038	906	901	904
24	1885	18	Nov	5256	21	Sept	2	1807	2	Oct	1671	9	Sept.	Rakshasa	1417	26	Mar	1552	20	Oct		4597	2039	907	902	905
25	1886	17	Nov	5257	8	Sept	4	1808	1	Oct	1672	8	Sept.	Anala	1418	15	Mar	1553	8	Oct	Shrawun	4598	2040	908	903	906
26	1887	17	Nov	5258	29	Aug	10	1809	2	Oct	1673	9	Sept.	Pingala	1419	4	Mar	1554	27	Oct		4599	2041	909	904	907
27	1888	17	Nov	5259	17	Sept	1	1810	2	Oct	1674	9	Sept.	Kalhyukta	1420	24	Mar	1555	16	Oct		4600	2042	910	905	908
28	1889	17	Nov	5260	7	Sept	6	1811	2	Oct	1675	9	Sept.	Sidharthu	1421	13	Mar	1556	5	Oct	Jyesht	4601	2043	911	906	909
29	1890	16	Nov	5261	27	Aug	12	1812	1	Oct	1676	8	Sept.	Randra	1422	1	Mar	1557	24	Oct		4602	2044	912	907	910
30	1891	16	Nov	5262	14	Sept	3	1813	2	Oct	1677	9	Sept.	Durmati	1423	20	Mar	1558	13	Oct		4603	2045	913	908	911
31	1892	16	Nov	5263	3	Sept	13	1814	2	Oct	1678	9	Sept.	Dundubhi	1424	9	Mar	1559	3	Oct		4604	2046	914	909	912
32	1893	16	Nov	5264	23	Sept	6	1815	2	Oct	1679	9	Sept.	Rudhrdgari	1425	27	Feb	1560	21	Oct	Chytr	4605	2047	915	910	913
33	1894	15	Nov	5265	12	Sept	5	1816	1	Oct	1680	9	Sept.	Raktaksha	1426	17	Mar	1561	9	Oct		4606	2048	916	911	914
34	1895	15	Nov	5266	1	Sept	9	1817	2	Oct	1681	10	Sept.	Kroddhama	1427	6	Mar	1562	29	Oct	Shrawun	4607	2049	917	912	915
35	1896	15	Nov	5267	19	Sept	7	1818	2	Oct	1682	10	Sept.	Kshaya	1428	25	Mar	1563	18	Oct		4608	2050	918	913	916
36	1897	15	Nov	5268	7	Sept	5	1819	2	Oct	1683	10	Sept.	Prabhava	1429	14	Mar	1564	7	Oct	Ashadh	4609	2051	919	914	917
37	1898	14	Nov	5269	28	Aug	9	1820	1	Oct	1684	9	Sept.	Vibhava	1430	2	Mar	1565	25	Oct		4610	2052	920	915	918
38	1899	14	Nov	5270	15	Sept	6	1821	2	Oct	1685	10	Sept.	Sukla	1431	22	Mar	1566	14	Oct		4611	2053	921	916	919
39	1900	14	Nov	5271	5	Sept	13	1822	2	Oct	1686	10	Sept.	Framodha	1432	11	Mar	1567	3	Oct	Vyshak	4612	2054	922	917	920
40	1901	14	Nov	5272	25	Sept	3	1823	2	Oct	1687	10	Sept.	Frajupati	1433	28	Feb	1568	23	Oct		4613	2055	923	918	921
41	1902	13	Nov	5273	11	Sept	2	1824	1	Oct	1688	9	Sept.	Angura	1434	18	Mar	1569	11	Oct		4614	2056	924	919	923
42	1903	13	Nov	5274	1	Sept	11	1825	2	Oct	1689	10	Sept.	Srimulha	1435	8	Mar	1570	30	Oct	Bhādurdupud	4615	2057	925	920	924
43	1904	13	Nov	5275	21	Sept	5	1826	2	Oct	1690	10	Sept.	Bhava	1436	27	Mar	1571	19	Oct		4616	2058	926	921	924
44	1905	13	Nov	5276	10	Sept	1	1827	2	Oct	1691	10	Sept.	Yuvā	1437	16	Mar	1572	8	Oct	Shrawun	4617	2059	927	923	926
45	1906	12	Nov	5277	30	Aug	14	1828	1	Oct	1692	9	Sept.	Dhāta	1438	5	Mar	1573	27	Oct						

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER			JEWISH ERA			ERA OF Seleucides OR GREGORIAN ERA			ERA OF PARASURAM			SUMVUTSUR	SAKI ERA OF SALIVAHANA			SUMFUT OF VIKRAMADITTA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTERCALARY MONTH OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE SAKI HANA RECKONING	Kali Yuga	Unshakten Avan Sand, &c	Jurnee Valtar Era nachalo in Arrianic &c	Longall Sun	Kali San correspond in with Scott's	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences						
1	1907	12	Nov	5278	19	Sept	5	1829	2	Oct	1693	10	Sept.	Iswara	1439	23	Mar	1574	16	Oct.		4618	2060	879	924	927
2	1908	12	Nov	5279	7	Sept	1	1830	2	Oct	1694	10	Sept	Bahundamya	1440	12	Mar	1575	5	Oct.		4619	2061	880	925	928
3	1909	12	Nov	5280	27	Aug	14	1831	2	Oct	1695	10	Sept	Prumáthi	1441	2	Mar	1576	24	Oct.	Jyesht	4620	2062	881	926	929
4																										
5	1910	11	Nov	5281	13	Sept	1	1832	1	Oct	1696	9	Sept	Vikrama	1442	20	Mar	1577	12	Oct.		4621	2063	882	927	930
6	1911	11	Nov	5282	3	Sept	10	1833	2	Oct	1697	10	Sept	Bisyn	1443	10	Mar	1578	2	Oct.		4622	2064	883	928	931
7	1912	11	Nov	5283	22	Sept	1	1834	2	Oct	1698	10	Sept	Chitrabhanu	1444	27	Feb	1579	21	Oct.	Vyshak	4623	2065	884	929	932
8	1913	11	Nov	5284	12	Sept	7	1835	2	Oct	1699	10	Sept	Subhanu	1445	17	Mar	1580	10	Oct.		4624	2066	885	930	933
9	1914	10	Nov	5285	30	Aug	10	1836	1	Oct	1700	9	Sept	Tárána	1446	6	Mar	1581	28	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4625	2067	886	931	934
10	1915	10	Nov	5286	18	Sept	1	1837	2	Oct	1701	10	Sept	Pártvya	1447	25	Mar	1582	17	Oct.		4626	2068	887	932	935
11	1916	10	Nov	5287	8	Sept	6	1838	2	Oct	1702	10	Sept	Vyaya	1448	11	Mar	1583	7	Oct.		4627	2069	888	933	936
12	1917	10	Nov	5288	29	Aug	12	1839	2	Oct.	1703	10	Sept	Sarvajit	1449	4	Mar	1584	26	Oct.	Ashadh	4628	2070	889	934	937
13	1918	9	Nov	5289	15	Sept	3	1840	1	Oct	1704	9	Sept	Sarvadharu	1450	21	Mar	1585	14	Oct.		4629	2071	890	935	933
14	1919	9	Nov	5290	4	Sept	13	1841	2	Oct	1705	10	Sept	Virodhí	1451	10	Mar	1586	4	Oct.		4630	2072	891	936	930
15	1920	9	Nov	5291	24	Sept	6	1842	2	Oct	1706	10	Sept	Vikrita	1452	26	Feb	1587	22	Oct.	Vyshak	4631	2073	892	937	910
16	1921	9	Nov	5292	14	Sept	5	1843	2	Oct.	1707	10	Sept	Khara	1453	19	Mar	1588	12	Oct.		4632	2074	893	938	911
17	1922	8	Nov	5293	2	Sept	9	1844	1	Oct	1708	9	Sept	Nandana	1454	8	Mar	1589	30	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4633	2075	894	930	942
18	1923	8	Nov	5294	20	Sept	6	1845	2	Oct	1709	10	Sept	Vijaya	1455	26	Mar	1590	19	Oct.		4634	2076	895	910	943
19	1924	8	Nov	5295	10	Sept	5	1846	2	Oct	1710	10	Sept	Jya	1456	15	Mar	1591	9	Oct.		4635	2077	896	911	944
20	1925	8	Nov	5296	30	Aug	9	1847	2	Oct	1711	10	Sept	Manmatka	1457	5	Mar	1592	27	Oct.	Shrawan	4636	2078	897	912	945
21	1926	7	Nov	5297	16	Sept	6	1848	1	Oct	1712	9	Sept	Durmukha	1458	23	Mar	1593	16	Oct.		4637	2079	898	913	946
22	1927	7	Nov	5298	6	Sept	5	1849	2	Oct	1713	10	Sept	Hemalambu	1459	12	Mar	1594	5	Oct.		4638	2080	899	914	947
23	1928	7	Nov	5299	26	Aug	9	1850	2	Oct	1714	10	Sept	Vilamva	1460	2	Mar	1595	24	Oct.	Jyesht	4639	2081	900	945	948
24	1929	7	Nov	5300	13	Sept	6	1851	2	Oct	1715	10	Sept	Vikari	1461	20	Mar	1596	13	Oct.		4640	2082	901	910	919
25	1930	6	Nov	5301	2	Sept	11	1852	1	Oct	1716	9	Sept	Sarvari	1462	8	Mar	1597	2	Oct.		4641	2083	902	917	950
26	1931	6	Nov	5302	22	Sept	4	1853	2	Oct	1717	10	Sept	Plava	1463	26	Feb	1598	20	Oct.	Chyti	4642	2084	903	918	951
27	1932	6	Nov	5303	12	Sept	3	1854	2	Oct	1718	10	Sept	Subhakrit	1464	17	Mar	1599	10	Oct.		4643	2085	904	919	952
28	1933	6	Nov	5304	1	Sept	14	1855	2	Oct	1719	10	Sept	Sobhana	1465	7	Mar	1600	29	Oct.	Shrawan	4644	2086	905	930	953
29	1934	5	Nov	5305	18	Sept	5	1856	1	Oct	1720	9	Sept	Krodh	1466	24	Mar	1601	17	Oct.		4645	2087	906	951	951
30	1935	5	Nov	5306	7	Sept	1	1857	2	Oct	1721	10	Sept	Viswawasu	1467	14	Mar	1602	7	Oct.		4646	2088	907	932	955
31	1936	5	Nov	5307	28	Aug	13	1858	2	Oct	1722	10	Sept	Parabhabava	1468	3	Mar	1603	25	Oct.	Ashadh	4647	2089	908	953	956
32	1937	5	Nov	5308	17	Sept	6	1859	2	Oct	1723	10	Sept	Plavanga	1469	22	Mar	1604	14	Oct.		4648	2090	909	951	957
33	1938	4	Nov	5309	6	Sept	9	1860	1	Oct	1724	9	Sept	Kílaka	1470	11	Mar	1605	3	Oct.		4649	2091	910	955	958
34	1939	4	Nov	5310	24	Sept	3	1861	2	Oct	1725	10	Sept	Saumya	1471	28	Feb	1606	22	Oct.	Vyshak	4650	2092	911	956	959
35	1940	4	Nov	5311	13	Sept	7	1862	2	Oct	1726	10	Sept	Subharana	1472	19	Mar	1607	13	Oct.		4651	2093	912	957	960
36	1941	4	Nov	5312	3	Sept	10	1863	2	Oct	1727	10	Sept	Virodhakrit	1473	8	Mar	1608	30	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4652	2094	913	958	961
37																										
38	1942	3	Nov	5313	20	Sept	1	1864	1	Oct	1728	9	Sept	Paridhavi	1474	26	Mar	1609	18	Oct.		4653	2095	914	959	962
39	1943	3	Nov	5314	9	Sept	6	1865	2	Oct	1729	10	Sept	Pramádi	1475	16	Mar	1610	8	Oct.		4654	2096	915	960	963
40	1944	3	Nov	5315	30	Aug	12	1866	2	Oct	1730	10	Sept	Ananda	1476	5	Mar	1611	27	Oct.	Ashadh	4655	2097	916	961	964
41	1945	3	Nov	5316	17	Sept	3	1867	2	Oct	1731	10	Sept	Rakshasa	1477	23	Mar	1612	16	Oct.		4656	2098	917	962	965
42	1946	2	Nov	5317	5	Sept	6	1868	1	Oct	1732	9	Sept	Anala	1478	12	Mar	1613	5	Oct.		4657	2099	918	963	966
43	1947	2	Nov	5318	26	Aug	11	1869	2	Oct	1733	10	Sept	Pingala	1479	1	Mar	1614	23	Oct.	Jyesht	4658	2100	919	964	967
44	1948	2	Nov	5319	15	Sept	5	1870	2	Oct	1734	10	Sept	Kalayukta	1480	20	Mar	1615	13	Oct.		4659	2101	920	965	968
45	1949	1	Nov	5320	4	Sept	8	1871	2	Oct	1735	10	Sept	Sidharthu	1481	10	Mar	1616	1	Nov	Ashwin	4660	2102	921	966	969
46	1950	1	Nov	5321	23	Sept	2	1872	1	Oct	1736	9	Sept	Randra	1482	27	Mar	1617	21	Oct.		4661	2103	922	967	970

* Kartick month retrenched, and Kartick intercalary month

+ Poush month retrenched and Ashwin intercalary month

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No. of Districts	Era of Zoroaster			JEWISH ERA			ERA OF SELECTED DATES OR GREEKIAN ERA			ERA OF PARASTRAH			SMAVITI	SAKA ERA OF SALIVAHANA			SATYU OF VIKRAMADITYA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER-CALCUT MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SAKA AND RECKONING	Last Year	Indication of Indian Civilization Aka Shaka Era					
	No.	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No. of Days	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date		Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences								
1	1951	1 Nov	Saka 22	11 Sept	5	1873	2 Oct	1737	10 Sept	Durmati	1483	17 Mar	1618	10 Oct	-	-	4662	2104	928	968	971						
2	1952	1 Nov	Saka 23	31 Aug	8	1874	2 Oct	1738	10 Sept	Dundubhi	1484	6 Mar	1619	25 Oct	Shrawan	4663	2105	924	969	972							
3	1953	1 Nov	Saka 24	20 Sept	2	1875	2 Oct	1739	10 Sept	Ruurodgari	1485	25 Mar	1620	18 Oct	-	-	4664	2106	925	970	973						
4	1954	31 Oct	Saka 25	7 Sept	5	1876	1 Oct	1740	10 Sept	Ruktalsha	1486	14 Mar	1621	6 Oct	-	-	4665	2107	926	971	974						
5	1955	31 Oct	Saka 26	27 Aug	8	1877	2 Oct	1741	11 Sept	Krodhana	1487	3 Mar	1622	25 Oct	Ashadh	4666	2108	927	972	975							
6	1956	31 Oct	Saka 27	16 Sept	2	1878	2 Oct	1742	11 Sept	Kshaya	1488	21 Mar	1623	15 Oct	-	-	4667	2109	928	973	976						
7	1957	31 Oct	Saka 28	4 Sept	11	1879	2 Oct	1743	11 Sept	Prabhava	1489	11 Mar	1624	4 Oct	-	-	4668	2110	929	974	977						
8	1958	30 Oct	Saka 29	23 Sept	5	1880	1 Oct	1744	10 Sept	Vibhava	1490	28 Feb	1625	21 Oct	Vyashak	4669	2111	930	975	978							
9	1959	30 Oct	Saka 30	12 Sept	1	1881	2 Oct	1745	11 Sept	Sakla	1491	18 Mar	1626	11 Oct	-	-	4670	2112	931	976	979						
10	1960	30 Oct	Saka 31	1 Sept	14	1882	2 Oct	1746	11 Sept	Pramodha	1492	8 Mar	1627	30 Oct	Bhadrapud	4671	2113	932	977	980							
11	1961	30 Oct	Saka 32	20 Sept	5	1883	2 Oct	1747	11 Sept	Prajapati	1493	20 Mar	1628	20 Oct	-	-	4672	2114	933	978	981						
12	1962	29 Oct	Saka 33	9 Sept	3	1884	1 Oct	1748	10 Sept	Angira	1494	1 Mar	1629	8 Oct	-	-	4673	2115	934	979	982						
13	1963	29 Oct	Saka 34	29 Aug	7	1885	2 Oct	1749	11 Sept	Srimukha	1495	4 Mar	1630	20 Oct	Asadh	4674	2116	935	980	983							
14	1964	29 Oct	Saka 35	18 Sept	13	1886	2 Oct	1750	11 Sept	Bhava	1496	23 Mar	1631	16 Oct	-	-	4675	2117	936	981	984						
15	1965	29 Oct	Saka 36	8 Sept	4	1887	2 Oct	1751	11 Sept	Yava	1497	13 Mar	1632	5 Oct	-	-	4676	2118	937	982	985						
16	1966	29 Oct	Saka 37	23 Aug	12	1888	1 Oct	1752	10 Sept	Dhatu	1498	1 Mar	1633	23 Oct	Jyeshth	4677	2119	938	983	986							
17	1967	29 Oct	Saka 38	11 Sept	7	1889	2 Oct	1753	11 Sept	Iswari	1499	20 Mar	1634	13 Oct	-	-	4678	2120	939	984	987						
18	1968	29 Oct	Saka 39	2 Sept	10	1890	2 Oct	1754	11 Sept	Bahudanya	1500	9 Mar	1635	31 Oct	Ashwin	4679	2121	940	985	988							
19	1969	29 Oct	Saka 40	21 Sept	3	1891	2 Oct	1755	11 Sept	Prumathi	1501	29 Mar	1636	21 Oct	-	-	4680	2122	941	986	989						
20	1970	27 Oct	Saka 41	10 Sept	6	1892	1 Oct	1756	10 Sept	Vikrama	1502	17 Mar	1637	9 Oct	-	-	4681	2123	942	987	990						
21	1971	27 Oct	Saka 42	21 Aug	11	1893	2 Oct	1757	11 Sept	Briyani	1503	6 Mar	1638	28 Oct	Shrawan	4682	2124	943	988	991							
22	1972	27 Oct	Saka 43	20 Sept	5	1894	2 Oct	1758	11 Sept	Chitrabhanu	1504	25 Mar	1639	18 Oct	-	-	4683	2125	944	989	992						
23	1973	27 Oct	Saka 44	9 Sept	2	1895	2 Oct	1759	11 Sept	Subhanu	1505	14 Mar	1640	7 Oct	-	-	4684	2126	945	990	993						
24	1974	26 Oct	Saka 45	27 Aug	11	1896	1 Oct	1760	10 Sept	Tarana	1506	2 Mar	1641	24 Oct	Ashadh	4685	2127	946	991	994							
25	1975	26 Oct	Saka 46	16 Sept	5	1897	2 Oct	1761	11 Sept	Parthava	1507	22 Mar	1642	14 Oct	-	-	4686	2128	947	992	995						
26	1976	26 Oct	Saka 47	5 Sept	10	1898	2 Oct	1762	11 Sept	Vyaya	1508	11 Mar	1643	3 Oct	-	-	4687	2129	948	993	996						
27	1977	26 Oct	Saka 48	23 Sept	6	1899	2 Oct	1763	11 Sept	Savayat	1509	28 Feb	1644	22 Oct	Vyshak	4688	2130	949	994	997							
28	1978	25 Oct	Saka 49	12 Sept	5	1900	1 Oct	1764	10 Sept	Svaradham	1510	15 Mar	1645	11 Oct	-	-	4689	2131	950	995	998						
29	1979	25 Oct	Saka 50	1 Sept	6	1901	2 Oct	1765	11 Sept	Virodhu	1511	7 Mar	1646	30 Oct	Bhadrapud	4690	2132	951	996	999							
30	1980	25 Oct	Saka 51	21 Sept	3	1902	2 Oct	1766	11 Sept	Vikruti	1512	27 Mar	1647	19 Oct	-	-	4691	2133	952	997	1000						
31	1981	25 Oct	Saka 52	9 Sept	5	1903	2 Oct	1767	11 Sept	Khara	1513	16 Mar	1648	8 Oct	-	-	4692	2134	953	998	1001						
32	1982	24 Oct	Saka 53	23 Aug	8	1904	1 Oct	1768	10 Sept	Niradama	1514	1 Mar	1649	27 Oct	Ashadh	4693	2135	954	999	1002							
33	1983	24 Oct	Saka 54	12 Sept	2	1905	2 Oct	1769	11 Sept	Vija	1515	23 Mar	1650	16 Oct	-	-	4694	2136	955	1000	1003						
34	1984	24 Oct	Saka 55	2 Sept	4	1906	2 Oct	1770	11 Sept	Jya	1516	12 Mar	1651	5 Oct	-	-	4695	2137	956	1001	1004						
35	1985	24 Oct	Saka 56	20 Aug	10	1907	2 Oct	1771	11 Sept	Mammatka	1517	1 Mar	1652	24 Oct	Jyeshth	4696	2138	957	1002	1005							
36	1986	24 Oct	Saka 57	11 Sept	1	1908	1 Oct	1772	10 Sept	Durmukha	1518	20 Mar	1653	12 Oct	-	-	4697	2139	958	1003	1006						
37	1987	23 Oct	Saka 58	1 Sept	13	1909	2 Oct	1773	11 Sept	Hastamana	1519	7 Apr	1654	31 Oct	Ashwin	4698	2140	959	1004	1007							
38	1988	23 Oct	Saka 59	23 Sept	7	1910	2 Oct	1774	11 Sept	V Limsa	1520	27 Mar	1655	21 Oct	-	-	4699	2141	960	1005	1008						
39	1989	23 Oct	Saka 60	11 Sept	3	1911	2 Oct	1775	11 Sept	V Karti	1521	17 Mar	1656	10 Oct	-	-	4700	2142	961	1006	1010						
40	1990	22 Oct	Saka 61	21 Sept	13	1912	1 Oct	1776	10 Sept	Savani	1522	3 Mar	1657	28 Oct	Shrawan	4701	2143	962	1007	1010							
41	1991	22 Oct	Saka 62	19 Sept	6	1913	2 Oct	1777	11 Sept	Plavi	1523	25 Mar	1658	17 Oct	-	-	4702	2144	963	1008	1011						
42	1992	22 Oct	Saka 63	1 Sept	7	1914	2 Oct	1778	11 Sept	Gubhakrit	1524	12 Mar	1659	6 Oct	-	-	4703	2145	964	1009	1012						
43	1993	22 Oct	Saka 64	29 Aug	9	1915	2 Oct	1779	11 Sept	Subhana	1525	3 Mar	1660	26 Oct	Ashadh	4704	2146	965	1010	1013							
44	1994	22 Oct	Saka 65	5 Sept	10	1916	1 Oct	1780	10 Sept	Krodhin	1526	21 Mar	1661	14 Oct	-	-	4705	2147	966	1011	1014						
45	1995	21 Oct	Saka 66	5 Sept	11	1917	2 Oct	1781	11 Sept	Vishwanath	1527	10 Mar	1662	3 Oct	-	-	4706	2148	967	1012	1015						
46	1996	21 Oct	Saka 67	2 Sept	5	1918	2 Oct	1782	11 Sept	Parabhava	1528	27 Feb	1663	22 Oct	Chytr	4707	2149	968	1013	1016							

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, then Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides or Grecian Era			ERA OF PARASURĀM			SUNYUŚVARA.	SAXI ERA OF ŚĀTVĀRĀNA			SAXYUT OF VIKRAMĀDITTA.			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER CALANT MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE ŚĀTVĀRĀNA RECKONING			Kali Yuga	Buddhist Era of India, Ceylon, Ava, Siam &c	Jumee Year or 1 st month of the year according to the Persian Calendar	Bengal Sun	Fundamental Correspondence with Solar Year			
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences		Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences											
1	1997	21	Oct	5363	14	Sept.	2	1919	2	Oct	1783	11	Sept.	Flavanga	1529	19	Mar	1664	11	Oct				4708	2150	969	1014	1017		
2	1998	20	Oct	5369	1	Sept.	12	1920	1	Oct	1784	10	Sept.	Kilaka	1530	7	Mar	1665	30	Oct	Bhadurpud	4709	2151	970	1015	1018				
3	1999	20	Oct	5370	19	Sept.	3	1921	2	Oct	1785	11	Sept.	Sanmya	1531	26	Mar	1666	19	Oct		4710	2152	971	1016	1019				
4	2000	20	Oct.	5371	8	Sept.	6	1922	2	Oct	1786	11	Sept.	Sabharana	1532	15	Mar	1667	8	Oct		4711	2153	972	1017	1020				
5	2001	20	Oct.	5372	29	Aug	11	1923	2	Oct.	1787	11	Sept.	Virodhakrt	1533	5	Mar	1668	27	Oct.	Ashadh	4712	2154	973	1018	1021				
6	2002	19	Oct.	5373	17	Sept.	5	1924	1	Oct	1788	10	Sept.	Paridhvavi	1534	23	Mar	1669	15	Oct		4713	2155	974	1019	1022				
7	2003	19	Oct.	5374	6	Sept.	1	1925	2	Oct.	1789	11	Sept.	Pramadi	1535	12	Mar	1670	6	Oct		4714	2156	975	1020	1023				
8	2004	19	Oct.	5375	27	Aug	14	1926	2	Oct.	1790	11	Sept.	Ananda	1536	2	Mar	1671	24	Oct.	Jyesht	4715	2157	976	1021	1024				
9	2005	19	Oct.	5376	14	Sept.	5	1927	2	Oct	1791	11	Sept.	Rakshasa	1537	20	Mar	1672	13	Oct		4716	2158	977	1022	1025				
10	2006	18	Oct.	5377	2	Sept.	8	1928	1	Oct.	1792	10	Sept.	Anala	1538	8	Mar	1673	31	Oct.	Ashwin	4717	2159	978	1023	1026				
11	2007	18	Oct.	5378	22	Sept.	2	1929	2	Oct.	1793	11	Sept.	Pingala	1539	28	Mar	1674	20	Oct.		4718	2160	979	1024	1027				
12																														
13	2008	18	Oct.	5379	10	Sept.	5	1930	2	Oct.	1794	11	Sept.	Kālayukta	1540	17	Mar	1675	9	Oct.		4719	2161	980	1025	1028				
14	2009	18	Oct.	5380	30	Aug	8	1931	2	Oct	1795	11	Sept.	Sidharthi	1541	7	Mar	1676	29	Oct.	Shrawun	4720	2162	981	1026	1029				
15	2010	17	Oct.	5381	18	Sept.	2	1932	1	Oct.	1796	10	Sept.	Randra	1542	24	Mar	1677	17	Oct		4721	2163	982	1027	1030				
16	2011	17	Oct.	5382	6	Sept.	4	1933	2	Oct.	1797	11	Sept.	Durmati	1543	13	Mar	1678	6	Oct		4722	2164	983	1028	1031				
17	2012	17	Oct.	5383	27	Aug	10	1934	2	Oct.	1798	11	Sept.	Dundubhi	1544	3	Mar	1679	25	Oct.	Ashadh	4723	2165	984	1029	1032				
18	2013	17	Oct.	5384	15	Sept.	1	1935	2	Oct.	1799	11	Sept.	Rudirodgari	1545	22	Mar	1680	14	Oct		4724	2166	985	1030	1033				
19	2014	16	Oct.	5385	4	Sept.	11	1936	1	Oct	1800	11	Sept.	Raktaksha	1546	10	Mar	1681	3	Oct		4725	2167	986	1031	1034				
20	2015	16	Oct.	5386	22	Sept.	5	1937	2	Oct.	1801	12	Sept.	Krōdhama	1547	28	Feb	1682	22	Oct.	Chytr	4726	2168	987	1032	1035				
21	2016	16	Oct.	5387	11	Sept.	1	1938	2	Oct.	1802	12	Sept.	Kshaya	1548	18	Mar	1683	11	Oct.		4727	2169	988	1033	1036				
22	2017	16	Oct.	5388	1	Sept.	13	1939	2	Oct.	1803	12	Sept.	Prabhava	1549	7	Mar	1684	30	Oct.	Shrawun	4728	2170	989	1034	1037				
23	2018	15	Oct.	5389	20	Sept.	6	1940	1	Oct.	1804	11	Sept.	Vibhava	1550	26	Mar	1685	18	Oct		4729	2171	990	1035	1038				
24	2019	15	Oct.	5390	10	Sept.	5	1941	2	Oct.	1805	12	Sept.	Sukla	1551	15	Mar	1686	8	Oct		4730	2172	991	1036	1039				
25	2020	15	Oct.	5391	30	Aug	9	1942	2	Oct.	1806	12	Sept.	Pramodha	1552	5	Mar	1687	27	Oct	Ashadh	4731	2173	992	1037	1040				
26	2021	15	Oct.	5392	17	Sept.	6	1943	2	Oct.	1807	12	Sept.	Prajapati	1553	23	Mar	1688	16	Oct		4732	2174	993	1038	1041				
27	2022	14	Oct.	5393	6	Sept.	5	1944	1	Oct.	1808	11	Sept.	Angura	1554	11	Mar	1689	5	Oct		4733	2175	994	1039	1042				
28	2023	14	Oct.	5394	26	Aug	9	1945	2	Oct.	1809	12	Sept.	Srīmukha	1555	1	Mar	1690	23	Oct	Vyshak	4734	2176	995	1040	1043				
29	2024	14	Oct.	5395	13	Sept.	6	1946	2	Oct.	1810	12	Sept.	Bhāvā	1556	20	Mar	1691	12	Oct.		4735	2177	996	1041	1044				
30	2025	14	Oct.	5396	3	Sept.	11	1947	2	Oct.	1811	12	Sept.	Yuvā	1557	9	Mar	1692	1	Nov	Bhadurpud	4736	2178	997	1042	1045				
31	2026	13	Oct.	5397	22	Sept.	5	1948	1	Oct.	1812	11	Sept.	Dhatā	1558	27	Mar	1693	20	Oct		4737	2179	998	1043	1046				
32	2027	13	Oct.	5398	11	Sept.	1	1949	2	Oct.	1813	12	Sept.	Iswara	1559	16	Mar	1694	10	Oct		4738	2180	999	1044	1047				
33	2028	13	Oct.	5399	1	Sept.	14	1950	2	Oct.	1814	12	Sept.	Bahudanya	1560	6	Mar	1695	28	Oct.	Shrawun	4739	2181	1000	1045	1048				
34	2029	13	Oct.	5400	19	Sept.	5	1951	2	Oct.	1815	12	Sept.	Prumathi	1561	25	Mar	1696	17	Oct		4740	2182	1001	1046	1049				
35	2030	12	Oct.	5401	7	Sept.	1	1952	1	Oct.	1816	11	Sept.	Vikrama	1562	13	Mar	1697	6	Oct		4741	2183	1002	1047	1050				
36	2031	12	Oct.	5402	28	Aug	14	1953	2	Oct.	1817	12	Sept.	Briṣya	1563	3	Mar	1698	25	Oct.	Jyesht	4742	2184	1003	1048	1051				
37	2032	12	Oct.	5403	15	Sept.	5	1954	2	Oct.	1818	12	Sept.	Chitrabhamu	1564	21	Mar	1699	14	Oct		4743	2185	1004	1049	1052				
38	2033	12	Oct.	5404	4	Sept.	8	1955	2	Oct.	1819	12	Sept.	Subhānu	1565	11	Mar	1700	4	Oct		4744	2186	1005	1050	1053				
39	2034	11	Oct.	5405	23	Sept.	2	1956	1	Oct.	1820	11	Sept.	Tarana	1566	28	Feb	1701	21	Oct	Chytr	4745	2187	1006	1051	1054				
40	2035	11	Oct.	5406	11	Sept.	1	1957	2	Oct.	1821	12	Sept.	Parthiva	1567	18	Mar	1702	10	Oct		4746	2188	1007	1052	1055				
41	2036	11	Oct.	5407	1	Sept.	10	1958	2	Oct.	1822	12	Sept.	Vyaya	1568	8	Mar	1703	30	Oct	Shrawun	4747	2189	1008	1053	1056				
42	2037	11	Oct.	5408	20	Sept.	1	1959	2	Oct.	1823	12	Sept.	Sarvajit	1569	26	Mar	1704	19	Oct		4748	2190	1009	1054	1057				
43	2038	10	Oct.	5409	9	Sept.	7	1960	1	Oct.	1824	11	Sept.	Sarvadhami	1570	15	Mar	1705	8	Oct		4749	2191	1010	1055	1068				
44	2039	10	Oct.	5410	23	Aug	10	1961	2	Oct.	1825	12	Sept.	Virodhi	1571	4	Mar	1706	26	Oct	Ashadh	4750	2192	1011	1056	1069				

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No. of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER.			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides OR Grecian Era.			ERA OF PARASURAM			SUMVUTSAM.	SAKI ERA OF SALIVAHANA			SUMVUT OF VIKRAMADITYA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE LATTER CALLS MONTH OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE SALIVAHANA RECKONING	All Years	Hindu calendar of old days, according to Salivahana	Hindu calendar of new days, according to Salivahana	Buddhist calendar of old days, according to Salivahana	Buddhist calendar of new days, according to Salivahana	Jyesht	Full month with more than 30 days
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No. of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences								
1	2040	10	Oct.	5411	16	Sept.	1	1962	2	Oct	1826	12	Sept.	Vikrita	1572	23	Mar	1707	15	Oct.		4751	2193	1012	1057	106	
2																											
3	2041	10	Oct.	5412	6	Sept.	7	1963	2	Oct	1827	12	Sept.	Khara	1573	13	Mar	1708	5	Oct.		4752	2194	1013	1058	106	
4	2042	9	Oct.	5413	24	Aug	10	1964	1	Oct	1828	11	Sept.	Nandana	1574	1	Mar	1709	23	Oct.	Vyahak	4753	2195	1014	1059	106	
5	2043	9	Oct.	5414	12	Sept.	1	1965	2	Oct	1829	12	Sept.	Vuya	1575	19	Mar	1710	12	Oct.		4754	2196	1015	1060	106	
6	2044	9	Oct.	5415	2	Sept	13	1966	2	Oct.	1830	12	Sept.	Jya	1576	9	Mar	1711	2	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4755	2197	1016	1061	106	
7	2045	9	Oct.	5416	22	Sept	6	1967	2	Oct.	1831	12	Sept.	Mannatka	1577	26	Feb	1712	20	Oct.		4756	2198	1017	1062	106	
8	2046	8	Oct.	5417	11	Sept	5	1968	1	Oct.	1832	11	Sept.	Durmukha	1578	16	Mar	1713	9	Oct.		4757	2199	1018	1063	106	
9	2047	8	Oct.	5418	31	Aug	9	1969	2	Oct	1833	12	Sept.	Himalamava	1579	6	Mar	1714	28	Oct.	Shrawan	4758	2200	1019	1064	106	
10	2048	8	Oct.	5419	18	Sept.	6	1970	2	Oct.	1834	12	Sept.	Vilamva	1580	24	Mar	1715	18	Oct.		4759	2201	1020	1065	106	
11	2049	8	Oct.	5420	8	Sept	5	1971	2	Oct.	1835	12	Sept.	Vikari	1581	11	Mar	1716	7	Oct.		4760	2202	1021	1066	106	
12	2050	7	Oct.	5421	27	Aug	8	1972	1	Oct.	1836	11	Sept.	Sarvari	1582	2	Mar	1717	24	Oct.	Jyesht	4761	2203	1022	1067	107	
13	2051	7	Oct.	5422	16	Sept.	2	1973	2	Oct	1837	12	Sept.	Plava	1583	21	Mar	1718	14	Oct.		4762	2204	1023	1068	107	
14	2052	7	Oct.	5423	4	Sept	11	1974	2	Oct.	1838	12	Sept.	Subhakrit	1584	11	Mar	1719	3	Oct.		4763	2205	1024	1069	107	
15	2053	7	Oct.	5424	24	Sept	5	1975	2	Oct.	1839	12	Sept.	Sobhana	1585	23	Feb	1720	22	Oct.	Chytr	4764	2206	1025	1070	107	
16	2054	6	Oct.	5425	13	Sept.	9	1976	1	Oct.	1840	11	Sept.	Krodu	1586	17	Mar	1721	11	Oct.		4765	2207	1026	1071	107	
17	2055	6	Oct.	5426	31	Aug	11	1977	2	Oct	1841	12	Sept.	Viswavasu	1587	7	Mar	1722	29	Oct.	Shrawan	4766	2208	1027	1072	107	
18	2056	6	Oct.	5427	20	Sept	5	1978	2	Oct.	1842	12	Sept.	Parabhava	1588	26	Mar	1723	19	Oct.		4767	2209	1028	1073	107	
19	2057	6	Oct.	5428	9	Sept	1	1979	2	Oct.	1843	12	Sept.	Plavanga	1589	16	Mar	1724	8	Oct.		4768	2210	1029	1074	107	
20	2058	5	Oct.	5429	29	Aug	14	1980	1	Oct.	1844	11	Sept.	Klikka	1590	4	Mar	1725	26	Oct.	Ashadh	4769	2211	1030	1075	107	
21	2059	5	Oct.	5430	16	Sept	5	1981	2	Oct.	1845	12	Sept.	Saumya	1591	22	Mar	1726	16	Oct.		4770	2212	1031	1076	107	
22	2060	5	Oct.	5431	5	Sept.	1	1982	2	Oct.	1846	12	Sept.	Sabharana	1592	12	Mar	1727	5	Oct.		4771	2213	1032	1077	108	
23	2061	5	Oct.	5432	26	Aug	13	1983	2	Oct.	1847	12	Sept.	Virodhakrit	1593	1	Mar	1728	23	Oct.	Vyahak	4772	2214	1033	1078	1081	
24	2062	4	Oct.	5433	14	Sept	7	1984	1	Oct.	1848	11	Sept.	Paradhavi	1594	19	Mar	1729	12	Oct.		4773	2215	1034	1079	1082	
25	2063	4	Oct.	5434	2	Sept	10	1985	2	Oct.	1849	12	Sept.	Pramadu	1595	9	Mar	1730	31	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4774	2216	1035	1080	108	
26	2064	4	Oct.	5435	21	Sept.	1	1986	2	Oct.	1850	12	Sept.	Ananda	1596	27	Mar	1731	20	Oct.		4775	2217	1036	1081	1084	
27	2065	4	Oct.	5436	11	Sept.	6	1987	2	Oct.	1851	12	Sept.	Rukhsasa	1597	17	Mar	1732	10	Oct.		4776	2218	1037	1082	1085	
28	2066	3	Oct.	5437	31	Aug	12	1988	1	Oct.	1852	11	Sept.	Anala	1598	5	Mar	1733	27	Oct.	Shrawan	4777	2219	1038	1083	1086	
29	2067	3	Oct.	5438	18	Sept	3	1989	2	Oct.	1853	12	Sept.	Pingala	1599	25	Mar	1734	17	Oct.		4778	2220	1039	1084	1087	
30	2068	3	Oct.	5439	7	Sept	6	1990	2	Oct.	1854	12	Sept.	Kalyunkta	1600	14	Mar	1735	6	Oct.		4779	2221	1040	1085	1088	
31	2069	3	Oct.	5440	28	Aug	11	1991	2	Oct.	1855	12	Sept.	Sidharthu	1601	3	Mar	1736	25	Oct.	Jyesht	4780	2222	1041	1086	1089	
32	2070	2	Oct.	5441	16	Sept	5	1992	1	Oct.	1856	11	Sept.	Randra	1602	21	Mar	1737	14	Oct.		4781	2223	1042	1087	1090	
33	2071	2	Oct.	5442	5	Sept.	9	1993	2	Oct.	1857	12	Sept.	Durmati	1603	10	Mar	1738	3	Nov.	Bhadurpud	4782	2224	1043	1088	1091	
34	2072	2	Oct.	5443	23	Sept	6	1994	2	Oct.	1858	12	Sept.	Dundubhu	1604	29	Mar	1739	22	Oct.		4783	2225	1044	1089	1092	
35																											
36	2073	2	Oct.	5444	13	Sept	5	1995	2	Oct.	1859	12	Sept.	Rudirodgari	1605	19	Mar	1740	11	Oct.		4784	2226	1045	1090	1093	
37	2074	1	Oct.	5445	1	Sept	8	1996	1	Oct.	1860	11	Sept.	Raktalsha	1606	7	Mar	1741	29	Oct.	Shrawan	4785	2227	1046	1091	1094	
38	2075	1	Oct.	5446	21	Sept	2	1997	2	Oct.	1861	12	Sept.	Krodhana	1607	25	Mar	1742	18	Oct.		4786	2228	1047	1092	1095	
39	2076	1	Oct.	5447	9	Sept	5	1998	2	Oct.	1862	12	Sept.	Kshaya	1608	15	Mar	1743	8	Oct.		4787	2229	1048	1093	1096	
40	2077	1	Oct.	5448	29	Aug	8	1999	2	Oct.	1863	12	Sept.	Prabhava	1609	4	Mar	1744	27	Oct.	Ashadh	4788	2230	1049	1094	1097	
41	2078	30	Sept.	5449	17	Sept	2	2000	1	Oct.	1864	12	Sept.	Vibhava	1610	23	Mar	1745	15	Oct.		4789	2231	1050	1095	1098	
42	2079	30	Sept.	5450	5	Sept.	5	2001	2	Oct.	1865	13	Sept.	Sukla	1611	12	Mar	1746	4	Oct.		4790	2232	1051	1096	1099	
43	2080	30	Sept.	5451	25	Aug	8	2002	2	Oct.	1866	13	Sept.	Pramodha	1612	1	Mar	1747	24	Oct.	Vyahak	4791	2233	1052	1097	1100	
44	2081	30	Sept.	5452	14	Sept	2	2003	2	Oct.	1867	13	Sept.	Prajapati	1613	20	Mar	1748	13	Oct.		4792	2234	1053	1098	1101	
45	2082	29	Sept.	5453	1	Sept	11	2004	1	Oct.	1868	12	Sept.	Angra	1614	8	Mar	1749	30	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4793	2235	1054	1099	1102	
46	2083	29	Sept.	5454	21	Sept	5	2005	2	Oct.	1869	13	Sept.	Srmukha	1615	27	Mar	1750	20	Oct.		4794	2236	1055	1100	1103	
47	2084	29	Sept.	5455	10	Sept	1	2006	2	Oct.	1870	13	Sept.	Bhava	1616	17	Mar	1751	9	Oct.		4795	2237	1056	1101	1104	
48	2085	29	Sept.	5456	31	Aug	14	2007	2	Oct.	1871	13	Sept.	Yuvá	1617	6	Mar	1752	29	Oct.	Ashadh	4796	2238	1057	1102	1105	
49	2086	28	Sept.	5457	17	Sept	5	2008	1	Oct.	1872	12	Sept.	Dháta	1618	24	Mar	1753	17	Oct.		4797	2239	1058	1103	1104	

* Margashirs month retrenched, and Bhadurpud intercalary month

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTERIAN			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides OR GREEK ERA.			ERA OF PARASURAMI			SUMMUSVRA	SAMÍ ERA OF SÁIVAMÍANA			SUMMUS OF VIKRAMÁDITYA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER CALLANT MONTH OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE SÁIVAMÍANA RECKONING	KRISHNA	Buddhist Era of India, Ceylon, Ava, Siem, &c	Jainism vulgar Era used also in Africa, &c	Bengal Sun	Tamil Sun corresponding with Solar Seal	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences						
1	2087	23	Sept.	5458	6	Sept	1	2009	2	Oct.	1873	13	Sept.	Iswara	1619	13	Mar	1754	6	Oct.	Jyesht	4793	2240	1059	1104	1107
2	2088	23	Sept.	5459	27	Aug	13	2010	2	Oct.	1874	13	Sept.	Bahudanya	1620	2	Mar	1755	25	Oct.	-	4799	2241	1060	1105	1108
3	2089	28	Sept.	5460	16	Sept	7	2011	2	Oct.	1875	13	Sept.	Pramáthi	1621	22	Mar	1756	14	Oct.	-	4800	2242	1061	1106	1109
4	2090	27	Sept.	5461	3	Sept.	10	2012	1	Oct.	1876	12	Sept.	Vikrama	1622	10	Mar	1757	2	Nov	Ashwin	4801	2243	1062	1107	1110
5	2091	27	Sept.	5462	22	Sept	1	2013	2	Oct.	1877	13	Sept.	Brisya	1623	28	Mar	1758	22	Oct.	-	4802	2244	1063	1108	1111
6	2092	27	Sept.	5463	12	Sept.	6	2014	2	Oct.	1878	13	Sept.	Chitrabhanu	1624	18	Mar	1759	10	Oct.	-	4803	2245	1064	1109	1112
7	2093	27	Sept.	5464	2	Sept	11	2015	2	Oct.	1879	13	Sept.	Suhshu	1625	7	Mar	1760	29	Oct.	Shrawun	4804	2246	1065	1110	1113
8	2094	26	Sept.	5465	21	Sept	5	2016	1	Oct.	1880	12	Sept.	Tarána	1626	25	Mar	1761	18	Oct.	-	4805	2247	1066	1111	1114
9	2095	26	Sept.	5466	10	Sept	2	2017	2	Oct.	1881	13	Sept.	Parthra	1627	15	Mar	1762	7	Oct.	-	4806	2248	1067	1112	1115
10	2096	26	Sept.	5467	29	Aug	12	2018	2	Oct.	1882	13	Sept.	Vyaya	1628	4	Mar	1763	27	Oct.	Jyesht	4807	2249	1068	1113	1116
11	2097	26	Sept.	5468	16	Sept	3	2019	2	Oct.	1883	13	Sept.	Sawajat	1629	23	Mar	1764	16	Oct.	-	4808	2250	1069	1114	1117
12	2098	25	Sept.	5469	4	Sept.	6	2020	1	Oct.	1884	12	Sept.	Sarvadhbári	1630	11	Mar	1765	4	Oct.	-	4809	2251	1070	1115	1118
13	2099	25	Sept.	5470	25	Aug	11	2021	2	Oct.	1885	13	Sept.	Virodhu	1631	1	Mar	1766	23	Oct.	Vyashik	4810	2252	1071	1116	1119
14	2100	25	Sept.	5471	14	Sept	5	2022	2	Oct.	1886	13	Sept.	Vikrita	1632	20	Mar	1767	12	Oct.	-	4811	2253	1072	1117	1120
15	2101	25	Sept.	5472	3	Sept	9	2023	2	Oct.	1887	13	Sept.	Khára	1633	9	Mar	1768	30	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4812	2254	1073	1118	1121
16	2102	24	Sept.	5473	20	Sept	6	2024	1	Oct.	1888	12	Sept.	Nandana	1634	27	Mar	1769	20	Oct.	-	4813	2255	1074	1119	1122
17	2103	24	Sept.	5474	10	Sept	5	2025	2	Oct.	1889	13	Sept.	Vyya	1635	16	Mar	1770	9	Oct.	-	4814	2256	1075	1120	1123
18	2104	24	Sept.	5475	30	Aug	8	2026	2	Oct.	1890	13	Sept.	Jya	1636	5	Mar	1771	27	Oct.	Ashadh	4815	2257	1076	1121	1124
19	2105	24	Sept.	5476	19	Sept.	2	2027	2	Oct.	1891	13	Sept.	Manmatka	1637	25	Mar	1772	17	Oct.	-	4816	2258	1077	1122	1125
20																										
21	2106	23	Sept.	5477	9	Sept	4	2028	1	Oct.	1892	12	Sept.	Durmukha	1638	13	Mar	1773	5	Oct.	Jyesht	4817	2259	1078	1123	1126
22	2107	23	Sept.	5478	27	Aug	10	2029	2	Oct.	1893	13	Sept.	Hémalamva	1639	3	Mar	1774	25	Oct.	-	4818	2260	1079	1124	1127
23	2108	23	Sept.	5479	15	Sept	2	2030	2	Oct.	1894	13	Sept.	Vilamva	1640	21	Mar	1775	14	Oct.	-	4819	2261	1080	1125	1128
24	2109	23	Sept.	5480	3	Sept	11	2031	2	Oct.	1895	13	Sept.	Vikari	1641	10	Mar	1776	2	Nov.	Ashwin	4820	2262	1081	1126	1129
25	2110	22	Sept.	5481	22	Sept	5	2032	1	Oct.	1896	12	Sept.	Sarvari	1642	29	Mar	1777	21	Oct.	-	4821	2263	1082	1127	1130
26	2111	22	Sept.	5482	11	Sept	1	2033	2	Oct.	1897	13	Sept.	Plava	1643	18	Mar	1778	10	Oct.	-	4822	2264	1083	1128	1131
27	2112	23	Sept.	5483	1	Sept	14	2034	2	Oct.	1898	13	Sept.	Subhakrit	1644	7	Mar	1779	30	Oct.	Shrawun	4823	2265	1084	1129	1132
28	2113	22	Sept.	5484	19	Sept	4	2035	2	Oct.	1899	13	Sept.	Sobhana	1645	26	Mar	1780	19	Oct.	-	4824	2266	1085	1130	1133
29	2114	21	Sept.	5485	8	Sept	3	2036	1	Oct.	1900	12	Sept.	Krodhá	1646	14	Mar	1781	8	Oct.	-	4825	2267	1086	1131	1134
30	2115	21	Sept.	5486	28	Aug	13	2037	2	Oct.	1901	13	Sept.	Viswávasu	1647	4	Mar	1782	26	Oct.	Ashadh	4826	2268	1087	1132	1135
31	2116	21	Sept.	5487	17	Sept	6	2038	2	Oct.	1902	13	Sept.	Parabhava	1648	23	Mar	1783	15	Oct.	-	4827	2269	1088	1133	1136
32	2117	21	Sept.	5488	7	Sept	5	2039	2	Oct.	1903	13	Sept.	Plavanga	1649	12	Mar	1784	5	Oct.	-	4828	2270	1089	1134	1137
33	2118	20	Sept.	5489	26	Aug	9	2040	1	Oct.	1904	12	Sept.	Kílaka	1650	1	Mar	1785	23	Oct.	Vyashik	4829	2271	1090	1135	1138
34	2119	20	Sept.	5490	13	Sept	6	2041	2	Oct.	1905	13	Sept.	Saumya	1651	19	Mar	1786	12	Oct.	-	4830	2272	1091	1136	1139
35	2120	20	Sept.	5491	3	Sept	12	2042	2	Oct.	1906	13	Sept.	Sabbhára	1652	8	Mar	1787	30	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4831	2273	1092	1137	1140
36	2121	20	Sept.	5492	21	Sept	3	2043	2	Oct.	1907	13	Sept.	Virodhabháru	1653	27	Mar	1788	20	Oct.	-	4832	2274	1093	1138	1141
37	2122	19	Sept.	5493	9	Sept	6	2044	1	Oct.	1908	12	Sept.	Paridhávi	1654	16	Mar	1789	8	Oct.	-	4833	2275	1094	1139	1142
38	2123	19	Sept.	5494	30	Aug	11	2045	2	Oct.	1909	13	Sept.	Pramádi	1655	5	Mar	1790	28	Oct.	Ashadh	4834	2276	1095	1140	1143
39	2124	19	Sept.	5495	19	Sept	5	2046	2	Oct.	1910	13	Sept.	Ananda	1656	24	Mar	1791	17	Oct.	-	4835	2277	1096	1141	1144
40	2125	19	Sept.	5496	8	Sept	2	2047	2	Oct.	1911	13	Sept.	Rákhshasa	1657	13	Mar	1792	7	Oct.	-	4836	2278	1097	1142	1145
41	2126	18	Sept.	5497	26	Aug	11	2048	1	Oct.	1912	12	Sept.	Anala	1658	2	Mar	1793	24	Oct.	Jyesht	4837	2279	1098	1143	1146
42	2127	18	Sept.	5498	15	Sept	5	2049	2	Oct.	1913	13	Sept.	Pingala	1659	21	Mar	1794	13	Oct.	-	4838	2280	1099	1144	1147
43	2128	18	Sept.	5499	4	Sept	9	2050	2	Oct.	1914	13	Sept.	Kalayulta	1660	10	Mar	1795	2	Nov.	Ashwin	4839	2281	1100	1145	1148
44	2129	18	Sept.	5500	22	Sept	6	2051	2	Oct.	1915	13	Sept.	Sidharthi	1661	29	Mar	1796	22	Oct.	-	4840	2282	1101	1146	1149
45	2130	17	Sept.	5501	11	Sept	5	2052	1	Oct.	1916	13	Sept.	Randra	1662	17	Mar	1797	10	Oct.	-	4841	2283	1102	1147	1150
46	2131	17	Sept.	5502	31	Aug	8	2053	2	Oct.	1917	11	Sept.	Durmati	1663	7	Mar	1798	29	Oct.	Shrawun	4842	2284	1103	1148	1151
47	2132	17	Sept.	5503	20	Sept	2	2054	2	Oct.	1918	14	Sept.	Dundublu	1664	26	Mar	1799	17	Oct.	-	4843	2285	1104	1149	1152
48	2133	17	Sept.	5504	8	Sept	4	2055	2	Oct.	1919	14	Sept.	Rudiródgári	1665	15	Mar	1800	7	Oct.	-	4844	2286	1105	1150	1153
49	2134	16	Sept.	5505	28	Aug	10	2056	1	Oct.	1920	13	Sept.	Raktaksha	1666	4	Mar	1801	26	Oct.	Ashádh	4845	2287	1106	1151	1154

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, then Correspondence with the Christian Eras,
and their Reckoning

No. or Distinction 1 year	Era of Zoroaster			Jewish Era.			Era of Seleucides or Grecian Era.			Era of Parthians			Saka Era of Salivans			Surya Era of Vishnupundit			The Year is which the Solar Month occurs according to the Hindu Reckoning			Buddhist Era of India Copy of A.D. in Saka, & Buddhist Age from which it corresponds, to the Buddhist Reckoning			Hindu Sun in which it corresponds		
	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year			
1	2135	16	Sept.	5506	16	Sept.	1	2057	2	Oct.	1921	14	Sept.	Krodrhana	1667	22	Mar.	1803	15	Oct.	4846	2258	1107	1152	1155		
2	2136	16	Sept.	5507	6	Sept.	7	2058	2	Oct.	1922	14	Sept.	Kshaya	1668	12	Mar.	1803	5	Oct.	4847	2289	1108	1153	1156		
3	2137	16	Sept.	5508	25	Aug.	10	2059	2	Oct.	1923	14	Sept.	Prabhava	1669	1	Mar.	1804	23	Oct.	4848	2290	1109	1154	1157		
4	2138	15	Sept.	5509	12	Sept.	1	2060	1	Oct.	1924	13	Sept.	Vibhava	1670	19	Mar.	1805	11	Oct.	4849	2291	1110	1155	1158		
5	2139	15	Sept.	5510	20	Sept.	14	2061	2	Oct.	1925	14	Sept.	Sukla	1671	9	Mar.	1806	31	Oct.	Chitr	4850	2292	1111	1156	1160	
6	2140	15	Sept.	5511	9	Sept.	5	2062	2	Oct.	1926	14	Sept.	Pramodha	1672	27	Mar.	1807	20	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4851	2293	1112	1157	1161	
7	2141	15	Sept.	5512	29	Sept.	1	2063	2	Oct.	1927	14	Sept.	Prajapati	1673	16	Mar.	1808	7	Oct.	dashadh	4852	2294	1113	1158	1162	
8	2142	15	Sept.	5513	17	Sept.	14	2064	12	Oct.	1928	13	Sept.	Angira	1674	25	Mar.	1809	1	Oct.	Jyesht	4853	2295	1114	1159	1163	
9	2143	25	Sept.	5514	27	Sept.	1	2065	13	Oct.	1929	14	Sept.	Srujanika	1675	24	Mar.	1810	16	Oct.	Ashwin	4854	2296	1115	1160	1164	
10	2144	25	Sept.	5515	17	Sept.	14	2066	13	Oct.	1930	14	Sept.	Bhavá	1676	13	Mar.	1811	24	Oct.	Shrawan	4855	2297	1116	1161	1165	
11	2145	25	Sept.	5516	6	Sept.	3	2067	13	Oct.	1931	13	Sept.	Iswara	1677	31	Mar.	1812	12	Oct.	Jyesht	4856	2298	1117	1162	1166	
12	2146	24	Sept.	5517	25	Sept.	13	2068	13	Oct.	1932	13	Sept.	Bahudanya	1678	30	Mar.	1813	1	Oct.	Chitr	4857	2299	1118	1163	1167	
13	2147	24	Sept.	5518	15	Sept.	12	2069	13	Oct.	1933	14	Sept.	Prumatu	1679	29	Mar.	1814	12	Oct.	Shrawan	4858	2300	1119	1164	1168	
14	2148	24	Sept.	5519	3	Sept.	6	2070	13	Oct.	1934	14	Sept.	Vikrama	1680	28	Mar.	1815	21	Oct.	Jyesht	4859	2301	1120	1165	1169	
15	2149	24	Sept.	5520	22	Sept.	12	2071	13	Oct.	1935	14	Sept.	Chitrabhanu	1681	18	Mar.	1816	6	Oct.	Chitr	4860	2302	1121	1166	1170	
16	2150	23	Sept.	5521	11	Sept.	6	2072	12	Oct.	1936	14	Sept.	Tarana	1682	6	Mar.	1817	26	Oct.	Shrawan	4861	2303	1122	1167	1171	
17	2151	23	Sept.	5522	29	Sept.	12	2073	13	Oct.	1937	14	Sept.	Parthiva	1683	26	Mar.	1818	25	Oct.	Jyesht	4862	2304	1123	1168	1172	
18	2152	23	Sept.	5523	18	Sept.	6	2074	13	Oct.	1938	14	Sept.	Vyaya	1684	19	Mar.	1819	18	Oct.	Chitr	4863	2305	1124	1169	1173	
19	2153	23	Sept.	5524	8	Sept.	11	2075	13	Oct.	1939	14	Sept.	Sarvajit	1685	1	Mar.	1820	21	Oct.	Shrawan	4864	2306	1125	1170	1174	
20	2154	22	Sept.	5525	17	Sept.	5	2076	12	Oct.	1940	14	Sept.	Sarvadhar	1686	21	Mar.	1821	26	Oct.	Ashadh	4865	2307	1126	1171	1175	
21	2155	22	Sept.	5526	17	Sept.	4	2077	13	Oct.	1941	14	Sept.	Virodhi	1687	21	Mar.	1822	15	Oct.	Chitr	4866	2308	1127	1172	1176	
22	2156	22	Sept.	5527	17	Sept.	3	2078	13	Oct.	1942	14	Sept.	Vikrita	1688	19	Mar.	1823	23	Oct.	Shrawan	4867	2309	1128	1173	1177	
23	2157	21	Sept.	5528	16	Sept.	11	2079	12	Oct.	1943	14	Sept.	Karna	1689	17	Mar.	1824	23	Oct.	Ashadh	4868	2310	1129	1174	1178	
24	2158	21	Sept.	5529	13	Sept.	10	2080	12	Oct.	1944	14	Sept.	Nandana	1690	19	Mar.	1825	10	Oct.	Chitr	4869	2311	1130	1175	1179	
25	2159	21	Sept.	5530	29	Sept.	3	2081	13	Oct.	1945	14	Sept.	Vijya	1691	7	Apr.	1826	21	Oct.	Shrawan	4870	2312	1131	1176	1180	
26	2160	21	Sept.	5531	10	Sept.	2	2082	13	Oct.	1946	14	Sept.	Jya	1692	28	Mar.	1827	15	Oct.	Jyesht	4871	2313	1132	1177	1181	
27	2161	21	Sept.	5532	29	Sept.	10	2083	13	Oct.	1947	14	Sept.	Mannatka	1693	24	Mar.	1828	1	Oct.	Chitr	4872	2314	1133	1178	1182	
28	2162	20	Sept.	5533	18	Sept.	6	2084	12	Oct.	1948	13	Sept.	Durvankha	1694	13	Mar.	1829	25	Oct.	Shrawan	4873	2315	1134	1179	1183	
29	2163	20	Sept.	5534	18	Sept.	12	2085	13	Oct.	1949	14	Sept.	Hemalambra	1695	23	Mar.	1830	12	Oct.	Jyesht	4874	2316	1135	1180	1184	
30	2164	20	Sept.	5535	8	Sept.	3	2086	13	Oct.	1950	14	Sept.	Vilamva	1696	21	Mar.	1831	21	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4875	2317	1136	1181	1185	
31	2165	19	Sept.	5536	26	Sept.	12	2087	13	Oct.	1951	14	Sept.	Suryani	1697	20	Mar.	1832	21	Oct.	Chitr	4876	2318	1137	1182	1186	
32	2166	19	Sept.	5537	14	Sept.	7	2088	12	Oct.	1952	13	Sept.	Plava	1698	19	Mar.	1833	1	Oct.	Shrawan	4877	2319	1138	1183	1187	
33	2167	19	Sept.	5538	22	Sept.	3	2089	13	Oct.	1953	14	Sept.	Subhakrit	1699	8	Apr.	1834	21	Oct.	Jyesht	4878	2320	1139	1184	1188	
34	2168	19	Sept.	5539	22	Sept.	6	2090	13	Oct.	1954	14	Sept.	Krodru	1700	29	Mar.	1835	21	Oct.	Chitr	4879	2321	1140	1185	1190	
35	2169	19	Sept.	5540	11	Sept.	6	2091	12	Oct.	1955	14	Sept.	Vishvarasu	1701	22	Mar.	1836	28	Oct.	Shrawan	4880	2322	1141	1186	1194	
36	2170	18	Sept.	5541	30	Sept.	4	2092	12	Oct.	1956	14	Sept.	Parabhatta	1702	16	Mar.	1837	7	Oct.	Ashadh	4881	2323	1142	1187	1192	
37	2171	18	Sept.	5542	20	Sept.	10	2093	13	Oct.	1957	14	Sept.	Plavanga	1703	23	Mar.	1838	18	Oct.	Chitr	4882	2324	1143	1188	1193	
38	2172	18	Sept.	5543	10	Sept.	1	2094	13	Oct.	1958	14	Sept.	Kulala	1704	14	Mar.	1839	6	Oct.	Shrawan	4883	2325	1144	1189	1194	
39	2173	18	Sept.	5544	29	Sept.	7	2095	13	Oct.	1959	14	Sept.	Sauanya	1705	22	Mar.	1840	26	Oct.	Jyesht	4884	2326	1145	1190	1195	
40	2174	17	Sept.	5545	18	Sept.	10	2096	12	Oct.	1960	13	Sept.	Subharana	1706	11	Mar.	1841	3	Oct.	Chitr	4885	2327	1146	1191	1196	
41	2175	17	Sept.	5546	9	Sept																					

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF SHALUKIDES OR GRIGLAK ERA.			ERA OF PARSATRAIN			SUMMUS	SAXI ERA OF SĀLVĀHANA.			SAXIUS OF VIKRAMĀDITYA.			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER-CALENDARY MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SALVIHANA RECKONING			Juliand. Year	Buddhist Era of India, Ceylon, Ava, Shambal, &c.	Burmese vulgar Era, used also in Africa &c.	Bengali Era	Native Corresp. with our Sun.
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences								
1	2181	16	Sept.	5552	29	Sept.	4	2103	13	Oct.	1967	11	Sept.	Virodhakrit	1713	1	Apr.	1848	28	Oct.			1892	2334	1153	1198	1201
2	2182	15	Sept.	5553	18	Sept.	3	2104	12	Oct.	1968	13	Sept.	Paridhavī	1714	23	Mar.	1849	16	Oct.			4893	2335	1154	1199	1202
3	2183	15	Sept.	5554	7	Sept.	14	2105	13	Oct.	1969	14	Sept.	Pramudi	1715	13	Mar.	1850	1	Nov.	Vyshāk		4894	2336	1155	1200	1203
4	2184	15	Sept.	5555	25	Sept.	4	2106	13	Oct.	1970	14	Sept.	Ananda	1716	1	Apr.	1851	24	Oct.			4895	2337	1156	1201	1204
5	2185	15	Sept.	5556	15	Sept.	10	2107	13	Oct.	1971	14	Sept.	Rakshasa	1717	21	Mar.	1852	12	Nov.	Bhadurpud		4896	2338	1157	1202	1205
6	2186	14	Sept.	5557	3	Oct.	1	2108	12	Oct.	1972	13	Sept.	Anala	1718	8	Apr.	1853	31	Oct.			4897	2339	1158	1203	1206
7	2187	14	Sept.	5558	23	Sept.	7	2109	13	Oct.	1973	14	Sept.	Pisgala	1719	29	Mar.	1854	21	Oct.			4898	2340	1159	1204	1207
8	2188	14	Sept.	5559	11	Sept.	10	2110	13	Oct.	1974	14	Sept.	Kalayukta	1720	18	Mar.	1855	9	Nov.	Shrawun		4899	2341	1160	1205	1208
9	2189	14	Sept.	5560	30	Sept.	1	2111	13	Oct.	1975	14	Sept.	Sidharthu	1721	6	Apr.	1856	29	Oct.			1900	2342	1161	1206	1209
10	2190	14	Sept.	5561	20	Sept.	6	2112	12	Oct.	1976	14	Sept.	Randra	1722	28	Mar.	1857	19	Oct.			1901	2343	1162	1207	1210
11	2191	14	Sept.	5562	10	Sept.	12	2113	13	Oct.	1977	15	Sept.	Durmati	1723	15	Mar.	1858	7	Nov.	Jyesht		1902	2344	1163	1208	1211
12	2192	14	Sept.	5563	28	Sept.	3	2114	13	Oct.	1978	15	Sept.	Dundubhu	1724	3	Apr.	1859	27	Oct.			4903	2345	1164	1209	1212
13	2193	14	Sept.	5564	17	Sept.	6	2115	13	Oct.	1979	15	Sept.	Rudrōdgarī	1725	21	Mar.	1860	16	Oct.			1904	2346	1165	1210	1213
14	2194	13	Sept.	5565	6	Sept.	12	2116	12	Oct.	1980	14	Sept.	Raktakahā	1726	12	Mar.	1861	3	Nov.	Chytr		1905	2347	1166	1211	1214
15	2195	13	Sept.	5566	24	Sept.	3	2117	13	Oct.	1981	15	Sept.	Krōdhanā	1727	31	Mar.	1862	23	Oct.			4906	2348	1167	1212	1215
16	2196	13	Sept.	5567	13	Sept.	13	2118	13	Oct.	1982	15	Sept.	Kshaya	1728	21	Mar.	1863	11	Nov.	Shrawun		1907	2349	1168	1213	1216
17	2197	13	Sept.	5568	3	Oct.	6	2119	13	Oct.	1983	15	Sept.	Prabhava	1729	9	Apr.	1864	31	Oct.			4908	2350	1169	1214	1217
18	2198	12	Sept.	5569	22	Sept.	4	2120	12	Oct.	1984	14	Sept.	Vibhava	1730	28	Mar.	1865	10	Oct.			1909	2351	1170	1215	1218
19	2199	12	Sept.	5570	12	Sept.	10	2121	13	Oct.	1985	15	Sept.	Sulla	1731	17	Mar.	1866	8	Nov.	Ashadh		4910	2352	1171	1216	1219
20	2200	12	Sept.	5571	1	Oct.	2	2122	13	Oct.	1986	15	Sept.	Pramodha	1732	5	Apr.	1867	29	Oct.			1911	2353	1172	1217	1220
21	2201	12	Sept.	5572	19	Sept.	4	2123	13	Oct.	1987	15	Sept.	Prajāpati	1733	25	Mar.	1868	18	Oct.			1912	2354	1173	1218	1221
22	2202	11	Sept.	5573	8	Sept.	10	2124	12	Oct.	1988	14	Sept.	Angra	1734	14	Mar.	1869	5	Nov.	Vyshāk		4913	2355	1174	1219	1222
23	2203	11	Sept.	5574	27	Sept.	2	2125	13	Oct.	1989	15	Sept.	Srimulha	1735	2	Apr.	1870	25	Oct.			4914	2356	1175	1220	1223
24																											
25	2204	11	Sept.	5575	15	Sept.	11	2126	13	Oct.	1990	15	Sept.	Bhavī	1736	22	Mar.	1871	12	Nov.	Bhadurpud		4915	2357	1176	1221	1224
26	2205	11	Sept.	5576	5	Oct.	4	2127	13	Oct.	1991	15	Sept.	Yuvā	1737	10	Apr.	1872	2	Nov.			4916	2358	1177	1222	1225
27	2206	10	Sept.	5577	24	Sept.	3	2128	12	Oct.	1992	14	Sept.	Dhāta	1738	29	Mar.	1873	21	Oct.			4917	2359	1178	1223	1226
28	2207	10	Sept.	5578	13	Sept.	14	2129	13	Oct.	1993	15	Sept.	Iswara	1739	18	Mar.	1874	10	Nov.	Shrawun		4918	2360	1179	1224	1227
29	2208	10	Sept.	5579	1	Oct.	4	2130	13	Oct.	1994	15	Sept.	Bahudanya	1740	6	Apr.	1875	30	Oct.			4919	2361	1180	1225	1228
30	2209	10	Sept.	5580	21	Sept.	3	2131	13	Oct.	1995	15	Sept.	Prumathi	1741	26	Mar.	1876	20	Oct.			4920	2362	1181	1226	1229
31	2210	9	Sept.	5581	9	Sept.	13	2132	12	Oct.	1996	14	Sept.	Vikrama	1742	15	Mar.	1877	6	Nov.	Jyesht		4921	2363	1182	1227	1230
32	2211	9	Sept.	5582	29	Sept.	7	2133	13	Oct.	1997	15	Sept.	Brisya	1743	3	Apr.	1878	26	Oct.			4922	2364	1183	1228	1231
33	2212	9	Sept.	5583	17	Sept.	3	2134	13	Oct.	1998	15	Sept.	Chitrabhanū	1744	24	Mar.	1879	14	Oct.			4923	2365	1184	1229	1232
34	2213	9	Sept.	5584	6	Sept.	13	2135	13	Oct.	1999	15	Sept.	Subhanu	1745	13	Mar.	1880	3	Nov.	Chytr		4924	2366	1185	1230	1233
35	2214	8	Sept.	5585	25	Sept.	7	2136	12	Oct.	2000	14	Sept.	Tarāna	1746	31	Mar.	1881	23	Oct.			4925	2367	1186	1231	1234
36	2215	8	Sept.	5586	13	Sept.	10	2137	13	Oct.	2001	15	Sept.	Pārthiva	1747	20	Mar.	1882	11	Nov.	Shrawun		4926	2368	1187	1232	1235
37	2216	8	Sept.	5587	2	Sept.	1	2138	13	Oct.	2002	15	Sept.	Vyaya	1748	8	Apr.	1883	1	Nov.			4927	2369	1188	1233	1236
38	2217	8	Sept.	5588	22	Sept.	6	2139	13	Oct.	2003	15	Sept.	Sarvajit	1749	28	Mar.	1884	21	Oct.			4928	2370	1189	1234	1237
39	2218	7	Sept.	5589	11	Sept.	12	2140	12	Oct.	2004	14	Sept.	Sarvadhanī	1750	16	Mar.	1885	8	Nov.	Ashadh		4929	2371	1190	1235	1238
40	2219	7	Sept.	5590	29	Sept.	3	2141	13	Oct.	2005	15	Sept.	Virodhī	1751	4	Apr.	1886	28	Oct.			4930	2372	1191	1236	1239
41	2220	7	Sept.	5591	18	Sept.	6	2142	13	Oct.	2006	15	Sept.	Vikrita	1752	25	Mar.	1887	17	Oct.			4931	2373	1192	1237	1240
42	2221	7	Sept.	5592	8	Sept.	12	2143	13	Oct.	2007	15	Sept.	Khāra	1753	15	Mar.	1888	5	Nov.	Vyshāk		4932	2374	1193	1238	1241
43	2222	6	Sept.	5593	25	Sept.	3	2144	12	Oct.	2008	14	Sept.	Nandana	1754	2	Apr.	1889	24	Oct.			4933	2375	1194	1239	1242
44	2223	6	Sept.	5594	14	Sept.	13	2145	13	Oct.	2009	15	Sept.	Vijaya	1755	22	Mar.	1890	12	Nov.	Bhadurpud		4934	2376	1195	1240	1243
45	2224	6	Sept.	5595	4	Oct.	6	2146	13	Oct.	2010	15	Sept.	Jya	1756	10	Apr.	1891	2	Nov.			4935	2377	1196	1241	1244
46	2225	6	Sept.	5596	24	Sept.	4	2147	13	Oct.	2011	15	Sept.	Mammata	1757	30	Mar.	1892	23	Oct.			4936	2378	1197	1242	1245
47	2226	5	Sept.	5597	13	Sept.	10	2148	12	Oct.	2012	14	Sept.	Durmukha	1758	18	Mar.	1893	10	Nov.	Ashadh		4937	2379	1198	1243	1246
48	2227	5	Sept.	5598	2	Oct.	2	214																			

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, then Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTERIAN.			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF SELUCIDES, OR GREEK ERA			ERA OF PARASURĀM			SOMAVATIUM.	SAKĀ ERA OF SILIVĀHANA			SUNTAU OF VIKRAMADITYA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTERCALARY MONTH OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE SILIVĀHANA RECKONING	All Ages	Buddhist Era of India, Ceylon, And Siam &c	Hindoo's Julian calendar in Arianian &c	Bengal Sun	Full Sun corr. Bengal Sun	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Tithi	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	1 year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences							
1	2228	5	Sept.	5599	20	Sept.	5	2150	13	Oct.	2014	15	Sept.	Vilamava	1760	26	Mar	1893	19	Oct	Jyesht	4939	2381	1200	1245	1248
2	2229	5	Sept.	5600	9	Sept.	8	2151	13	Oct.	2015	15	Sept.	Vikari	1761	16	Mar	1896	7	Nov		4940	2382	1201	1246	1249
3	2230	4	Sept.	5601	28	Sept.	2	2152	12	Oct.	2016	14	Sept.	Sarvari	1762	3	Apr	1897	26	Oct		4941	2383	1202	1247	1250
4	2231	4	Sept.	5602	16	Sept.	5	2153	13	Oct.	2017	15	Sept.	Plava	*1763	24	Mar	1898	11	Nov	Chytr	4942	2384	1203	1248	1251
5	2232	4	Sept.	5603	5	Sept.	8	2154	13	Oct.	2018	15	Sept.	Subhakrit	1764	11	Apr	1899	3	Nov		4943	2385	1204	1249	1252
6	2233	4	Sept.	5604	25	Sept.	1	2155	13	Oct.	2019	15	Sept.	Sobhana	1765	31	Mar	1900	24	Oct		4944	2386	1205	1250	1253
7	2234	3	Sept.	5605	14	Sept.	14	2156	12	Oct.	2020	14	Sept.	Krodhī	1766	19	Mar	1901	11	Nov	Shrawan	4945	2387	1206	1251	1254
8	2235	3	Sept.	5606	2	Oct.	5	2157	13	Oct.	2021	15	Sept.	Viswavasu	1767	7	Apr	1902	31	Oct		4946	2388	1207	1252	1255
9																										
10	2236	3	Sept.	5607	21	Sept.	1	2158	13	Oct.	2022	15	Sept.	Parabharva	1768	28	Mar	1903	21	Oct		4947	2389	1208	1253	1256
11	2237	3	Sept.	5608	11	Sept.	14	2159	13	Oct.	2023	15	Sept.	Plavanga	1769	17	Mar	1904	9	Nov	Jyesht	4948	2390	1209	1254	1257
12	2238	2	Sept.	5609	28	Sept.	5	2160	12	Oct.	2024	14	Sept.	Kulaka	1770	4	Apr	1905	28	Oct		4949	2391	1210	1255	1258
13	2239	2	Sept.	5610	17	Sept.	1	2161	13	Oct.	2025	15	Sept.	Saumya	1771	25	Mar	1906	17	Oct		4950	2392	1211	1256	1259
14	2240	2	Sept.	5611	7	Sept.	14	2162	13	Oct.	2026	15	Sept.	Sabharana	1772	14	Mar	1907	5	Nov	Vyshak	4951	2393	1212	1257	126
15	2241	2	Sept.	5612	25	Sept.	5	2163	13	Oct.	2027	15	Sept.	Virodhakrit	1773	2	Apr	1908	25	Oct		4952	2394	1213	1258	1261
16	2242	1	Sept.	5613	13	Sept.	8	2164	12	Oct.	2028	14	Sept.	Parahavi	1774	21	Mar	1909	12	Nov	Bhadurput	4953	2395	1214	1259	1262
17	2243	1	Sept.	5614	3	Oct.	1	2165	13	Oct.	2029	15	Sept.	Pramadi	1775	10	Apr	1910	2	Nov		4954	2396	1215	1260	1263
18	2244	1	Sept.	5615	23	Sept.	6	2166	13	Oct.	2030	15	Sept.	Ananda	1776	29	Mar	1911	22	Oct		4955	2397	1216	1261	126
19	2245	1	Sept.	5616	13	Sept.	12	2167	13	Oct.	2031	15	Sept.	Rakshasa	1777	19	Mar	1912	10	Nov	Shrawan	4956	2398	1217	1262	1265
20	2246	31	Aug.	5617	3	Sept.	3	2168	12	Oct.	2032	15	Sept.	Anala	1778	6	Apr	1913	29	Oct		4957	2399	1218	1263	126
21	2247	31	Aug.	5618	19	Sept.	6	2169	13	Oct.	2033	16	Sept.	Pungala	1779	26	Mar	1914	19	Oct		4958	2400	1219	1264	1267
22	2248	31	Aug.	5619	9	Sept.	11	2170	13	Oct.	2034	16	Sept.	Kālayukta	1780	16	Mar	1915	6	Nov	Jyesht	4959	2401	1220	1265	1268
23	2249	31	Aug.	5620	29	Sept.	5	2171	13	Oct.	2035	16	Sept.	Sidhartha	1781	4	Apr	1916	26	Oct		4960	2402	1221	1266	126
24	2250	30	Aug.	5621	17	Sept.	2	2172	12	Oct.	2036	15	Sept.	Randra	1782	23	Mar	1917	13	Nov	Ashwin	4961	2403	1220	1267	127
25	2251	30	Aug.	5622	5	Sept.	11	2173	13	Oct.	2037	16	Sept.	Durmati	1783	11	Apr	1918	3	Nov		4962	2404	1223	1268	127
26	2252	30	Aug.	5623	25	Sept.	5	2174	13	Oct.	2038	16	Sept.	Dundubhi	1784	31	Mar	1919	21	Oct		4963	2405	1224	1269	127
27	2253	30	Aug.	5624	14	Sept.	9	2175	13	Oct.	2039	16	Sept.	Rudradgiri	1785	30	Mar	1920	12	Nov	Shrawan	4964	2406	1225	1270	12
28	2254	29	Aug.	5625	1	Oct.	6	2176	12	Oct.	2040	15	Sept.	Raktalsha	1786	7	Apr	1921	31	Oct		4965	2407	1226	1271	12
29	2255	29	Aug.	5626	21	Sept.	5	2177	13	Oct.	2041	16	Sept.	Krodhana	1787	27	Mar	1922	21	Oct		4966	2408	1227	1272	127
30	2256	29	Aug.	5627	10	Sept.	8	2178	13	Oct.	2042	16	Sept.	Kshaya	1788	16	Mar	1923	8	Nov	Jyesht	4967	2409	1228	1273	127
31	2257	29	Aug.	5628	30	Sept.	2	2179	13	Oct.	2043	16	Sept.	Prabhava	1789	4	Apr	1924	23	Oct		4968	2410	1229	1274	1277
32	2258	28	Aug.	5629	17	Sept.	5	2180	12	Oct.	2044	15	Sept.	Vibhava	1790	24	Mar	1925	17	Oct		4969	2411	1230	1275	1278
33	2259	28	Aug.	5630	6	Sept.	8	2181	13	Oct.	2045	16	Sept.	Sukla	1791	14	Mar	1926	5	Nov	Vyshak	4970	2412	1231	1276	1279
34	2260	28	Aug.	5631	26	Sept.	1	2182	13	Oct.	2046	16	Sept.	Pramodha	1792	1	Apr	1927	25	Oct		4971	2413	1232	1277	1280
35	2261	28	Aug.	5632	16	Sept.	14	2183	13	Oct.	2047	16	Sept.	Prajapati	1793	22	Mar	1928	12	Nov	Bhadurput	4972	2414	1233	1278	1281
36	2262	27	Aug.	5633	3	Oct.	5	2184	12	Oct.	2048	15	Sept.	Angra	1794	9	Apr	1929	1	Nov		4973	2415	1234	1279	1282
37	2263	27	Aug.	5634	22	Sept.	1	2185	13	Oct.	2049	16	Sept.	Srimukha	1795	30	Mar	1930	22	Oct		4974	2416	1235	1283	
38	2264	27	Aug.	5635	12	Sept.	14	2186	13	Oct.	2050	16	Sept.	Bhava	1796	18	Mar	1931	9	Nov	Ashadh	4975	2417	1236	1281	1284
39	2265	27	Aug.	5636	3	Sept.	4	2187	13	Oct.	2051	16	Sept.	Yuya	1797	6	Apr	1932	30	Oct		4976	2418	1237	1282	1285
40	2266	26	Aug.	5637	19	Sept.	3	2188	12	Oct.	2052	15	Sept.	Dhatā	1798	26	Mar	1933	19	Oct		4977	2419	1238	1283	1286
41	2267	26	Aug.	5638	8	Sept.	13	2189	13	Oct.	2053	16	Sept.	Iswara	1799	16	Mar	1934	6	Nov	Jyesht	4978	2420	1239	1284	1287
42	2268	26	Aug.	5639	28	Sept.	6	2190	13	Oct.	2054	16	Sept.	Bahudanya	1800	3	Apr	1935	26	Oct		4979	2421	1240	1285	1288
43																										
44	2269	26	Aug.	5640	18	Sept.	5	2191	13	Oct.	2055	16	Sept.	Prumathi	1801	23	Mar	1936	14	Nov	Ashwin	4980	2422	1241	1286	1289
45	2270	25	Aug.	5641	6	Sept.	9	2192	12	Oct.	2056	15	Sept.	Vikrama	1802	10	Apr	1937	3	Nov		4981	2423	1242	1287	1290
46	2271	25	Aug.	5642	24	Sept.	6	2193	13	Oct.	2057	16	Sept.	Brisya	1803	31	Mar	1938	24	Oct		4982	2424	1243	1288	1291
47	2272	25	Aug.	5643	14	Sept.	12	2194	13	Oct.	2058	16	Sept.	Chitrabhānu	1804	19	Mar	1939	11	Nov	Shrawan	4983	2425	1244	1289	1292
48	2273	25	Aug.	5644	2	Oct.	3	2195	13	Oct.	2059	16	Sept.	Subhānu	1805	7	Apr	1940	31	Oct		4984	2426	1245	1290	1293

* Pōush month retrenched, and Chytr intercalary month

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No. of distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER.			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides or Grecian Era.			ERA OF PARASURAM.			SEASON.	SAKA ERA OF SILVANA.			SUNNY OF VIKRAMADITYA.			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE LATTER CALARY MOST OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE SILVANA RECKONING.	Kali Yuga.	Buddhist Era of India, Ceylon, &c.	Hindoo Lunar Era, used among Arabians, &c.	Reckon Sun	Lunar Sun corresponding with her Sun	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No. of Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences		Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences							
1	2274	24	Aug	5615	20	Sept.	6	2196	12	Oct	2060	15	Sept	Tarana	1806	28	Mar	1941	20	Oct.	Jyesht	4983	2427	1246	1291	129
2	2275	24	Aug	5616	10	Sept.	11	2197	13	Oct	2061	16	Sept	Parthura	1807	16	Mar	1942	8	Nov		4986	2428	1247	1292	129
3	2276	24	Aug	5617	30	Sept.	5	2198	13	Oct	2062	16	Sept	Vyaya	1808	4	Apr	1943	23	Oct		4957	2429	1248	1293	129
4	2277	24	Aug	5618	19	Sept.	2	2199	13	Oct	2063	16	Sept	Sarvapit	1809	25	Mar	1944	17	Oct.		4988	2430	1249	1294	129
5	2278	23	Aug	5619	6	Sept.	11	2200	12	Oct	2064	15	Sept	Sarvadhar	1810	13	Mar	1945	4	Nov	Chytr	4989	2431	1250	1295	1298
6	2279	23	Aug	5620	26	Sept.	5	2201	13	Oct	2065	16	Sept	Virodhr	1811	1	Apr	1946	24	Oct.		4990	2432	1251	1296	1299
7	2280	23	Aug	5621	15	Sept.	9	2202	13	Oct	2066	16	Sept	Vikrata	1812	22	Mar	1947	12	Nov	Bhadurpud	4991	2433	1252	1297	1300
8	2281	23	Aug	5622	3	Oct.	6	2203	13	Oct	2067	16	Sept	Kuara	1813	9	Apr	1948	2	Nov		4992	2434	1253	1298	1301
9	2282	22	Aug	5623	22	Sept.	5	2204	12	Oct	2068	15	Sept	Nandana	1814	29	Mar	1949	22	Oct		4993	2435	1254	1299	1302
10	2283	22	Aug	5624	11	Sept.	8	2205	13	Oct	2069	16	Sept	Vijya	1815	18	Mar	1950	9	Nov	Ashadh	4994	2436	1255	1300	1303
11	2284	22	Aug	5625	1	Sept.	2	2206	13	Oct	2070	16	Sept	Jya'	1816	6	Apr	1951	30	Oct.		4995	2437	1256	1301	1304
12	2285	22	Aug	5626	19	Sept.	4	2207	13	Oct	2071	16	Sept	Manmatka	1817	26	Mar	1952	19	Oct.		4996	2438	1257	1302	1305
13	2286	21	Aug	5627	8	Sept.	10	2208	12	Oct	2072	15	Sept	Durmukha	1818	15	Mar	1953	6	Nov	Jyeah	4997	2439	1258	1303	1306
14	2287	21	Aug	5628	27	Sept.	1	2209	13	Oct	2073	16	Sept	Hemalambra	1819	2	Apr	1954	26	Oct.		4998	2440	1259	1304	1307
15	2288	21	Aug	5629	17	Sept.	7	2210	13	Oct	2074	16	Sept	Vilamya	1820	23	Mar	1955	13	Nov	Ashwin	4999	2441	1260	1305	1308
16	2289	21	Aug	5630	5	Sept.	10	2211	13	Oct	2075	16	Sept	Vikari	1821	1	Apr	1956	3	Nov		5000	2442	1261	1306	1309
17	2290	21	Aug	5631	24	Sept.	1	2212	13	Oct	2076	15	Sept	Sarvari	1822	31	Mar	1957	23	Oct.		5001	2443	1262	1307	1310
18	2291	21	Aug	5632	14	Sept.	14	2213	14	Oct	2077	16	Sept	Plava	1823	30	Mar	1958	11	Nov	Shrawun	5002	2444	1263	1308	1311
19	2292	21	Aug	5633	2	Oct.	4	2214	14	Oct	2078	16	Sept	Subhakrit	1824	9	Apr	1959	1	Nov		5003	2445	1264	1309	1312
20	2293	21	Aug	5634	22	Sept.	3	2215	14	Oct	2079	16	Sept	Sobhana	1825	28	Mar	1960	21	Oct.		5004	2446	1265	1310	1312
21	2294	20	Aug	5635	10	Sept.	13	2216	13	Oct	2080	15	Sept	Krodu	1826	17	Mar	1961	8	Nov	Jyesht	5005	2447	1266	1311	1314
22	2295	20	Aug	5636	30	Sept.	6	2217	14	Oct	2081	16	Sept	Viswavasu	1827	6	Apr	1962	23	Oct.		5006	2448	1267	1312	1315
23	2296	20	Aug	5637	20	Sept.	5	2218	14	Oct	2082	16	Sept	Parabhabava	1828	26	Mar	1963	17	Oct.		5007	2449	1268	1313	1316
24	2297	20	Aug	5638	9	Sept.	9	2219	14	Oct	2083	16	Sept	Plavanga	1829	15	Mar	1964	6	Nov	Chytr	5008	2450	1269	1314	1317
25	2298	19	Aug	5639	26	Sept.	6	2220	13	Oct	2084	15	Sept	Kilaka	1830	2	Apr	1965	26	Oct.		5009	2451	1270	1315	1318
26	2299	19	Aug	5640	16	Sept.	12	2221	14	Oct	2085	16	Sept	Saumya	1831	29	Mar	1966	13	Nov	Shrawun	5010	2452	1271	1316	1319
27	2300	19	Aug	5641	4	Oct.	3	2222	14	Oct	2086	16	Sept	Sabbharana	1832	11	Apr	1967	3	Nov		5011	2453	1272	1317	1320
28	2301	19	Aug	5642	23	Sept.	6	2223	14	Oct	2087	16	Sept	Virodhakrat	1833	31	Mar	1968	23	Oct.		5012	2454	1273	1318	132
29																										
30	2302	18	Aug	5643	12	Sept.	11	2224	13	Oct	2088	15	Sept	Paridhavi	1834	19	Mar	1969	10	Nov	Ashadh	5013	2455	1274	1319	132
31	2303	18	Aug	5644	2	Oct.	5	2225	14	Oct	2089	16	Sept	Pramadi	1835	7	Apr	1970	30	Oct.		5014	2456	1275	1320	132
32	2304	18	Aug	5645	21	Sept.	2	2226	14	Oct	2090	16	Sept	Ananda	1836	27	Mar	1971	20	Oct.		5015	2457	1276	1321	132
33	2305	18	Aug	5646	9	Sept.	11	2227	14	Oct	2091	16	Sept	Rakahasa	1837	16	Mar	1972	8	Nov	Vyshak	5016	2458	1277	1322	132
34	2306	17	Aug	5647	23	Sept.	5	2228	13	Oct	2092	16	Sept	Anala	1838	4	Apr	1973	27	Oct.		5017	2459	1278	1323	132
35	2307	17	Aug	5648	17	Sept.	1	2229	14	Oct	2093	17	Sept	Pingala	1839	24	Mar	1974	15	Nov	Bhadurpud	5018	2460	1279	1324	1327
36	2308	17	Aug	5649	7	Sept.	14	2230	14	Oct	2094	17	Sept	Kalayukta	1840	13	Apr	1975	5	Nov		5019	2461	1280	1325	1328
37	2309	17	Aug	5650	25	Sept.	5	2231	14	Oct	2095	17	Sept	Sidharthi	1841	1	Apr	1976	25	Oct.		5020	2462	1281	1326	1329
38	2310	16	Aug	5651	13	Sept.	8	2232	13	Oct	2096	16	Sept	Randra	1842	20	Mar	1977	12	Nov	Shrawun	5021	2463	1282	1327	1330
39	2311	16	Aug	5652	3	Oct.	1	2233	14	Oct	2097	17	Sept	Durmati	1843	9	Apr	1978	1	Nov		5022	2464	1283	1328	1331
40	2312	16	Aug	5653	23	Sept.	7	2234	14	Oct	2098	17	Sept	Dundubhi	1844	29	Mar	1979	21	Oct.		5023	2465	1284	1329	1332
41	2313	16	Aug	5654	11	Sept.	10	2235	14	Oct	2099	17	Sept	Budurôdgari	1845	18	Mar	1980	10	Nov	Jyesht	5024	2466	1285	1330	1333
42	2314	15	Aug	5655	29	Sept.	1	2236	13	Oct	2100	16	Sept	Raktalsha	1846	5	Apr	1981	29	Oct.		5025	2467	1286	1331	1334
43	2315	15	Aug	5656	19	Sept.	6	2237	14	Oct	2101	17	Sept	Krödhana	1847	25	Mar	1982	18	Oct.		5026	2468	1287	1332	1335
44	2316	15	Aug	5657	9	Sept.	12	2238	14	Oct	2102	17	Sept	Kshaya	1848	14	Mar	1983	5	Nov	Chytr	5027	2469	1288	1333	1336
45	2317	15	Aug	5658	27	Sept.	3	2239	14	Oct	2103	17	Sept	Prabhava	1849	3	Apr	1984	26	Oct.		5028	2470	1289	1334	1337
46	2318	14	Aug	5659	15	Sept.	13	2240	13	Oct	2104	16	Sept	Vibhava	1850	29	Mar	1985	14	Nov	Shrawun	5029	2471	1290	1335	1338
47	2319	14	Aug	5660	5	Oct.	7	2241	14	Oct	2105	17	Sept	Sukla	1851	10	Apr	1986	3	Nov		5030	2472	1291	1336	1339
48	2320	14	Aug	5661	23	Sept.	3	2242	14	Oct	2106	17	Sept	Pramoda	1852	30	Mar	1987	22	Oct.		5031	2473	1292	1337	1340

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

Era of the Orientals	SARASVATI ERA			PARSI PARVATI ERA & GREGORIAN ERA			NAME OF PARVATI ERA	NAME OF THE EPOCH	DATE ERA OF PARVATI		NAME OF VIKRAMADITYA		THE YEAR IN WHICH THE LATER CALLED MAHAYOGA OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE SARA-MAHA-AKAASHVANI	NAME	DATE	NAME	DATE	NAME	DATE					
	Year	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day			Year	Month	Year	Month												
1. 2nd 14 A.M.	5	2	12	901	113	113	113	113	2167	17	Sep.	Prasapatti	1900	19	Mar	1900	10	Nov	Ashadh	5032	2174	1203	1233	1341
2. 2d 13 A.M.	5	1	1	902	1	Oct	902	1	2168	16	Sep.	Angira	1904	7	Apr	1903	30	Oct	Shash	5033	2175	1204	1233	1342
3. 2d 12 A.M.	5	21	1	903	5	Oct	903	17	2169	11	Sept	Brahmula	1906	20	Mar	1906	13	Oct	Vish	5035	2176	1206	1230	1343
4. 2d 11 A.M.	5	10	1	904	9	Oct	904	11	2170	11	Oct	Bhuva	1908	16	Mar	1908	7	Nov	Vyashak	5036	2177	1207	1231	1344
5. 2d 17 A.M.	5	24	1	905	6	Oct	905	17	2171	17	Sept	Yurik	1909	4	Apr	1909	25	Oct	Magha	5040	2178	1207	1232	1345
6. 2d 16 A.M.	5	7	17	906	1	Oct	906	16	2172	16	Sep.	Danta	1909	21	Mar	1909	11	Nov	Bhadrapud	5047	2179	1209	1233	1346
7. 2d 15 A.M.	5	6	20	907	8	Oct	907	16	2173	17	Sept	Iawara	1910	12	Apr	1910	4	Nov	Uttarayana	5048	2180	1210	1231	1347
8. 2d 14 A.M.	5	5	23	908	2	Oct	908	17	2174	16	Sept	Upendaranya	1910	1	Apr	1910	21	Oct	Shukla	5049	2181	1201	1235	1348
9. 2d 13 A.M.	5	4	16	909	11	Oct	909	17	2175	17	Sept	Pramadhi	1901	22	Mar	1908	13	Nov	Shivamun	5049	2182	1201	1236	1349
10. 2d 12 A.M.	5	3	19	910	1	Oct	910	16	2176	16	Sep.	Vikrama	1902	7	Apr	1907	1	Nov	Chaitra	5041	2183	1202	1237	1349
11. 2d 11 A.M.	5	2	22	911	1	Oct	911	17	2177	17	Sept	Bridja	1903	21	Mar	1903	21	Oct	Chittabhanu	5042	2184	1203	1235	1351
12. 2d 10 A.M.	5	1	25	912	10	Oct	912	17	2178	17	Sept	Chitrabhanu	1904	21	Mar	1904	3	Nov	Jyest	5043	2185	1204	1234	1352
13. 2d 9 A.M.	5	30	1	913	1	Oct	913	17	2179	16	Sep.	Sulabh	1905	6	Apr	1909	21	Oct	Shukra	5044	2186	1205	1236	1353
14. 2d 8 A.M.	5	29	4	914	1	Oct	914	17	2180	17	Sept	Tarana	1906	2	Mar	1901	19	Oct	Cayya	5045	2187	1206	1231	1354
15. 2d 7 A.M.	5	28	7	915	11	Oct	915	17	2181	16	Sep.	Parthiva	1907	17	Mar	1902	6	Nov	Shash	5046	2188	1207	1232	1355
16. 2d 6 A.M.	5	27	10	916	5	Oct	916	17	2182	17	Sept	Vasya	1907	21	Apr	1903	20	O.	Shash	5047	2189	1208	1233	1355
17. 2d 5 A.M.	5	26	13	917	1	Oct	917	17	2183	16	Sep.	Savita	1908	22	Mar	1904	13	Nov	Shash	5048	2190	1209	1231	1357
18. 2d 4 A.M.	5	25	16	918	7	Oct	918	16	2184	16	Sep.	Savita	1908	10	Apri	1905	2	Nov	Shash	5049	2191	1210	1235	1358
19. 2d 3 A.M.	5	24	19	919	7	Oct	919	17	2185	17	Sept	Virudha	1909	21	Mar	1909	21	Oct	Shash	5050	2192	1211	1236	1358
20. 2d 2 A.M.	5	23	22	920	10	Oct	920	17	2186	16	Sep.	Virudha	1910	21	Mar	1910	11	Nov	Aswella	5051	2193	1212	1237	1359
21. 2d 1 A.M.	5	22	25	921	1	Oct	921	17	2187	17	Sept	Krtta	1910	7	Apr	1910	21	Oct	Shash	5052	2194	1213	1236	1359
22. 2d 0 A.M.	5	21	28	922	11	Oct	922	17	2188	16	Sep.	Krtta	1911	21	Mar	1911	20	O.	Vyashak	5053	2195	1214	1237	1360
23. 2d 29 A.M.	5	20	1	923	12	Oct	923	17	2189	17	Sept	Vaja	1912	16	Mar	1912	7	Nov	Magha	5054	2196	1215	1238	1361
24. 2d 28 A.M.	5	19	4	924	13	Oct	924	17	2190	17	Sept	Jya	1912	21	Apr	1911	27	O.	Shash	5055	2197	1216	1238	1361
25. 2d 27 A.M.	5	18	7	925	14	Oct	925	17	2191	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1913	21	Mar	1912	21	Oct	Shash	5056	2198	1217	1238	1362
26. 2d 26 A.M.	5	17	10	926	15	Oct	926	17	2192	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1913	21	Apr	1913	21	Oct	Shash	5057	2199	1218	1238	1362
27. 2d 25 A.M.	5	16	13	927	16	Oct	927	17	2193	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1914	21	Mar	1913	21	Oct	Shash	5058	2200	1219	1238	1362
28. 2d 24 A.M.	5	15	16	928	17	Oct	928	17	2194	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1914	21	Apr	1914	21	Oct	Shash	5059	2201	1220	1238	1362
29. 2d 23 A.M.	5	14	19	929	18	Oct	929	17	2195	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1915	21	Mar	1914	21	Oct	Shash	5060	2202	1221	1238	1362
30. 2d 22 A.M.	5	13	22	930	19	Oct	930	17	2196	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1915	21	Apr	1915	21	Oct	Shash	5061	2203	1222	1238	1362
31. 2d 21 A.M.	5	12	25	931	20	Oct	931	17	2197	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1916	21	Mar	1915	21	Oct	Shash	5062	2204	1223	1238	1362
32. 2d 20 A.M.	5	11	28	932	21	Oct	932	17	2198	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1916	21	Apr	1916	21	Oct	Shash	5063	2205	1224	1238	1362
33. 2d 19 A.M.	5	10	1	933	22	Oct	933	17	2199	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1917	21	Mar	1916	21	Oct	Shash	5064	2206	1225	1238	1362
34. 2d 18 A.M.	5	9	4	934	23	Oct	934	17	2200	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1917	21	Apr	1917	21	Oct	Shash	5065	2207	1226	1238	1362
35. 2d 17 A.M.	5	8	7	935	24	Oct	935	17	2201	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1918	21	Mar	1917	21	Oct	Shash	5066	2208	1227	1238	1362
36. 2d 16 A.M.	5	7	10	936	25	Oct	936	17	2202	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1918	21	Apr	1918	21	Oct	Shash	5067	2209	1228	1238	1362
37. 2d 15 A.M.	5	6	13	937	26	Oct	937	17	2203	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1919	21	Mar	1918	21	Oct	Shash	5068	2210	1229	1238	1362
38. 2d 14 A.M.	5	5	16	938	27	Oct	938	17	2204	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1919	21	Apr	1919	21	Oct	Shash	5069	2211	1230	1238	1362
39. 2d 13 A.M.	5	4	19	939	28	Oct	939	17	2205	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1920	21	Mar	1919	21	Oct	Shash	5070	2212	1231	1238	1362
40. 2d 12 A.M.	5	3	22	940	29	Oct	940	17	2206	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1920	21	Apr	1920	21	Oct	Shash	5071	2213	1232	1238	1362
41. 2d 11 A.M.	5	2	25	941	30	Oct	941	17	2207	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1921	21	Mar	1920	21	Oct	Shash	5072	2214	1233	1238	1362
42. 2d 10 A.M.	5	1	28	942	31	Oct	942	17	2208	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1921	21	Apr	1921	21	Oct	Shash	5073	2215	1234	1238	1362
43. 2d 9 A.M.	5	31	1	943	1	Nov	943	17	2209	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1922	21	Mar	1921	21	Oct	Shash	5074	2216	1235	1238	1362
44. 2d 8 A.M.	5	30	4	944	2	Nov	944	17	2210	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1922	21	Apr	1922	21	Oct	Shash	5075	2217	1236	1238	1362
45. 2d 7 A.M.	5	29	7	945	3	Nov	945	17	2211	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1923	21	Mar	1922	21	Oct	Shash	5076	2218	1237	1238	1362
46. 2d 6 A.M.	5	28	10	946	4	Nov	946	17	2212	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1923	21	Apr	1923	21	Oct	Shash	5077	2219	1238	1238	1362
47. 2d 5 A.M.	5	27	13	947	5	Nov	947	17	2213	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1924	21	Mar	1923	21	Oct	Shash	5078	2220	1239	1238	1362
48. 2d 4 A.M.	5	26	16	948	6	Nov	948	17	2214	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1924	21	Apr	1924	21	Oct	Shash	5079	2221	1240	1238	1362
49. 2d 3 A.M.	5	25	19	949	7	Nov	949	17	2215	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1925	21	Mar	1924	21	Oct	Shash	5080	2222	1241	1238	1362
50. 2d 2 A.M.	5	24	22	950	8	Nov	950	17	2216	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1925	21	Apr	1925	21	Oct	Shash	5081	2223	1242	1238	1362
51. 2d 1 A.M.	5	23	25	951	9	Nov	951	17	2217	16	Sep.	Mahayoga	1926	21	Mar	1925	21	Oct	Shash	5082	2224	1243	1238	1362
52. 2d 0 A.M.	5	22	28	952	10	Nov	952	17	2218	17	Sept	Mahayoga	1926	21	Apr	1926	21	Oct</						

Chinese, Japanese, &c., commencing with the Christian Era, to the end of the 20th Century, showing and with the principal articles of the Calendar.

Year & Year of the Year	Solar Year		Lunar Year		Sun Signs		Tropical Year		Chinese Year & Month		Chinese Year & Month		Chinese Year & Month		Chinese Year & Month		Chinese Year & Month		Chinese Year & Month		Chinese Year & Month		Christian Era		Golden Number	Indiction	Solar Cycle	Dominal Letter	Roman Indiction	Julian Period
	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	Ind	Year	
San Iku	1362	7 June	1362	7 May	1362	7 Au.	1362	7	San wi	8	17	K	b	Kanno-to-tatsuse	2591	1931	Jan	13	12	8	D	14	6644							
San Dolas	1363	7 June	1363	7 May	1363	7 Au.	1363	7	Jin shui	9	7	F	b	Midano-je-sar	2592	1932	Jan	14	23	9	OB	15	6645							
San Arba	1364	7 June	1364	7 May	1364	7 Au.	1364	7	Kwei-ye	10	26	J	m	Midano-to-torri	2593	1933	Jan	15	4	10	A	1	6646							
San Khamas	1365	7 June	1365	7 May	1365	7 Au.	1365	7	Kiuh-shih	11	14	P	b	Kino-je-in	2594	1934	Jan	16	15	11	G	2	6647							
San Tua	1366	7 June	1366	7 May	1366	7 Au.	1366	7	Yih-hau	12	3	F	b	Kino-to-y	2595	1935	Jan	17	26	12	F	3	6648							
San Doh	1367	7 June	1367	7 Mar	1367	7 Au.	1367	7	Ping-tse	13	2	J	m	Kino-je-no	2596	1936	Jan	18	7	13	ED	4	6649							
San Saman	1368	7 June	1368	7 Mar	1368	7 Au.	1368	7	Tin-chau	14	11	F	b	Fino-to-oos	2597	1937	Jan	19	18	14	C	5	6650							
San Tua	1369	7 June	1369	7 Mar	1369	7 Au.	1369	7	Wu-yin	15	1	J	b	Tsutano-je-torra	2598	1938	Jan	1	0	15	B	6	6651							
San Khamas	1370	7 June	1370	7 Mar	1370	7 Au.	1370	7	ki-mau	16	19	F	b	Tsutano-to-ov	2599	1939	Jan	2	11	16	A	7	6652							
San Abadi	1371	7 June	1371	7 Feb	1371	7 Au.	1371	7	Kang-ku-in	17	5	F	b	Kanno-je-tata	2600	1940	Jan	3	22	17	GF	8	6653							
San Iku	1372	7 June	1372	7 Jan	1372	7 Au.	1372	7	San-ye	18	27	J	m	Kanro-je-in	2601	1941	Jan	4	3	18	E	9	6654							
San Dolas	1373	7 June	1373	7 Jan	1373	7 Au.	1373	7	Jin-wu	19	16	F	b	Midano-je-ooma	2602	1942	Jan	5	14	19	D	10	6655							
San Arba	1374	7 June	1374	7 Jan	1374	7 Au.	1374	7	Kwei-wi	20	5	F	b	Midano-to-tatsuse	2603	1943	Jan	6	25	20	G	11	6656							
San Khamas	1375	6 June	1375	7 Dec	1375	7 Au.	1375	7	Kiuh-shih	21	2	J	m	Kino-je-sar	2604	1944	Jan	7	6	21	BA	12	6657							
San Doh	1376	7 June	1376	7 Dec	1376	7 Au.	1376	7	Yih-ye	22	12	F	b	Kino-to-torri	2605	1945	Jan	8	17	22	G	13	6658							
San Doh	1377	7 June	1377	7 Nov	1377	7 Au.	1377	7	Ping-shih	23	2	F	b	Kino-je-in	2606	1946	Jan	9	28	23	F	14	6659							
San Tua	1378	7 June	1378	7 Nov	1378	7 Au.	1378	7	Tin-lai	24	22	J	m	Fino-to-y	2607	1947	Jan	10	9	24	E	15	6660							
San Tua	1379	6 June	1379	7 Nov	1379	7 Au.	1379	7	Wu-tso	25	16	I	b	Tsutano-je-ne	2608	1948	Jan	11	20	25	DC	1	6661							
San Khamas	1380	7 June	1380	7 Oct	1380	7 Au.	1380	7	Ki-chau	26	20	J	m	Tsutano-to-oos	2609	1949	Jan	12	1	26	B	2	6662							
San Arba	1381	7 June	1381	7 Oct	1381	7 Au.	1381	7	Kang-yin	27	17	F	b	Kanno-je-torra	2610	1950	Jan	13	12	27	A	3	6663							
San Lai	1382	7 June	1382	7 Oct	1382	7 Au.	1382	7	San-nau	28	6	F	b	Kanno-to-ov	2611	1951	Jan	14	23	28	G	4	6664							
San Salas	1383	6 June	1383	7 Sept	1383	7 Au.	1383	7	Jin-shih	29	27	J	m	Midano-je-tata	2612	1952	Jan	15	4	1	FE	5	6665							
San Arba	1384	7 June	1384	7 Sept	1384	7 Au.	1384	7	Kwei-ye	30	11	F	b	Midano-to-uu	2613	1953	Jan	16	13	2	D	6	6666							
San Khamas	1385	7 June	1385	7 Sept	1385	7 Au.	1385	7	Kiuh-wu	31	1	F	b	Kino-je-ooma	2614	1954	Jan	17	26	3	C	7	6667							
San Salas	1386	7 June	1386	7 Sept	1386	7 Au.	1386	7	Yih-wi	32	24	J	m	Kino-to-tatsuse	2615	1955	Jan	18	7	4	B	8	6668							
San Doba	1387	6 June	1387	7 Aug	1387	7 Au.	1387	7	Ping-shih	33	11	F	b	Kino-je-sar	2616	1956	Jan	19	18	5	AG	9	6669							
San Doh	1388	7 June	1388	7 July	1388	7 Aug	1388	7	Tin-yu	34	31	J	m	Fino-to-torri	2617	1957	Jan	1	0	6	F	10	6670							
San Tua	1389	7 June	1389	7 July	1389	7 Aug	1389	7	Wu-nuh	35	19	F	b	Tsutano-je-in	2618	1958	Jan	2	11	7	E	11	6671							
San Doh	1390	7 June	1390	7 July	1390	7 Aug	1390	7	Ki-hai	36	6	F	b	Tsutano-to-y	2619	1959	Jan	3	22	8	D	12	6672							
San Abadi	1391	6 June	1391	7 June	1391	7 Au.	1391	7	Kang-tso	37	2	J	m	Kanno-je-no	2620	1960	Jan	4	3	9	CB	13	6673							
San Lai	1392	7 June	1392	7 June	1392	7 Au.	1392	7	San-chau	38	10	F	b	Kanno-to-oos	2621	1961	Jan	5	14	10	A	14	6674							
San Salas	1393	7 June	1393	7 June	1393	7 Aug	1393	7	Jin-yin	39	4	F	b	Midano-je-torra	2622	1962	Jan	6	23	11	G	15	6675							
San Arba	1394	7 June	1394	7 May	1394	7 Au.	1394	7	Kwei-nau	40	25	J	m	Tsutano-to-ov	2623	1963	Jan	7	6	12	F	1	6676							
San Khamas	1395	6 June	1395	7 May	1395	7 Au.	1395	7	Kiuh-shih	41	13	F	b	Kino-je-tats	2624	1964	Jan	8	17	13	ED	2	6677							
San Salas	1396	7 June	1396	7 May	1396	7 Au.	1396	7	Yih-so	42	2	F	b	Kino-to-mi	2625	1965	Jan	9	23	14	C	3	6678							
San Salas	1397	7 June	1397	7 Apr	1397	7 July	1397	7	Ping-wu	43	22	J	m	Fino-je-ooma	2626	1966	Jan	10	9	15	B	4	6679							
San Saman	1398	7 June	1398	7 Apr	1398	7 July	1398	7	Ting-wi	44	9	F	b	Fino-to-tatsuse	2627	1967	Jan	11	20	16	A	5	6680							
San Tua	1399	6 June	1399	7 Mar	1399	7 July	1399	7	Wu-nuh	45	30	J	m	Tsutano-je-sar	2628	1968	Jan	12	4	17	GF	6	6681							
San Doh	1400	7 June	1400	7 Mar	1400	7 July	1400	7	Ki-ye	46	17	F	b	Tsutano-to-torri	2629	1969	Jan	13	12	19	E	7	6682							
San Abadi	1401	7 June	1401	7 Mar	1401	7 July	1401	7	Kang-shih	47	6	F	b	Kanno-je-in	2630	1970	Jan	14	23	19	D	8	6683							
San Iku	1402	7 June	1402	7 Feb	1402	7 July	1402	7	San-hai	48	27	J	m	Kanno-to-y	2631	1971	Jan	15	4	20	C	9	6684							
San Salas	1403	6 June	1403	7 Feb	1403	7 July	1403	7	Jin-tse	49	11	F	b	Midano-je-no	2632	1972	Jan	16	15	21	BA	10	6685							
San Arba	1404	7 June	1404	7 Feb	1404	7 July	1404	7	Kwei-chau	50	4	F	b	Midano-to-oos	2633	1973	Jan	17	26	22	G	11	6686							
San Khamas	1405	7 June	1405	7 Jan	1405	7 July	1405	7	Ki-hin	51	24	J	m	Kino-je-torra	2634	1974	Jan	18	7	23	F	12	6687							

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

NAME OF MONGOLIAN ERA	GREGORIAN ERA		AS OF JAHNAVIIA AS OF THE YEAR		EAS OF PARASITAKA		NAME OF ERA	BORN YEARS OF PARASITAKA		BORN YEARS OF VIKRAMAN Y.E.		THE YEAR IN WHICH THE LATER CAME INTO EXISTENCE AS COMPARED WITH THE VIKRAMAN EPOCH	HINDU YEAR	JEWISH YEAR	GREGORIAN YEAR	NAME OF HINDU ERA	NAME OF JEWISH ERA	NAME OF GREGORIAN ERA	NAME OF CHRISTIAN ERA	
	Year	Date	Year	Date	Year	Date		Year	Date	Year	Date									
1	31 Dec.	77	1st Jan.	11	2057	11 Oct.	Bahadur	1807	12 Apr.	2032	4 Nov.	-	5078	2518	1337	1302	108			
2	2 Jan.	77	2nd Jan.	7	2162	17 Sept.	Amala	1808	31 Mar.	2033	23 Oct.	-	5077	2519	1338	1303	108			
3	31 Dec.	77	1st Jan.	10	2058	11 Oct.	Pangala	1809	21 Mar.	2034	12 Nov.	Ashadh	5078	2520	1339	1304	108			
4	2 Jan.	77	2nd Jan.	1	2163	18 Sept.	Kalyanjita	1810	8 Apr.	2035	1 Nov.	-	5079	2521	1340	1305	108			
5	31 Dec.	77	1st Jan.	1	2164	22 Sept.	Sudharmati	1801	29 Mar.	2036	22 Oct.	-	5080	2522	1341	1306	108			
6	1 Jan.	77	2nd Jan.	12	2165	13 Oct.	Rudra	1802	17 Mar.	2037	19 Nov.	Jyeshtha	5081	2523	1342	1307	108			
7	2 Jan.	77	3rd Jan.	1	2166	11 Oct.	Dharmati	1803	5 Apr.	2038	29 Oct.	-	5082	2524	1343	1308	108			
8	31 Dec.	77	1st Jan.	6	2167	11 Oct.	Dhundhuti	1804	26 Mar.	2039	17 Nov.	Ashwin	5083	2525	1344	1309	108			
9	1 Jan.	77	2nd Jan.	11	2168	18 Sept.	Rudrodrishi	1805	13 Apr.	2040	6 Nov.	-	5084	2526	1345	1310	108			
10	2 Jan.	77	3rd Jan.	5	2169	17 Sept.	Rakshasa	1806	1 Apr.	2041	20 Oct.	-	5085	2527	1346	1311	108			
11	31 Dec.	77	1st Jan.	9	2170	17 Sept.	Kroshana	1807	22 Mar.	2042	13 Nov.	Shrawan	5086	2528	1347	1312	108			
12	1 Jan.	77	2nd Jan.	1	2171	18 Sept.	Kaliya	1808	10 Apr.	2043	3 Nov.	-	5087	2529	1348	1313	108			
13	2 Jan.	77	3rd Jan.	1	2172	18 Sept.	Pratilaya	1809	21 Mar.	2044	23 Oct.	-	5088	2530	1349	1314	108			
14	31 Dec.	77	1st Jan.	5	2173	13 Oct.	Vibhava	1810	19 Mar.	2045	19 Nov.	Jyeshtha	5089	2531	1350	1315	108			
15	1 Jan.	77	2nd Jan.	9	2174	11 Oct.	Sukla	1811	6 Apr.	2046	20 Oct.	-	5090	2532	1351	1316	108			
16	2 Jan.	77	3rd Jan.	4	2175	11 Oct.	Prasada	1812	27 Mar.	2047	20 Oct.	-	5091	2533	1352	1317	108			
17	31 Dec.	77	1st Jan.	8	2176	18 Sept.	Prayash	1813	10 Mar.	2048	7 Nov.	Vyadak	5092	2534	1353	1318	108			
18	1 Jan.	77	2nd Jan.	2	2177	13 Oct.	Tigra	1814	3 Apr.	2049	7 Oct.	-	5093	2535	1354	1319	108			
19	2 Jan.	77	3rd Jan.	4	2178	17 Sept.	Sundaka	1815	24 Mar.	2050	13 Nov.	Bhadrapada	5094	2536	1355	1320	108			
20	31 Dec.	77	1st Jan.	8	2179	11 Oct.	Brama	1816	13 Apr.	2051	1 Nov.	-	5095	2537	1356	1321	108			
21	1 Jan.	77	2nd Jan.	1	2180	18 Sept.	Yama	1817	1 Apr.	2052	5 Oct.	-	5096	2538	1357	1322	108			
22	2 Jan.	77	3rd Jan.	12	2181	17 Oct.	Dhak	1818	20 Mar.	2053	11 Nov.	Ashadh	5097	2539	1358	1323	108			
23	31 Dec.	77	1st Jan.	5	2182	14 Oct.	Iwara	1819	8 Apr.	2054	1 Nov.	-	5098	2540	1359	1324	108			
24	1 Jan.	77	2nd Jan.	1	2183	14 Oct.	Hathdaya	1820	29 Mar.	2055	21 Oct.	Jyeshtha	5099	2541	1360	1325	108			
25	2 Jan.	77	3rd Jan.	7	2184	18 Sept.	Pramathi	1821	15 Mar.	2056	8 Nov.	-	5100	2542	1361	1326	108			
26	31 Dec.	77	1st Jan.	11	2185	14 Oct.	Vixrama	1822	3 Apr.	2057	23 Oct.	-	5101	2543	1362	1327	108			

* French, Portuguese, Italian, and English calendar year - a.m.

Chinese, Japanese, &c., commencing with the Christian Era, to the end of the 20th Century, showing and with the principal articles of the Calendar.

CHINESE YEAR NUMBER	CELESTIAL		LUNAR		TERRESTRIAL		NAME OF CHINESE YEAR OR CYCLE	NAME OF CHINESE YEAR OF THE CYCLE OF 60	NAME OF JAPANESE YEAR OR CYCLE	NAME OF JAPANESE YEAR OF CYCLES	CHRISTIAN ERA		Golden Number	Lunar	Solar Cycle	Dominical Letter	Roman Indiction	Julian Period		
	Year	Date	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month				Year	Month	Year	Month						
1 San Sita	1376	7 June	1393	11 Jan.	1343	20 July	897	Lih mau	52 11	Feb	2635	1975	Jan.	19	18	E	13	6688		
2 San Saba	1377	6 June	1394	3 Jan.	1344	25 July	898	Ping shan	53 31	Jan.	2636	1976	Jan.	1	0	D C	14	6689		
3			1397	2 Dec.																
4 San Samani	1378	7 June	1395	12 Dec.	1345	25 July	899	Ting wu	54 16	Feb	Fino-to-mi	2637	1977	Jan.	2	11	B	15	6690	
5 San Tisa	1379	7 June	1396	1 Dec.	1346	25 July	900	Wu wu	55 7	Feb	Tsutano-je-ooma	2638	1978	Jan.	3	22	A	1	6691	
6 San Ahadi	1380	7 June	1401	1 Nov.	1347	25 July	901	Ki wi	56 18	Jan.	7	Tsutano-to-tatsuse	2639	1979	Jan.	4	3	G	2	6692
7 San Ahadi	1381	6 June	1401	1 Nov.	1348	25 July	902	Kan shun	57 10	Feb	Kanno-je-sar	2640	1980	Jan.	5	14	F E	3	6693	
8 San Leni	1382	7 June	1402	1 Oct.	1349	25 July	903	Sin yu	58 1	Feb	Kanno-to-torri	2641	1981	Jan.	6	25	D	1	6694	
9 San Salas	1383	7 June	1403	19 Oct.	1350	25 July	904	Jin shuh	59 21	Jan.	5	Midano-je-in	2642	1982	Jan.	7	6	C	5	6695
10 San Arba	1384	7 June	1404	8 Oct.	1351	25 July	905	Kwei hai	60 12	Feb	Midano-to-y	2643	1983	Jan.	8	17	B	6	6696	
11 San Khamis	1385	7 June	1405	27 Sept.	1352	25 July	906	Kinh tso	61 2	Feb	Kino-je-ne	2644	1984	Jan.	9	28	A G	7	6697	
12 San Sita	1386	7 June	1406	16 Sept.	1353	25 July	907	Yih-chau	62 22	Jan.	3	Kino-to-oos	2645	1985	Jan.	10	9	F	8	6698
13 San Saba	1387	7 June	1407	5 Sept.	1354	25 July	908	Ping yan	63 9	Feb	Fino-je-torri	2646	1986	Jan.	11	20	E	9	6699	
14 San Samani	1388	7 June	1408	26 Aug.	1355	25 July	909	Ting mau	64 30	Jan	7	Fino-to-ov	2647	1987	Jan.	12	1	D	10	6700
15 San Tisa	1389	6 June	1409	14 Aug.	1356	25 July	910	Wu shun	65 17	Feb	Tsutsuno-je-tats	2648	1988	Jan.	13	12	C B	11	6701	
16 San Ahadi	1390	7 June	1410	1 Aug.	1357	25 July	911	Ki wo	66 6	Feb	Tsutano-to-mi	2649	1989	Jan.	14	23	A	12	6702	
17 San Ahadi	1391	7 June	1411	21 July	1358	25 July	912	Kang wo	67 27	Jan	6	Kanno-jo-ooma	2650	1990	Jan.	15	4	G	13	6703
18 San Leni	1392	7 June	1412	13 July	1359	25 July	913	Sin wi	68 1	Feb	Kanno-to-tatsuse	2651	1991	Jan.	16	15	F	14	6704	
19 San Salas	1393	7 June	1413	2 July	1360	24 July	914	Jin shun	69 4	Feb	Midsno-je-sar	2652	1992	Jan.	17	26	E D	15	6705	
20 San Arba	1394	7 June	1414	21 June	1361	24 July	915	Kwei yu	70 24	Jan	1	Midsno-to-torri	2653	1993	Jan.	18	7	C	1	6706
21 San Khamis	1395	7 June	1415	10 June	1362	24 July	916	Kiah shuh	71 11	Feb	Kino-je-in	2654	1994	Jan.	19	18	B	2	6707	
22 San Sita	1396	7 June	1416	31 May	1363	24 July	917	Yih hai	72 31	Jan.	8	Kino-to-y	2655	1995	Jan	1	9	A	3	6708
23 San Saba	1397	6 June	1417	19 May	1364	23 July	918	Ping tse	73 19	Feb	Fino-je-ne	2656	1996	Jan.	2	11	G F	4	6709	
24 San Samani	1398	7 June	1418	9 May	1365	23 July	919	Ting chau	74 7	Feb	Fino-to-oos	2657	1997	Jan.	3	22	E	5	6710	
25 San Tisa	1399	7 June	1419	28 Apr.	1366	23 July	920	Wu yin	75 29	Jan	7	Tsutsuno-je-torri	2658	1998	Jan	4	3	D	6	6711
26 San Ahadi	1400	7 June	1420	17 Apr.	1367	23 July	921	Ki mau	76 15	Feb	Tsutsuno-to-ov	2659	1999	Jan	5	14	C	7	6712	
27 San Ahadi	1401	6 June	1421	6 Apr.	1370	22 July	922	Kang shun	77 1	Feb	Kanno-je-tats	2660	2000	Jan	6	25	B A	8	6713	

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF SELKUCIDES, OR GREGORIAN ERA.			ERA OF PARASURAM			SUNYUTSA.	SAKI ERA OF SILIVAHANA			SUMMIT OF VIKRAMADITYA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER- CALARY MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SILIVAHANA RECKONING			Year in India Corresponding to the Year in the Christian Era	Year in India Corresponding to the Year in the Christian Era	Year in India Corresponding to the Year in the Christian Era
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences						
1	1421	13 Mar	4793	9 Sept	6 1344	1 Oct.	1208	1 Sept.	Angura	954	16 Mar	1089	8 Oct.					4133	1575	394	439	442			
2	1422	13 Mar	4794	30 Aug	12 1345	2 Oct.	1209	2 Sept.	Srimulha	955	5 Mar	1090	27 Sept.					4134	1576	395	440	443			
3	1423	13 Mar	4795	17 Sept.	3 1346	2 Oct.	1210	2 Sept.	Bhavá	956	22 Feb	1091	16 Oct.	Chytr				4135	1577	396	441	444			
4	1424	13 Mar	4796	6 Sept.	13 1347	2 Oct.	1211	2 Sept.	Yuva	957	13 Mar	1092	6 Oct.	Shrawan				4136	1578	397	442	445			
5	1425	12 Mar	4797	25 Sept.	6 1348	1 Oct.	1212	1 Sept.	Dhata	958	1 Mar	1093	24 Oct.					4137	1579	398	443	446			
6	1426	12 Mar	4798	15 Sept.	5 1349	2 Oct.	1213	2 Sept.	Iswara	959	21 Mar	1094	13 Oct.					4138	1580	399	444	447			
7	1427	12 Mar	4799	4 Sept.	9 1350	2 Oct.	1214	2 Sept.	Bahudanya	960	10 Mar	1095	2 Oct.					4139	1581	400	445	448			
8	1428	12 Mar	4800	23 Sept.	6 1351	2 Oct.	1215	2 Sept.	Pramathi	961	27 Feb	1096	22 Oct.	Ashadh				4140	1582	401	446	449			
9	1429	11 Mar	4801	11 Sept.	5 1352	1 Oct.	1216	1 Sept.	Vikrama	962	17 Mar	1097	10 Oct.					4141	1583	402	447	450			
10	1430	11 Mar	4802	31 Aug	8 1353	2 Oct.	1217	2 Sept.	Brisya	963	6 Mar	1098	29 Sept.					4142	1584	403	448	451			
11	1431	11 Mar	4803	20 Sept.	2 1354	2 Oct.	1218	2 Sept.	Chitrabhanu	964	23 Feb	1099	18 Oct.	Vyshak				4143	1585	404	449	453			
12	1432	11 Mar	4804	8 Sept.	5 1355	2 Oct.	1219	2 Sept.	Subhannu	965	15 Mar	1100	7 Oct.					4144	1586	405	450	453			
13	1433	10 Mar	4805	27 Sept.	8 1356	1 Oct.	1220	1 Sept.	Tarana	966	3 Mar	1101	25 Oct.	Bhadurpud				4145	1587	406	451	454			
14	1434	10 Mar	4806	16 Sept.	2 1357	2 Oct.	1221	2 Sept.	Parthava	967	21 Mar	1102	15 Oct.					4146	1588	407	452	455			
15	1435	10 Mar	4807	4 Sept.	11 1358	2 Oct.	1222	2 Sept.	Vyaya	968	11 Mar	1103	4 Oct.					4147	1589	408	453	458			
16	1436	10 Mar	4808	24 Sept.	5 1359	2 Oct.	1223	2 Sept.	Sarvajit	969	28 Feb	1104	23 Oct.	Shrawan				4148	1590	409	454	457			
17	1437	9 Mar	4809	12 Sept.	1 1360	1 Oct.	1224	1 Sept.	Sarvadharu	970	19 Mar	1105	11 Oct.					4149	1591	410	455	458			
18	1438	9 Mar	4810	2 Sept.	14 1361	2 Oct.	1225	2 Sept.	Virodhu	971	8 Mar	1106	30 Sept.					4150	1592	411	456	459			
19	1439	9 Mar	4811	20 Sept.	5 1362	2 Oct.	1226	2 Sept.	Vikrita	972	25 Feb	1107	20 Oct.	Jyesht				4151	1593	412	457	460			
20	1440	9 Mar	4812	9 Sept.	1 1363	2 Oct.	1227	2 Sept.	Khárn	973	16 Mar	1108	9 Oct.					4152	1594	413	458	491			
21	1441	8 Mar	4813	29 Aug	13 1364	1 Oct.	1228	1 Sept.	Nandana	974	4 Mar	1109	27 Sept.					4153	1595	414	459	462			
22	1442	8 Mar	4814	18 Sept.	7 1365	2 Oct.	1229	2 Sept.	Vijya	975	21 Feb	1110	16 Oct.	Chytr				4154	1596	415	460	463			
23	1443	8 Mar	4815	6 Sept.	10 1366	2 Oct.	1230	2 Sept.	Jya	976	13 Mar	1111	5 Oct.					4155	1597	416	461	464			
24	1444	8 Mar	4816	25 Sept.	1 1367	2 Oct.	1231	2 Sept.	Manmatka	977	2 Mar	1112	25 Oct.	Shrawan				4156	1598	417	462	465			
25	1445	7 Mar	4817	14 Sept.	6 1368	1 Oct.	1232	1 Sept.	Durmukha	978	20 Mar	1113	13 Oct.					4157	1599	418	463	466			
26	1446	7 Mar	4818	4 Sept.	11 1369	2 Oct.	1233	2 Sept.	Hémalambava	979	9 Mar	1114	2 Oct.					4158	1600	419	464	467			
27	1447	7 Mar	4819	24 Sept.	5 1370	2 Oct.	1234	2 Sept.	Vilamvra	980	27 Feb	1115	21 Oct.	Jyesht				4159	1601	420	465	468			
28	1448	7 Mar	4820	13 Sept.	2 1371	2 Oct.	1235	2 Sept.	Vikari	981	18 Mar	1116	10 Oct.					4160	1602	421	466	469			
29	1449	6 Mar	4821	31 Aug	11 1372	1 Oct.	1236	1 Sept.	Sarvari	982	6 Mar	1117	29 Sept.					4161	1603	422	467	470			
30	1450	6 Mar	4822	20 Sept.	5 1373	2 Oct.	1237	2 Sept.	Plava	983	24 Feb	1118	18 Oct.	Vyshak				4162	1604	423	468	471			
31	1451	6 Mar	4823	9 Sept.	2 1374	2 Oct.	1238	2 Sept.	Subhakrit	984	14 Mar	1119	7 Oct.					4163	1605	424	469	472			
32	1452	6 Mar	4824	28 Aug	11 1375	2 Oct.	1239	2 Sept.	Sobhana	985	3 Mar	1120	25 Oct.	Bhadurpud				4164	1606	425	470	473			
33																									
34	1453	5 Mar	4825	16 Sept.	5 1376	1 Oct.	1240	1 Sept.	Krodhu	986	22 Mar	1121	14 Oct.					4165	1607	426	471	474			
35	1454	5 Mar	4826	5 Sept.	9 1377	2 Oct.	1241	2 Sept.	Viswávasu	987	11 Mar	1122	3 Oct.					4166	1608	427	472	475			
36	1455	5 Mar	4827	23 Sept.	6 1378	2 Oct.	1242	2 Sept.	Parabhava	988	1 Mar	1123	23 Oct.	Ashadh				4167	1609	428	473	476			
37	1456	5 Mar	4828	13 Sept.	5 1379	2 Oct.	1243	2 Sept.	Plavanga	989	19 Mar	1124	12 Oct.					4168	1610	429	474	477			
38	1457	4 Mar	4829	1 Sept.	8 1380	1 Oct.	1244	1 Sept.	Kílaka	990	7 Mar	1125	30 Sept.					4169	1611	430	475	478			
39	1458	4 Mar	4830	21 Sept.	2 1381	2 Oct.	1245	2 Sept.	Saumya	991	25 Feb	1126	19 Oct.	Jyesht				4170	1612	431	476	479			
40	1459	4 Mar	4831	9 Sept.	5 1382	2 Oct.	1246	2 Sept.	Sabbárama	992	16 Mar	1127	8 Oct.					4171	1613	432	477	480			
41	1460	4 Mar	4832	29 Aug	8 1383	2 Oct.	1247	2 Sept.	Virodbhákrat	993	5 Mar	1128	29 Oct.	Ashwini				4172	1614	433	478	481			
42	1461	3 Mar	4833	17 Sept.	2 1384	1 Oct.	1248	1 Sept.	Pandhavi	994	23 Mar	1129	16 Oct.					4173	1615	434	479	482			
43	1462	3 Mar	4834	5 Sept.	11 1385	2 Oct.	1249	2 Sept.	Pramadi	995	12 Mar	1130	5 Oct.					4174	1616	435	480	483			
44	1463	3 Mar	4835	25 Sept.	4 1386	2 Oct.	1250	2 Sept.	Ananda	996	1 Mar	1131	24 Oct.	Shrawan				4175	1617	436	481	484			

* Margashira month retrenched, and Ashwin intercalary month.

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Diukshetra	ERA OF ZOROASTER.			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF SELUCIDUS OR GREEK ERA.			ERA OF PARASURĀM.			SAMYUTA	SAXĀ ERA OF SIRIVADHYA.			SAMYUTA OF VIKRAMADITYA.			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE LAST CANARY MONTH OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE SAMYUTA NAME RECKONING *	Kali Yuga.	Jahiliyah Year of India Ceylon, Ava, Shan, &c	Burmese Year of India used also in Arakan, &c	Jengill Sun	Last Sun corresponding with Soor Sun	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences							
1	1464	3	Mar	4836	15	Sept.	3	1387	2	Oct.	1251	2	Sept.	Rākshasa	997	21	Mar	1132	13	Oct.	:	4176	1618	437	482	485
2	1465	2	Mar	4837	3	Sept.	14	1388	1	Oct.	1252	1	Sept.	Anala	998	9	Mar	1133	2	Oct.	Jyeah	4177	1619	438	483	486
3	1466	2	Mar	4838	21	Sept.	4	1389	2	Oct.	1253	2	Sept.	Pingala	999	27	Feb	1134	21	Oct.	.	4178	1620	439	484	487
4	1467	2	Mar	4839	11	Sept.	3	1390	2	Oct.	1254	2	Sept.	Kālāyukta	1000	17	Mar	1135	10	Oct.	.	4179	1621	440	485	488
5	1468	2	Mar	4840	31	Aug	13	1391	2	Oct.	1255	2	Sept.	Sidharthi	1001	6	Mar	1136	30	Sept.	Vyashak	4180	1622	441	486	489
6	1469	1	Mar	4841	19	Sept.	6	1392	1	Oct.	1256	1	Sept.	Randra	1002	24	Feb	1137	17	Oct.	.	4181	1623	442	487	490
7	1470	1	Mar	4842	9	Sept.	5	1393	2	Oct.	1257	2	Sept.	Durmati	1003	14	Mar	1138	6	Oct.	Bhadurput	4182	1624	443	488	491
8	1471	1	Mar	4843	29	Aug	9	1394	2	Oct.	1258	2	Sept.	Dundubhi	1004	3	Mar	1139	26	Sept.	.	4183	1625	441	489	492
9	1472	1	Mar	4844	16	Sept.	6	1395	2	Oct.	1259	2	Sept.	Rudirodgari	1005	22	Mar	1140	15	Oct.	.	4184	1626	445	490	493
10	1473	29	Feb	4845	5	Sept.	11	1396	1	Oct.	1260	1	Sept.	Raktaksha	1006	10	Mar	1141	4	Oct.	.	4185	1627	446	491	494
11	1474	28	Feb	4846	25	Sept.	5	1397	2	Oct.	1261	2	Sept.	Krodhana	1007	28	Feb	1142	22	Oct.	Ashādī	4186	1628	447	492	495
12	1475	28	Feb	4847	14	Sept.	2	1398	2	Oct.	1262	2	Sept.	Kshaya	1008	19	Mar	1143	11	Oct.	.	4187	1629	448	493	496
13	1476	28	Feb	4848	2	Sept.	12	1399	2	Oct.	1263	2	Sept.	Prabhava	1009	8	Mar	1144	1	Oct.	Jyeah	4188	1630	449	494	497
14	1477	28	Feb	1849	19	Sept.	3	1400	1	Oct.	1264	1	Sept.	Vibhava	1010	26	Feb	1145	19	Oct.	.	4189	1631	450	495	493
15	1478	27	Feb	4850	8	Sept.	6	1401	2	Oct.	1265	2	Sept.	Sukla	1011	15	Mar	1146	8	Oct.	.	4190	1632	451	496	499
16	1479	27	Feb	4851	29	Aug	11	1402	2	Oct.	1266	2	Sept.	Pramodha	1012	5	Mar	1147	27	Oct.	Ashwin	4191	1633	452	497	500
17	1480	27	Feb	4852	18	Sept.	5	1403	2	Oct.	1267	2	Sept.	Prajapati	1013	24	Mar	1148	16	Oct.	.	4192	1634	453	498	501
18	1481	27	Feb	4853	6	Sept.	9	1404	1	Oct.	1268	2	Sept.	Angra	1014	12	Mar	1149	4	Oct.	Shrawan	4193	1635	454	499	502
19	1482	26	Feb	4854	24	Sept.	6	1405	2	Oct.	1269	3	Sept.	Srimukha	1015	2	Mar	1150	24	Oct.	.	4194	1636	455	500	503
20	1483	26	Feb	4855	14	Sept.	5	1406	2	Oct.	1270	3	Sept.	Bhava	1016	20	Mar	1151	13	Oct.	.	4195	1637	456	501	504
21	1484	26	Feb	4856	3	Sept.	8	1407	2	Oct.	1271	3	Sept.	Yuvā	1017	10	Mar	1152	3	Oct.	.	4196	1638	457	502	505
22																										
23	1485	26	Feb	4857	22	Sept.	2	1408	1	Oct.	1272	2	Sept.	Dhatā	1018	27	Feb	1153	20	Oct.	Jyesht	4197	1639	458	503	506
24	1486	25	Feb	4858	10	Sept.	4	1409	2	Oct.	1273	3	Sept.	Iswara	1019	17	Mar	1154	9	Oct.	.	4198	1640	459	504	507
25	1487	23	Feb	4859	31	Aug	10	1410	2	Oct.	1274	3	Sept.	Bahudanya	1020	7	Mar	1155	29	Sept.	Vyashak	4199	1641	460	505	508
26	1488	23	Feb	4860	19	Sept.	2	1411	2	Oct.	1275	3	Sept.	Prumathi	1021	24	Feb	1156	18	Oct.	Bhadurput	4200	1642	461	506	509
27	1489	23	Feb	4861	6	Sept.	4	1412	1	Oct.	1276	2	Sept.	Vikrama	1022	13	Mar	1157	6	Oct.	.	4201	1643	462	507	510
28	1490	24	Feb	4862	27	Aug	10	1413	2	Oct.	1277	3	Sept.	Brisya	1023	3	Mar	1158	25	Oct.	.	4202	1644	463	508	511
29	1491	24	Feb	1863	15	Sept.	1	1414	2	Oct.	1278	3	Sept.	Chitrabhanu	1024	22	Mar	1159	14	Oct.	.	4203	1645	464	509	512
30	1492	24	Feb	4864	5	Sept.	14	1415	2	Oct.	1279	3	Sept.	Subhanu	1025	11	Mar	1160	4	Oct.	Ashādī	4204	1646	465	510	513
31	1493	24	Feb	4865	22	Sept.	4	1416	1	Oct.	1280	2	Sept.	Tarana	1026	29	Feb	1161	22	Oct.	.	4205	1647	466	511	514
32	1494	23	Feb	4866	12	Sept.	3	1417	2	Oct.	1281	3	Sept.	Parthava	1027	18	Mar	1162	12	Oct.	.	4206	1648	467	512	515
33	1495	23	Feb	4867	1	Sept.	13	1418	2	Oct.	1282	3	Sept.	Vyaya	1028	8	Mar	1163	1	Oct.	.	4207	1649	468	513	516
34	1496	23	Feb	4868	21	Sept.	6	1419	2	Oct.	1283	3	Sept.	Sarrapt	1029	25	Feb	1164	19	Oct.	Jyesht	4208	1650	469	514	517
35	1497	23	Feb	4869	10	Sept.	5	1420	1	Oct.	1284	2	Sept.	Sarradha	1030	15	Mar	1165	8	Oct.	.	4209	1651	470	515	518
36	1498	22	Feb	4870	30	Ang	9	1421	2	Oct.	1285	3	Sept.	Virodhī	1031	5	Mar	1166	28	Oct.	Ashwin	4210	1652	471	516	519
37	1499	22	Feb	4871	17	Sept.	6	1422	2	Oct.	1286	3	Sept.	Vikrita	1032	24	Mar	1167	16	Oct.	.	4211	1653	472	517	520
38	1500	22	Feb	4872	7	Sept.	11	1423	2	Oct.	1287	3	Sept.	Khāra	1033	12	Mar	1168	6	Oct.	.	4212	1654	473	518	521
39	1501	22	Feb	4873	26	Sept.	5	1424	1	Oct.	1288	2	Sept.	Nandana	1034	1	Mar	1169	23	Oct.	Shrawan	4213	1655	474	519	522
40	1502	21	Feb	4874	15	Sept.	2	1425	2	Oct.	1289	3	Sept.	Vijya	1035	20	Mar	1170	13	Oct.	.	4214	1656	475	520	523
41	1503	21	Feb	4875	3	Sept.	11	1426	2	Oct.	1290	3	Sept.	Jya	1036	10	Mar	1171	2	Oct.	Jyesht	4215	1657	476	521	524
42	1504	21	Feb	4876	23	Sept.	5	1427	2	Oct.	1291	3	Sept.	Mannatka	1037	27	Feb	1172	21	Oct.	.	4216	1658	477	522	525
43	1505	21	Feb	4877	11	Sept.	2	1428	1	Oct.	1292	2	Sept.	Durmukha	1038	16	Mar	1173	10	Oct.	.	4217	1659	478	523	526
44	1506	20	Feb	4878	30	Aug	11	1429	2	Oct.	1293	3	Sept.	Hemalamva	1039	6	Mar	1174	29	Sept.	.	4218	1660	479	524	527

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians,
their Correspondence with the Christian Eras.

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOGASTER.		JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides, or Grecian Era.			ERA OF PARASTRIK.			SOMVATRA.			SAKI ERA OF SAVANNAH.			SOMVATRA OF VIJAYADITYA.			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER- CALARY MONTH OCCURS, ACCORDING TO THE SIKHI KANA RECKONING			Buddhist Era of India Buddhist Era of China Buddhist Era of Korea Buddhist Era of Tibet				Yudhishthira's current Year with their names		
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Tithi	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No of Tithi	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	
1	1507	20	Feb	4879	19	Sept.	5	1430	2	Oct.	1294	3	Sept.	Vilamva	1040	23	Feb	1175	17	Oct.	Chytr	*	4219	1661	480	525	525			
2	1508	20	Feb	4880	8	Sept.	1	1431	2	Oct.	1295	3	Sept.	Vikari	1041	14	Mar	1176	7	Oct.	Bhadurpud	*	4220	1662	481	526	526			
3	1509	20	Feb	4881	28	Aug	14	1432	1	Oct.	1296	2	Sept.	Sarvan	1042	3	Mar	1177	25	Oct.	*	4221	1663	482	527	530				
4	1510	19	Feb	4882	15	Sept.	4	1433	2	Oct.	1297	3	Sept.	Plava	1043	21	Mar	1178	14	Oct.	*	4222	1664	483	528	531				
5	1511	19	Feb	4883	5	Sept.	10	1434	2	Oct.	1298	3	Sept.	Subhakrit	1044	11	Mar	1179	4	Oct.	*	4223	1665	484	529	532				
6	1512	19	Feb	4884	24	Sept.	1	1435	2	Oct.	1299	3	Sept.	Sobhana	1045	23	Feb	1180	22	Oct.	Ashadh	*	4224	1666	485	530	533			
7	1513	19	Feb	4885	13	Sept.	6	1436	1	Oct.	1300	2	Sept.	Krodh	1046	19	Mar	1181	11	Oct.	*	4225	1667	486	531	534				
8	1514	18	Feb	4886	3	Sept.	12	1437	2	Oct.	1301	3	Sept.	Viswávasu	1047	8	Mar	1182	30	Sept.	*	4226	1668	487	532	535				
9	1515	18	Feb	4887	21	Sept.	3	1438	2	Oct.	1302	3	Sept.	Parabhava	1048	25	Feb	1183	19	Oct.	Jyeash	*	4227	1669	488	533	536			
10	1516	18	Feb	4888	10	Sept.	7	1439	2	Oct.	1303	3	Sept.	Plavanga	1049	16	Mar	1184	9	Oct.	*	4228	1670	489	534	537				
11	1517	18	Feb	4889	23	Aug	10	1440	1	Oct.	1304	2	Sept.	Kilaka	1050	4	Mar	1185	26	Oct.	Ashwin	*	4229	1671	490	535	538			
12																														
13	1518	17	Feb	4890	16	Sept.	1	1441	2	Oct.	1305	3	Sept.	Saumya	1051	23	Mar	1186	15	Oct.	*	4230	1672	491	536	539				
14	1519	17	Feb	4891	6	Sept.	14	1442	2	Oct.	1306	3	Sept.	Sabharana	1052	13	Mar	1187	5	Oct.	*	4231	1673	492	537	540				
15	1520	17	Feb	4892	24	Sept.	5	1443	2	Oct.	1307	3	Sept.	Virodhakrit	1053	2	Mar	1188	24	Oct.	Ashadh	*	4232	1674	493	538	541			
16	1521	17	Feb	4893	12	Sept.	1	1444	1	Oct.	1308	2	Sept.	Pandhavi	1054	19	Mar	1189	12	Oct.	*	4233	1675	494	539	542				
17	1522	16	Feb	4894	2	Sept.	13	1445	2	Oct.	1309	3	Sept.	Pramadi	1055	9	Mar	1190	2	Oct.	*	4234	1676	495	540	543				
18	1523	16	Feb	4895	22	Sept.	6	1446	2	Oct.	1310	3	Sept.	Ananda	1056	26	Feb	1191	21	Oct.	Jyeash	*	4235	1677	496	541	544			
19	1524	16	Feb	4896	12	Sept.	5	1447	2	Oct.	1311	3	Sept.	Rakshasa	1057	18	Mar	1192	10	Oct.	*	4236	1678	497	542	545				
20	1525	16	Feb	4897	31	Aug	9	1448	1	Oct.	1312	2	Sept.	Anala	1058	6	Mar	1193	23	Sept.	*	4237	1679	498	543	546				
21	1526	15	Feb	4898	18	Sept.	6	1449	2	Oct.	1313	3	Sept.	Pungala	1059	23	Feb	1194	18	Oct.	Chytr	*	4238	1680	499	544	547			
22	1527	15	Feb	4899	8	Sept.	5	1450	2	Oct.	1314	3	Sept.	Kalayunkta	1060	14	Mar	1195	7	Oct.	*	4239	1681	500	545	548				
23	1528	15	Feb	4900	28	Aug	8	1451	2	Oct.	1315	3	Sept.	Sidharthu	1051	3	Mar	1196	25	Oct.	Shrawun	*	4240	1682	501	546	549			
24	1529	15	Feb	4901	16	Sept.	2	1452	1	Oct.	1316	2	Sept.	Randra	1062	21	Mar	1197	14	Oct.	*	4241	1683	502	547	550				
25	1530	14	Feb	4902	4	Sept.	11	1453	2	Oct.	1317	3	Sept.	Durmati	1063	11	Mar	1198	3	Oct.	*	4242	1684	503	548	551				
26	1531	14	Feb	4903	24	Sept.	5	1454	2	Oct.	1318	3	Sept.	Dundubhu	1064	23	Feb	1199	23	Oct.	Ashadh	*	4243	1685	504	549	552			
27	1532	14	Feb	4904	13	Sept.	2	1455	2	Oct.	1319	3	Sept.	Rudirodgari	1065	19	Mar	1200	12	Oct.	*	4244	1686	505	550	553				
28	1533	14	Feb	4905	31	Aug	11	1456	1	Oct.	1320	2	Sept.	Haktaksha	1066	7	Mar	1201	30	Sept.	*	4245	1687	506	551	554				
29	1534	13	Feb	4906	29	Sept.	4	1457	2	Oct.	1321	3	Sept.	Krodhana	1067	24	Feb	1202	19	Oct.	Vyashak	*	4246	1688	507	552	555			
30	1535	13	Feb	4907	10	Sep.t.	3	1458	2	Oct.	1322	3	Sept.	Kshaya	1068	16	Mar	1203	8	Oct.	*	4247	1689	508	553	556				
31	1536	13	Feb	4908	30	Aug	14	1459	2	Oct.	1323	3	Sept.	Prabhava	1069	5	Mar	1204	27	Oct.	Bhadurpud	*	4248	1690	509	554	557			
32	1537	13	Feb	4909	16	Sept.	5	1460	1	Oct.	1324	2	Sept.	Vibhava	1070	22	Mar	1205	16	Oct.	*	4249	1691	510	555	558				
33	1538	12	Feb	4910	5	Sept.	8	1461	2	Oct.	1325	3	Sept.	Sukla	1071	12	Mar	1206	5	Oct.	*	4250	1692	511	556	559				
34	1539	12	Feb	4911	25	Sept.	1	1462	2	Oct.	1326	3	Sept.	Pramodha	1072	1	Mar	1207	23	Oct.	Ashadh	*	4251	1693	512	557	560			
35	1540	12	Feb	4912	15	Sept.	7	1463	2	Oct.	1327	3	Sept.	Prajapati	1073	20	Mar	1208	13	Oct.	*	4252	1694	513	558	561				
36	1541	12	Feb	4913	2	Sep.t.	10	1464	1	Oct.	1328	3	Sept.	Angra	1074	9	Mar	1209	1	Oct.	*	4253	1695	514	559	562				
37	1542	11	Feb	4914	21	Sept.	1	1465	2	Oct.	1329	4	Sept.	Srimukha	1075	26	Feb	1210	21	Oct.	Jyeash	*	4254	1696	515	560	563			
38	1543	11	Feb	4915	11	Sept.	6	1466	2	Oct.	1330	4	Sept.	Bhara	1076	17	Mar	1211	10	Oct.	*	4255	1697	516	561	564				
39	1544	11	Feb	4916	1	Sept.	12	1467	2	Oct.	1331	4	Sept.	Tuva	1077	6	Mar	1212	29	Sept.	*	4256	1698	517	562	565				
40	1545	11	Feb	4917	18	Sept.	3	1468	1	Oct.	1332	3	Sept.	Dháta	1078	24	Feb	1213	17	Oct.	Chytr	*	4257	1699	518	563	566			
41	1546	10	Feb	4918	7	Sept.	6	1469	2	Oct.	1333	4	Sept.	Iswara	1079	14	Mar	1214	6	Oct.	*	4258	1700	519	564	567				
42	1547	10	Feb	4919	28	Aug	12	1470	2	Oct.	1334	4	Sept.	Bahudanya	1080	3	Mar	1215	25	Oct.	Shrawun	*	4259	1701	520	565	568			
43	1548	10	Feb	4920	15	Sept.	3	1471	2	Oct.	1335	4	Sept.	Prumathi	1081	22	Mar	1216	15	Oct.	*	4260	1702	521	566	569				
44	1549	10	Feb	4921	3	Sep.t.	13	1472	1	Oct.	1336	3	Sept.	Vikrama	1082	10	Mar	1217	3	Oct.	*	4261	1703	522	567	570				
45																														
46	1550	9	Feb	4922	23	Sept.	6	1473	2	Oct.	1337	4	Sept.	Brsya	1083	27	Feb	1218	21	Oct.	Ashadh	*	4262	1704	523	568	571			

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians,
their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distribution	ERA OF ZOROASTER.		JEWISH ERA.		ERA OF Seleucides or Grecian Era.		ERA OF PARASURAM		SUMAVATSA		SANI ERA OF SALYAHANA		SUMVTU OF VIKRAMADITTA.		THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER-CALENDARY MONTH OCCURES, ACCORDING TO THE SALYAHANA RECKONING		Anti Jaya		Buddhist Era of India		Hunmane 1st year		Buddhist Era of Armenia		Final Sanscrit with Sion Han		
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No. of Table	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date
1	1551	9	Feb	4923	13	Sept.	5	1474	2	Oct.	1338	1	Sept.	Chitrabhanu	1084	19	Mar	1219	11	Oct.	-	-	1243	1705	524	569	572
2	1552	9	Feb	4924	2	Sept.	9	1475	2	Oct.	1339	4	Sept.	Subhunu	1085	8	Mar	1220	30	Sept.	Vyshak	-	1264	1706	525	570	573
3	1553	9	Feb	4925	19	Sept.	6	1476	1	Oct.	1340	3	Sept.	Tarâna	1086	26	Feb	1221	19	Oct.	-	-	1265	1707	526	571	574
4	1554	8	Feb	4926	9	Sept.	4	1477	2	Oct.	1341	4	Sept.	Pârthvâ	1087	15	Mar	1222	8	Oct.	Bhâdurpud	-	1266	1708	527	572	575
5	1555	8	Feb	4927	29	Aug	8	1478	2	Oct.	1342	1	Sept.	Vyasa	1088	1	Mar	1223	27	Oct.	-	-	1267	1709	528	573	576
6	1556	8	Feb	4928	18	Sept.	2	1479	2	Oct.	1343	4	Sept.	Sarvajit	1089	24	Mar	1224	16	Oct.	-	-	1268	1710	529	574	577
7	1557	8	Feb	4929	5	Sept.	11	1480	1	Oct.	1344	3	Sept.	Sarvadhar	1090	15	Mar	1225	4	Oct.	Shrawan	-	1269	1711	530	575	578
8	1558	7	Feb	4930	25	Sept.	5	1481	2	Oct.	1345	4	Sept.	Virodhu	1091	4	Mar	1226	21	Oct.	-	-	1270	1712	531	576	579
9	1559	7	Feb	4931	14	Sept.	1	1482	2	Oct.	1346	4	Sept.	Vikrita	1092	20	Mar	1227	13	Oct.	-	-	1271	1713	532	577	580
10	1560	7	Feb	4932	4	Sept.	14	1483	2	Oct.	1347	4	Sept.	Khara	1093	9	Mar	1228	3	Oct.	-	-	1272	1714	533	578	581
11	1561	7	Feb	4933	21	Sept.	4	1484	1	Oct.	1348	3	Sept.	Nandana	1094	27	Feb	1229	20	Oct.	Jyesht	-	1273	1715	534	579	582
12	1562	6	Feb	4934	11	Sept.	3	1485	2	Oct.	1349	4	Sept.	Vijaya	1095	17	Mar	1230	9	Oct.	-	-	1274	1716	535	580	583
13	1563	6	Feb	4935	31	Aug	14	1486	2	Oct.	1350	4	Sept.	Jya	1096	6	Mar	1231	29	Sept.	-	-	1275	1717	536	581	584
14	1564	6	Feb	4936	18	Sept.	5	1487	2	Oct.	1351	4	Sept.	Manmatha	1097	24	Feb	1232	18	Oct.	Chytr	-	1276	1718	537	582	585
15	1565	6	Feb	4937	6	Sept.	1	1488	1	Oct.	1352	3	Sept.	Durmukha	1098	13	Mar	1233	6	Oct.	-	-	1277	1719	538	583	586
16	1566	5	Feb	4938	27	Aug	13	1489	2	Oct.	1353	4	Sept.	Hemalambava	1099	2	Mar	1234	25	Oct.	Shrawan	-	1278	1720	539	584	587
17	1567	5	Feb	4939	16	Sept.	7	1490	2	Oct.	1354	4	Sept.	Vilamvâ	1100	22	Mar	1235	14	Oct.	-	-	1279	1721	540	585	588
18	1568	5	Feb	4940	4	Sept.	10	1491	2	Oct.	1355	4	Sept.	Vikari	1101	11	Mar	1236	3	Oct.	-	-	1280	1722	541	586	589
19	1569	5	Feb	4941	22	Sept.	1	1492	1	Oct.	1356	3	Sept.	Sarvari	1102	28	Feb	1237	21	Oct.	Ashadh	-	1281	1723	542	587	590
20	1570	4	Feb	4942	12	Sept.	6	1493	2	Oct.	1357	4	Sept.	Plava	1103	17	Mar	1238	11	Oct.	-	-	1282	1724	543	588	591
21	1571	4	Feb	4943	2	Sept.	12	1494	2	Oct.	1358	4	Sept.	Subhakrt	1104	7	Mar	1239	1	Oct.	Vyshak	-	1283	1725	544	589	592
22	1572	4	Feb	4944	20	Sept.	3	1495	2	Oct.	1359	4	Sept.	Sobhana	1105	25	Feb	1240	19	Oct.	-	-	1284	1726	545	590	593
23	1573	4	Feb	4945	8	Sept.	6	1496	1	Oct.	1360	3	Sept.	Krodu	1106	15	Mar	1241	7	Oct.	Bhâdurpud	-	1285	1727	546	591	594
24	1574	3	Feb	4946	29	Aug	12	1497	2	Oct.	1361	4	Sept.	Viswavasu	1107	4	Mar	1242	27	Oct.	-	-	1286	1728	547	592	595
25	1575	3	Feb	4947	16	Sept.	3	1498	2	Oct.	1362	4	Sept.	Parabhava	1108	23	Mar	1243	16	Oct.	-	-	1287	1729	548	593	596
26	1576	3	Feb	4948	5	Sept.	13	1499	2	Oct.	1363	4	Sept.	Plavanga	1109	12	Mar	1244	5	Oct.	-	-	1288	1730	549	594	597
27	1577	3	Feb	4949	24	Sept.	6	1500	1	Oct.	1364	3	Sept.	Kilaka	1110	1	Mar	1245	25	Oct.	Shrawan	-	1289	1731	550	595	598
28	1578	2	Feb	4950	14	Sept.	3	1501	2	Oct.	1365	4	Sept.	Saumya	1111	20	Mar	1246	12	Oct.	-	-	1290	1732	551	596	599
29	1579	2	Feb	4951	3	Sept.	9	1502	2	Oct.	1366	4	Sept.	Sabharana	1112	9	Mar	1247	1	Oct.	-	-	1291	1733	552	597	600
30	1580	2	Feb	4952	21	Sept.	6	1503	2	Oct.	1367	4	Sept.	Virodhakrit	1113	27	Feb	1248	21	Oct.	Jyesht	-	1292	1734	553	598	601
31	1581	2	Feb	4953	10	Sept.	4	1504	1	Oct.	1368	3	Sept.	Paridhavî	1114	16	Mar	1249	9	Oct.	-	-	1293	1735	554	599	602
32	1582	1	Feb	4954	31	Aug	10	1505	2	Oct.	1369	4	Sept.	Pramâdi	1115	6	Mar	1250	29	Sept.	-	-	1294	1736	555	600	603
33																											
34	1583	1	Feb	4955	19	Sept.	2	1506	2	Oct.	1370	4	Sept.	Ananda	1116	23	Feb	1251	17	Oct.	Chytr	-	1295	1737	556	601	604
35	1584	1	Feb	4956	7	Sept.	4	1507	2	Oct.	1371	4	Sept.	Râkshasa	1117	14	Mar	1252	6	Oct.	-	-	1296	1738	557	602	605
36	1585	1	Feb	4957	27	Aug	10	1508	1	Oct.	1372	3	Sept.	Anala	1118	3	Mar	1253	25	Oct.	Shrawan	-	1297	1739	558	603	606
37	1586	31	Jan	4958	15	Sept.	2	1509	2	Oct.	1373	4	Sept.	Pungala	1119	21	Mar	1254	14	Oct.	-	-	1298	1740	559	604	607
38	1587	31	Jan	4959	3	Sept.	11	1510	2	Oct.	1374	4	Sept.	Kalayukta	1120	10	Mar	1255	3	Oct.	-	-	1299	1741	560	605	608
39	1588	31	Jan	4960	23	Sept.	5	1511	2	Oct.	1375	4	Sept.	Sâdarthu	1121	28	Feb	1256	22	Oct.	Jyesht	-	1300	1742	561	606	609
40	1589	31	Jan	4961	11	Sept.	1	1512	1	Oct.	1376	3	Sept.	Handra	1122	18	Mar	1257	11	Oct.	-	-	1301	1743	562	607	610
41	1590	30	Jan	4962	1	Sept.	14	1513	2	Oct.	1377	4	Sept.	Durmati	1123	8	Mar	1258	30	Sept.	Vyshak	-	1302	1744	563	608	611
42	1591	30	Jan	4963	19	Sept.	4	1514	2	Oct.	1378	4	Sept.	Dundubhi	1124	25	Feb	1259	19	Oct.	-	-	1303	1745	564	609	612
43	1592	30	Jan	4964	9	Sept.	3	1515	2	Oct.	1379	4	Sept.	Rudirodgarî	1125	15	Mar	1260	9	Oct.	Bhadurpud	-	1304	1746	565	610	613
44	1593	30	Jan	4965	28	Aug	13	1516	1	Oct.	1380	3	Sept.	Raktakha	1126	4	Mar	1261	26	Oct.	-	-	1305	1747	566	611	614
45	1594	29	Jan	4966	17	Sept.	6	1517	2	Oct.	1381	4	Sept.	Krodhana	1127	23	Mar	1262	15	Oct.	-	-	1306	1748	567	612	615

* Margashir month retrenched, and Ashwin intercalary month

Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No of Distinction	ERA OF ZOROASTER			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides, OR GREECAN ERA.			ERA OF PARASCEW.			SUNYESTRA.	SAKI ERA OF SIVAHANA			SUNYET OF VIKRAMADITYA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTER CALENDARY MONTH OCCURS ACCORDING TO THE SIVAHANA RECKONING	Kali Yuga.	Julian Day in India (Julian A.D., Hindu, etc.)	Burmese Solar Year used also in Arakan, etc.	Reign of King	Length of Year with Hindu Month	
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences		Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences							
1	1595	29	Jan.	4967	7	Sept.	12	1518	2	Oct.	1382	4	Sept.	Kshaya	1128	12	Mar.	1263	3	Oct.	-	1307	1719	563	613	618
2	1596	29	Jan.	4968	25	Sept.	3	1519	2	Oct.	1383	4	Sept.	Prabhava	1129	2	Mar.	1264	24	Oct.	Ashadh	1308	1750	569	614	618
3	1597	29	Jan.	4969	13	Sept.	6	1520	1	Oct.	1384	3	Sept.	Vibhava	1130	19	Mar.	1265	12	Oct.	-	1309	1751	570	615	618
4	1598	28	Jan.	4970	3	Sept.	11	1521	2	Oct.	1385	4	Sept.	Sukla	1131	8	Mar.	1266	2	Oct.	-	1310	1752	571	616	618
5	1599	28	Jan.	4971	23	Sept.	5	1522	2	Oct.	1386	4	Sept.	Pramodha	1132	28	Feb.	1267	20	Oct.	Jyesht	1311	1753	572	617	623
6	1600	28	Jan.	4972	12	Sept.	2	1523	2	Oct.	1387	4	Sept.	Prajapati	1133	17	Mar.	1268	10	Oct.	-	1312	1754	573	618	621
7	1601	28	Jan.	4973	30	Aug.	11	1524	1	Oct.	1388	4	Sept.	Angri	1134	6	Mar.	1269	28	Sept.	Ashwin	1313	1755	574	619	624
8	1602	27	Jan.	4974	19	Sept.	5	1525	2	Oct.	1389	5	Sept.	Srimulha	1135	24	Mar.	1270	17	Oct.	-	1314	1756	575	620	628
9	1603	27	Jan.	4975	8	Sept.	2	1526	2	Oct.	1390	5	Sept.	Bhava	1136	13	Mar.	1271	7	Oct.	-	1315	1757	576	621	628
10	1604	27	Jan.	4976	27	Aug.	11	1527	2	Oct.	1391	5	Sept.	Yuva	1137	3	Mar.	1272	25	Oct.	Shrawan	1316	1758	577	622	628
11	1605	27	Jan.	4977	15	Sept.	5	1528	1	Oct.	1392	4	Sept.	Dhata	1138	21	Mar.	1273	13	Oct.	-	1317	1759	578	623	628
12	1606	28	Jan.	4978	4	Sept.	9	1529	2	Oct.	1393	5	Sept.	Iswara	1139	10	Mar.	1274	3	Oct.	-	1318	1760	579	624	627
13	1607	28	Jan.	4979	22	Sept.	6	1530	2	Oct.	1394	5	Sept.	Bahudanya	1140	28	Feb.	1275	21	Oct.	Jyesht	1319	1761	580	625	629
14	1608	26	Jan.	4980	12	Sept.	5	1531	2	Oct.	1395	5	Sept.	Prumadhu	1141	18	Mar.	1276	11	Oct.	-	1320	1762	581	626	629
15	1609	26	Jan.	4981	31	Aug.	8	1532	1	Oct.	1396	4	Sept.	Vikrama	1142	7	Mar.	1277	30	Sept.	-	1321	1763	582	627	630
16	1610	25	Jan.	4982	20	Sept.	1	1533	2	Oct.	1397	5	Sept.	Briyaya	1143	24	Feb.	1278	13	Oct.	Vyashak	1322	1764	583	628	631
17	1611	25	Jan.	4983	10	Sept.	7	1534	2	Oct.	1398	5	Sept.	Chitrabhanu	1144	16	Mar.	1279	8	Oct.	-	1323	1765	584	629	632
18	1612	25	Jan.	4984	29	Aug.	10	1535	2	Oct.	1399	5	Sept.	Subhanu	1145	5	Mar.	1280	27	Oct.	Bhadurpud	1324	1766	585	630	633
19	1613	25	Jan.	4985	16	Sept.	1	1536	1	Oct.	1400	4	Sept.	Tarana	1146	22	Mar.	1281	15	Oct.	-	1325	1767	586	631	634
20	1614	24	Jan.	4986	6	Sept.	13	1537	2	Oct.	1401	5	Sept.	Parthuva	1147	12	Mar.	1282	5	Oct.	-	1326	1768	587	632	635
21	1615	24	Jan.	4987	26	Sept.	6	1538	2	Oct.	1402	5	Sept.	Vyaya	1148	1	Mar.	1283	23	Oct.	Ashadh	1327	1769	588	633	636
22	1616	24	Jan.	4988	16	Sept.	5	1539	2	Oct.	1403	5	Sept.	Sarvajit	1149	20	Mar.	1284	11	Oct.	-	1328	1770	589	634	637
23	1617	24	Jan.	4989	4	Sept.	9	1540	1	Oct.	1404	4	Sept.	Sirvadhami	1150	10	Mar.	1285	2	Oct.	-	1329	1771	590	635	638
24	1618	23	Jan.	4990	22	Sept.	7	1541	2	Oct.	1405	5	Sept.	Virodhi	1151	26	Feb.	1286	20	Oct.	Jyesht	1330	1772	591	636	639
25	1619	23	Jan.	4991	10	Sept.	3	1542	1	Oct.	1406	5	Sept.	Vikrita	1152	17	Mar.	1287	10	Oct.	-	1331	1773	592	637	640
26	1620	23	Jan.	4992	30	Aug.	13	1543	2	Oct.	1407	5	Sept.	Khara	1153	6	Mar.	1288	23	Oct.	Ashwin	1332	1774	593	638	641
27	1621	23	Jan.	4993	18	Sept.	6	1544	1	Oct.	1408	4	Sept.	Nandana	1154	24	Mar.	1289	17	Oct.	-	1333	1775	594	639	642
28	1622	22	Jan.	4994	8	Sept.	4	1545	2	Oct.	1409	5	Sept.	Vija	1155	14	Mar.	1290	6	Oct.	-	1334	1776	595	640	643
29	1623	22	Jan.	4995	29	Aug.	10	1546	2	Oct.	1410	5	Sept.	Jya	1156	3	Mar.	1291	25	Oct.	Shrawan	1335	1777	596	641	644
30	1624	22	Jan.	4996	17	Sept.	2	1547	2	Oct.	1411	5	Sept.	Manmatika	1157	21	Mar.	1292	15	Oct.	-	1336	1778	597	642	645
31	1625	22	Jan.	4997	4	Sept.	11	1548	1	Oct.	1412	4	Sept.	Durmukha	1158	10	Mar.	1293	3	Oct.	-	1337	1779	598	643	646
32	1626	21	Jan.	4998	24	Sept.	5	1549	2	Oct.	1413	5	Sept.	Hemalimava	1159	27	Feb.	1294	21	Oct.	Jyesht	1338	1780	599	644	647
33	1627	21	Jan.	4999	13	Sept.	2	1550	2	Oct.	1414	5	Sept.	Vilamra	1160	18	Mar.	1295	11	Oct.	-	1339	1781	600	645	648
34	1628	21	Jan.	5000	1	Sept.	11	1551	2	Oct.	1415	5	Sept.	Vikari	1161	8	Mar.	1296	30	Sept.	-	1340	1782	601	646	649
35	1629	21	Jan.	5001	20	Sept.	5	1552	1	Oct.	1416	4	Sept.	Sarvari	1162	25	Feb.	1297	19	Oct.	Vyashak	1341	1783	602	647	651
36	1630	20	Jan.	5002	9	Sept.	2	1553	2	Oct.	1417	5	Sept.	Plava	1163	15	Mar.	1298	8	Oct.	-	1342	1784	603	648	651
37	1631	20	Jan.	5003	28	Aug.	11	1554	2	Oct.	1418	5	Sept.	Subhakrit	1164	4	Mar.	1299	26	Oct.	Bhadurpud	1343	1785	604	649	652
38	1632	20	Jan.	5004	17	Sept.	5	1555	2	Oct.	1419	5	Sept.	Sobhana	1165	23	Mar.	1300	16	Oct.	-	1344	1786	605	650	653
39	1633	20	Jan.	5005	5	Sept.	9	1556	1	Oct.	1420	4	Sept.	Krodh	1166	12	Mar.	1301	4	Oct.	-	1345	1787	606	651	654
40	1634	19	Jan.	5006	23	Sept.	6	1557	2	Oct.	1421	5	Sept.	Viswavasu	1167	1	Mar.	1302	23	Oct.	Ashadh	1346	1788	607	652	655
41	1635	19	Jan.	5007	13	Sept.	5	1558	2	Oct.	1422	5	Sept.	Parabhava	1168	19	Mar.	1303	13	Oct.	-	1347	1789	608	653	656
42	1636	19	Jan.	5008	2	Sept.	8	1559	2	Oct.	1423	5	Sept.	Plavanga	1169	9	Mar.	1304	2	Oct.	-	1348	1790	609	654	657
43	1637	19	Jan.	5009	21	Sept.	1	1560	1	Oct.	1424	4	Sept.	Kilaka	1170	26	Feb.	1305	19	Oct.	Jyesht	1349	1791	610	655	658
44	1638	18	Jan.	5010	11	Sept.	6	1561	2	Oct.	1425	5	Sept.	Saumya	1171	16	Mar.	1306	9	Oct.	-	1350	1792	611	656	659
45	1639	18	Jan.	5011	1	Sept.	12	1562	2	Oct.	1426	5	Sept.	Sabharana	1172	6	Mar.	1307	28	Oct.	Ashwin	1351	1793	612	657	660

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Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Arabians,
their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No.	Era of Zoroaster	Sowing Year		Era of Zarathushtra & Gaxian Year		Era of Parastan		Suryavara		Sati Era of Salivazana		Suryavara of Vimaditya		The Year in which the Given Month occurs according to the Salviama Recension		Mal Year		Hindu calendar of India		Hindu calendar of Asia Minor, &c		Hindu calendar of Europe		Pakistani calendar in India		
		Year	Date	Year	Date	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Year	Month in which it commences	Year	Year	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Year	Month in which it commences	Year	Month in which it commences
1	1491	7	Jan.	2057	12	Sept.	1	1497	2	Oct.	1471	6	Sept.	Mannmatha	1217	18	Mar.	1352	11	Oct.	439	1803	657	702	703	703
2	1492	7	Jan.	2057	20	Aug.	11	1498	1	Oct.	1472	5	Sept.	Durmukha	1218	6	Mar.	1353	12	Sept.	4397	1849	658	703	703	703
3	1493	6	Jan.	2058	13	Sept.	5	1499	2	Oct.	1473	6	Sept.	Hemalambava	1219	23	Mar.	1354	18	Oct.	4398	1840	659	704	704	704
4	1494	6	Jan.	2059	8	Sept.	1	1500	2	Oct.	1474	6	Sept.	Vilumva	1220	15	Mar.	1355	8	Oct.	4399	1841	660	705	705	705
5	1495	6	Jan.	2060	29	Aug.	11	1501	2	Oct.	1475	6	Sept.	Vikari	1221	5	Mar.	1356	27	Oct.	4400	1842	661	706	706	706
6	1496	6	Jan.	2061	13	Sept.	4	1502	1	Oct.	1476	5	Sept.	Sarvari	1222	22	Mar.	1357	15	Oct.	4401	1843	662	707	707	707
7	1497	5	Jan.	2062	5	Sept.	10	1503	2	Oct.	1477	6	Sept.	Plava	1223	11	Mar.	1358	5	Oct.	4402	1814	663	708	711	711
8	1498	5	Jan.	2063	24	Sept.	1	1504	2	Oct.	1478	6	Sept.	Sabbakrit	1224	1	Mar.	1359	24	Oct.	4403	1815	664	709	712	712
9	1499	5	Jan.	2064	14	Sept.	6	1505	2	Oct.	1479	6	Sept.	Sobhana	1225	20	Mar.	1360	12	Oct.	4404	1846	665	710	713	713
10	1500	5	Jan.	2065	3	Sept.	12	1506	1	Oct.	1480	5	Sept.	Krodh	1226	8	Mar.	1361	1	Oct.	4405	1847	666	711	714	714
11	1501	5	Jan.	2066	21	Sept.	5	1507	1	Oct.	1481	6	Sept.	Vishvavasu	1227	26	Feb.	1362	20	Oct.	4406	1848	667	712	715	715
12	1502	4	Jan.	2067	10	Sept.	6	1508	1	Oct.	1482	6	Sept.	Parashava	1228	16	Mar.	1363	9	Oct.	4407	1849	668	713	718	718
13	1503	4	Jan.	2068	31	Aug.	11	1509	1	Oct.	1483	6	Sept.	Plavanga	1229	5	Mar.	1364	23	Oct.	4408	1850	669	714	717	717
14	1504	4	Jan.	2069	19	Sept.	5	1510	1	Oct.	1484	6	Sept.	Kilaka	1230	24	Mar.	1365	16	Oct.	4409	1851	670	715	718	718
15	1505	4	Jan.	2070	8	Sept.	2	1511	2	Oct.	1485	6	Sept.	Sauanya	1231	13	Mar.	1366	6	Oct.	4410	1852	671	716	719	719
16	1506	4	Jan.	2071	27	Aug.	11	1512	2	Oct.	1486	6	Sept.	Sabharana	1232	3	Mar.	1367	25	Oct.	4411	1853	672	717	720	720
17	1507	4	Jan.	2072	16	Sept.	5	1513	2	Oct.	1487	6	Sept.	Virodhakrit	1233	21	Mar.	1368	14	Oct.	4412	1854	673	718	721	721
18	1508	3	Jan.	2073	4	Sept.	9	1514	1	Oct.	1488	5	Sept.	Pandhavi	1234	9	Mar.	1369	3	Oct.	4413	1855	674	719	722	722
19	1509	3	Jan.	2074	22	Sept.	6	1515	2	Oct.	1489	6	Sept.	Pramadi	1235	27	Feb.	1370	21	Oct.	4414	1856	675	720	723	723
20	1510	3	Jan.	2075	12	Sept.	5	1516	2	Oct.	1490	6	Sept.	Amunda	1236	18	Mar.	1371	10	Oct.	4415	1857	676	721	724	724
21	1511	3	Jan.	2076	1	Sept.	9	1517	2	Oct.	1491	6	Sept.	Rukahasa	1237	7	Mar.	1372	30	Sept.	4416	1858	677	722	725	725
22	1512	3	Jan.	2077	19	Sept.	6	1518	1	Oct.	1492	5	Sept.	Anala	1238	26	Mar.	1373	18	Oct.	4417	1859	678	723	726	726
23	1513	2	Jan.	2078	8	Sept.	5	1519	2	Oct.	1493	6	Sept.	Pingala	1239	15	Mar.	1374	8	Oct.	4418	1860	679	724	727	727
24	1514	2	Jan.	2079	25	Sept.	2	1520	2	Oct.	1494	6	Sept.	Kalyukta	1240	4	Mar.	1375	28	Oct.	4419	1861	680	725	728	728
25	1515	2	Jan.	2080	17	Sept.	1	1521	1	Oct.	1495	6	Sept.	Sidharthu	1241	23	Mar.	1376	16	Oct.	4420	1862	681	726	729	729
26	1516	2	Jan.	2081	6	Sept.	14	1522	1	Oct.	1496	5	Sept.	Randra	1242	12	Mar.	1377	4	Oct.	4421	1863	682	727	730	730
27	1517	1	Jan.	2082	25	Sept.	5	1523	2	Oct.	1497	6	Sept.	Durgatii	1243	1	Mar.	1378	23	Oct.	4422	1864	683	728	731	731
28	1518	1	Jan.	2083	13	Sept.	1	1524	2	Oct.	1498	6	Sept.	Dundubhi	1244	19	Mar.	1379	12	Oct.	4423	1865	684	729	732	732
29	1519	1	Jan.	2084	3	Sept.	14	1525	2	Oct.	1499	6	Sept.	Rudhradgari	1245	9	Mar.	1380	2	Oct.	4424	1866	685	730	733	733
30	1520	1	Jan.	2085	21	Sept.	1	1526	1	Oct.	1500	5	Sept.	Rakshaka	1246	26	Feb.	1381	19	Oct.	4425	1867	686	731	734	734
31	1521	1	Jan.	2086	10	Sept.	1	1527	2	Oct.	1501	6	Sept.	Krodhama	1247	16	Mar.	1382	8	Oct.	4426	1868	687	732	735	735
32	1522	1	Jan.	2087	21	Sept.	11	1528	2	Oct.	1502	6	Sept.	Kahayi	1248	6	Mar.	1383	29	Oct.	4427	1869	688	733	736	736
33	1523	1	Jan.	2088	17	Sept.	4	1529	2	Oct.	1503	6	Sept.	Prabhava	1249	25	Mar.	1384	17	Oct.	4428	1870	689	734	737	737
34	1524	1	Jan.	2089	9	Sept.	3	1530	1	Oct.	1504	6	Sept.	Vibhava	1250	13	Mar.	1385	24	Oct.	4429	1871	690	735	738	738
35	1525	1	Jan.	2090	25	Sept.	13	1531	2	Oct.	1505	6	Sept.	Sasha	1251	2	Mar.	1386	24	Oct.	4430	1872	691	736	739	739
36	1526	1	Jan.	2091	13	Sept.	6	1532	2	Oct.	1506	6	Sept.	Prasodha	1252	21	Mar.	1387	11	Oct.	4431	1873	692	737	740	740
37	1527	1	Jan.	2092	21	Sept.	12	1533	2	Oct.	1507	7	Sept.	Prasopati	1253	11	Mar.	1388	1	Oct.	4432	1874	693	738	741	741
38	1528	1	Jan.	2093	1	Sept.	3	1534	1	Oct.	1508	7	Sept.	Angri	1254	25	Feb.	1389	21	Oct.	4433	1875	694	739	742	742
39	1529	1	Jan.	2094	21	Sept.	2	1535	2	Oct.	1509	7	Sept.	Sri Aha	1255	17	Mar.	1390	11	Oct.	4434	1876	695	740	743	743
40	1530	1	Jan.	2095	1	Sept.	11	1536	2	Oct.	1510	7	Sept.	Brama	1256	7	Mar.	1391	29	Oct.	4435	1877	696	741	744	744
41	1531	1	Jan.	2096	21	Sept.	12	1537	2	Oct.	1511	7	Sept.	Yati	1257	26	Mar.	1392	14	Oct.	4436	1878	697	742	745	745
42	1532	1	Jan.	2097	21	Sept.	1	1538	1	Oct.	1512	6	Sept.	Dina	1258	14	Mar.	1393	7	Oct.	4437	1879	698	743	746	746
43	1533	1	Jan.	2098	21	Sept.	12	1539	1	Oct.	1513	6	Sept.	Iwana	1259	7	Mar.	1394	29	Oct.	4438	1880	699	741	744	744
44	1534	1	Jan.	2099	21	Sept.	11	1540	1	Oct.	1514	6	Sept.	Dina	1260	26	Mar.	1395	14	Oct.	4439	1881	700	742	745	745
45	1535	1	Jan.	2100	21	Sept.	1	1541	1	Oct.	1515	6	Sept.	Iwana	1261	14	Mar.	1396	7	Oct.	4440	1882	701	743	746	746
46	1536	1	Jan.	2101	21	Sept.	12	1542	1	Oct.	1516	6	Sept.	Iwana	1262	14	Mar.	1397	29	Oct.	4441	1883	702	741	744	744
47	1537	1	Jan.	2102	21	Sept.	1	1543	1	Oct.	1517	6	Sept.	Iwana	1263	7	Mar.	1398	1	Oct.	4442	1884	703	742	745	745
48	1538	1	Jan.	2103	21	Sept.	12	1544	1	Oct.	1518	6	Sept.	Iwana	1264	1	Mar.	1399	29	Oct.	4443	1885	704	741	744	744
49	1539	1	Jan.	2104	21	Sept.	1	1545	1	Oct.	1519	6	Sept.	Iwana	1265	14	Mar.	1400	1	Oct.	4444	1886	705	743	746	746
50	1540	1	Jan.	2105	21	Sept.	12	1546	1	Oct.	1520	6	Sept.	Iwana	1266	14	Mar.	1401	29	Oct.	4445	1887	706	741	744	744
51	1541	1	Jan.	2106	21	Sept.	1	1547	1	Oct.	1521	6	Sept.	Iwana	1267	7	Mar.	1402	1	Oct.	4446	1888	707	742	745	745
52	1542	1	Jan.	2107	21	Sept.	12	1548	1	Oct.	1522	6	Sept.	Iwana	1268	1	Mar.	1403	29	Oct.	4447	1889	708	741	744	744
53	1543	1	Jan.	2108	21	Sept.	1	1549	1	Oct.	1523	6	Sept.	Iwana	1269	14	Mar.	1404	1	Oct.	4448	1890	709	742	745	745
54	1544	1	Jan.	2109	21	Sept.	12	1550	1	Oct.	1524	6	Sept.	Iwana	1270	14	Mar.	1405	29	Oct.	4449	1891	710	741	744	744
55	1545	1	Jan.	2110	21	Sept.	1	1551	1	Oct.	1525	6	Sept.	Iwana												

** See also the note to § 111, and the note to § 112.*

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Table of Chronological Eras in use among Parsees, Jews, Greeks, Hindus, Mahomedans, Alabians, their Correspondence with the Christian Eras,

No. of Induction	ERA OF ZOROASTER			JEWISH ERA.			ERA OF Seleucides OR GREEK ERA			ERA OF PARASURAM			SAKÄ ERA OF BHARATVARSHA	SAKÄ ERA OF VIKRAMADITTA			THE YEAR IN WHICH THE INTERCALARY MONTH OCCURES, ACCORDING TO THE SALVÄ HAMA RECKONING			Indus. Era of Indian Ceylon A.D.	Indus. Year 1 in A.D. according to Arachan A.C.	Indus. Year corresponding with Koer Saka				
	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No. of Month	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	No. of Month	Year	Year	Date	Month in which it commences	Year	Month in which it commences	Year	Month in which it commences	Year	Month in which it commences					
1	1723	27	Dec	5099	17	Sept	5	1650	2	Oct	1514	7	Sept.	Bahudanya	1260	22	Mar	1395	16	Oct.	-	4439	1881	700	745	748
2	1729	27	Dec	5100	6	Sept	9	1651	2	Oct	1515	7	Sept.	Prumathi	1261	12	Mar	1396	5	Oct.	-	4440	1882	701	746	749
3	1730	26	Dec	5101	23	Sept	6	1652	1	Oct	1516	6	Sept.	Vikrama	1262	29	Feb	1397	22	Oct.	Ashadh	4441	1883	702	747	750
4	1731	26	Dec	5102	13	Sept	4	1653	2	Oct	1517	7	Sept.	Briyaya	1263	19	Mar	1398	12	Oct.	-	4442	1884	703	748	751
5	1732	26	Dec	5103	3	Sept	10	1654	2	Oct	1518	7	Sept.	Chitrabhanu	1264	9	Mar	1399	1	Oct.	-	4443	1885	704	749	752
6	1733	26	Dec	5104	22	Sept	2	1655	2	Oct	1519	7	Sept.	Subhanu	1265	26	Feb	1400	20	Oct.	Vyashak	4444	1886	705	750	753
7	1734	25	Dec	5105	9	Sept	5	1656	1	Oct	1520	6	Sept.	Tarana	1266	15	Mar	1401	9	Oct.	-	4445	1887	706	751	754
8	1735	25	Dec	5106	29	Aug	8	1657	2	Oct	1521	7	Sept.	Parthura	1267	5	Mar	1402	27	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4446	1888	707	752	755
9	1736	25	Dec	5107	18	Sept	1	1658	2	Oct	1522	7	Sept.	Vyaya	1268	24	Mar	1403	17	Oct.	-	4447	1889	708	753	756
10	1737	25	Dec	5108	8	Sept	6	1659	2	Oct	1523	7	Sept.	Sarvajit	1269	14	Mar	1404	6	Oct.	-	4448	1890	709	754	757
11	1738	24	Dec	5109	28	Aug	12	1660	1	Oct	1524	6	Sept.	Sarvadharu	1270	2	Mar	1405	24	Oct.	Ashadh	4449	1891	710	755	758
12	1739	24	Dec	5110	15	Sept	3	1661	2	Oct	1525	7	Sept.	Virodh	1271	21	Mar	1406	14	Oct.	-	4450	1892	711	756	759
13	1740	24	Dec	5111	4	Sept	14	1662	2	Oct	1526	7	Sept.	Vikrita	1272	10	Mar	1407	3	Oct.	-	4451	1893	712	757	760
14	1741	24	Dec	5112	22	Sept	4	1663	2	Oct	1527	7	Sept.	Khara	1273	27	Feb	1408	21	Oct.	Vyashak	4452	1894	713	758	761
15	1742	23	Dec	5113	11	Sept	3	1664	1	Oct	1528	6	Sept.	Nandana	1274	18	Mar	1409	10	Oct.	-	4453	1895	714	759	762
16	1743	23	Dec	5114	31	Aug	14	1665	2	Oct	1529	7	Sept.	Vijya	1275	7	Mar	1410	29	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4454	1896	715	760	763
17	1744	23	Dec	5115	18	Sept	4	1666	2	Oct	1530	7	Sept.	Jya	1276	25	Mar	1411	18	Oct.	-	4455	1897	716	761	764
18	1745	23	Dec	5116	8	Sept	3	1667	2	Oct	1531	7	Sept.	Manmatha	1277	15	Mar	1412	8	Oct.	-	4456	1898	717	762	765
19	1746	22	Dec	5117	27	Aug	13	1668	1	Oct	1532	6	Sept.	Durmukha	1278	3	Mar	1413	25	Oct.	Shrawan	4457	1899	718	763	766
20																										
21	1747	22	Dec	5118	16	Sept	6	1669	2	Oct	1533	7	Sept.	Hemalambava	1279	23	Mar	1414	15	Oct.	-	4458	1900	719	764	767
22	1748	22	Dec	5119	6	Sept	12	1670	2	Oct	1534	7	Sept.	Vilamava	1280	12	Mar	1415	4	Oct.	-	4459	1901	720	765	768
23	1749	22	Dec	5120	24	Sept	3	1671	2	Oct	1535	7	Sept.	Vikari	1281	1	Mar	1416	22	Oct.	Jyesht	4460	1902	721	766	769
24	1750	21	Dec	5121	12	Sept	6	1672	1	Oct	1536	6	Sept.	Sarvari	1282	19	Mar	1417	12	Oct.	-	4461	1903	722	767	770
25	1751	21	Dec	5122	2	Sept	11	1673	2	Oct	1537	7	Sept.	Plava	1283	8	Mar	1418	1	Oct.	-	4462	1904	723	768	771
26	1752	21	Dec	5123	22	Sept	5	1674	2	Oct	1538	7	Sept.	Subhakrit	1284	26	Feb	1419	20	Oct.	Vyashak	4463	1905	724	769	772
27	1753	21	Dec	5124	11	Sept	2	1675	2	Oct	1539	7	Sept.	Sobhana	1285	17	Mar	1420	9	Oct.	-	4464	1906	725	770	773
28	1754	20	Dec	5125	29	Aug	11	1676	1	Oct	1540	6	Sept.	Krodi	1286	5	Mar	1421	27	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4465	1907	726	771	774
29	1755	20	Dec	5126	18	Sept	5	1677	2	Oct	1541	7	Sept.	Vishvarasu	1287	23	Mar	1422	17	Oct.	-	4466	1908	727	772	775
30	1756	20	Dec	5127	7	Sept	1	1678	2	Oct	1542	7	Sept.	Parabhava	1288	13	Mar	1423	6	Oct.	Ashadh	4467	1909	728	773	776
31	1757	20	Dec	5128	28	Aug	14	1679	2	Oct	1543	7	Sept.	Plavanga	1289	2	Mar	1424	25	Oct.	-	4468	1910	729	774	777
32	1758	19	Dec	5129	14	Sept	5	1680	1	Oct	1544	6	Sept.	Kilaka	1290	21	Mar	1425	13	Oct.	-	4469	1911	730	775	778
33	1759	19	Dec	5130	3	Sept	8	1681	2	Oct	1545	7	Sept.	Saumya	1291	10	Mar	1426	2	Oct.	-	4470	1912	731	776	779
34	1760	19	Dec	5131	23	Sept	2	1682	2	Oct	1546	7	Sept.	Sabharana	1292	27	Feb	1427	22	Oct.	Vyashak	4471	1913	732	777	780
35	1761	19	Dec	5132	11	Sept	5	1683	2	Oct	1547	7	Sept.	Virodhalakrit	1293	18	Mar	1428	11	Oct.	-	4472	1914	733	778	781
36	1762	18	Dec	5133	30	Aug	8	1684	1	Oct	1548	6	Sept.	Paridhavi	1294	6	Mar	1429	28	Oct.	Bhadurpud	4473	1915	734	779	782
37	1763	18	Dec	5134	19	Sept	1	1685	2	Oct	1549	7	Sept.	Pramadi	1295	25	Mar	1430	18	Oct.	-	4474	1916	735	780	783
38	1764	18	Dec	5135	9	Sept	6	1686	2	Oct	1550	7	Sept.	Ananda	1296	15	Mar	1431	7	Oct.	-	4475	1917	736	781	784
39	1765	18	Dec	5136	30	Aug	12	1687	2	Oct	1551	7	Sept.	Rakshasa	1297	4	Mar	1432	27	Oct.	Shrawan	4476	1918	737	782	785
40	1766	17	Dec	5137	16	Sept	3	1688	1	Oct	1552	6	Sept.	Anala	1298	22	Mar	1433	15	Oct.	-	4477	1919	738	783	786
41	1767	17	Dec	5138	5	Sept	13	1689	2	Oct	1553	7	Sept.	Pungala	1299	11	Mar	1434	4	Oct.	Jyesht	4478	1920	739	784	787
42	1768	17	Dec	5139	25	Sept	7	1690	2	Oct	1554	7	Sept.	Kalayukta	1300	28	Feb	1435	23	Oct.	-	4479	1921	740	785	788
43	1769	17	Dec	5140	13	Sept	3	1691	2	Oct	1555	7	Sept.	Sidharthu	1301	20	Mar	1436	12	Oct.	-	4480	1922	741	786	789
44	1770	16	Dec	5141	1	Sept	13	1692	1	Oct	1556	6	Sept.	Randra	*1302	8	Mar	1437	2	Oct.	-	4481	1923	742	787	790
45	1771	16	Dec	5142	21	Sept	7	1693	2	Oct	1557	7	Sept.	Durmati	1303	25	Feb	1438	20	Oct.	Vyashak	4482	1924	743	788	791
46	1772	16	Dec	5143	9	Sep	3	1694	2	Oct	1558	7	Sept.	Dundubhi	1304	16	Mar	1439	9	Oct.	-	4483	1925	744	789	792

* Kartick month retrenched, and Kartick intercalary month.

